







Ontario, Legislative Assembly  
Sessional papers











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# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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SECOND SESSION, 1874.

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HUNTER, ROSE AND CO.,  
PRINTERS.



90843

# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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VOLUME VII.—PART I.

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT

OF THE

90843

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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Second Session 1874.

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VOLUME VII.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1874.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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1875.



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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

*To His Excellency the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1874.

The past year was characterised by a severe drought in most parts of the Province during the summer and autumnal months, that more or less affected the crops, which, however, proved on the whole more satisfactory than was at one time anticipated. The average of Fall Wheat (Appendix G.) was considerably under that of last year, owing not so much to the drought as to the absence of snow, and the unusually severe frosts in the spring. Large breadths of land sown to wheat were ploughed up, and devoted to spring grain. In many places where the crop was allowed to stand, patches of fields could be seen in which the plant almost died out and was succeeded by weeds, and in this way the yield of fall wheat became seriously reduced. It is noteworthy that the higher and consequently drier portions of fields escaped injury, more or less, from spring frosts, while in the lower portions, where the soil was generally deeper and wetter, the crop was greatly injured, and in not a few instances absolutely destroyed.

These facts clearly indicate the necessity and advantages of underdraining, which secures a warmer and more uniform temperature of the soil, and in great measure averts the disastrous effects of the frost in throwing out the plants. It is gratifying to know that the

question of drainage, both in theory and practice, is occupying more earnest and increased attention, as an indispensable basis of an improved Agriculture.

In consequence of abundant crops of wheat in Europe the price has been greatly reduced as compared with the last few years, and its production must have entailed a positive loss on many farmers in this Province. Spring Wheat was pretty well up to an average growth; while Barley, nearly everywhere, was a heavy crop, commanded a high price, and must have been very remunerative to the producer. It is indeed worthy of note that the soil and climate of many parts of Ontario are specially adapted to the growth of a fine malting barley, which cannot be produced in the lower latitudes of this continent; and the consequence is that a good demand for this article always exists in the United States at remunerative prices.

Our present much improved system for the encouragement of immigration has been productive of valuable fruit, and farm labourers and domestic servants are beginning to be more easily obtained, yet the supply everywhere still falls very much short of the demand. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, this Province and the Dominion generally, cannot be otherwise regarded than prosperous and continually advancing.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

The facts exhibited in the returns of this Society clearly indicate healthy progress, and increasing usefulness. Its annual Exhibitions may be fairly assumed as affording a pretty correct index of the industrial and financial condition of the Province; since the Association seeks to advance not only Agriculture as the basis of our wealth, but also the various industrial and ornamental arts. Although in some departments of live stock the number of animals at the last exhibition was somewhat less than on one or two former occasions, the *average quality* of the whole was universally admitted to have been excellent, and in advance of previous years. People now understand that it is useless to send animals to compete at these great exhibitions unless they possess a large degree of absolute merit. Hence a small diminution of mere numbers now and then is no sure evidence of decline, when such deficiency is far overbalanced by incontrovertible indications of higher breeding, and consequently more reliable and valuable animals. Formerly specimens were sent to the Provincial Exhibition, which now a days would not be considered fit to compete at a county show. These facts clearly indicate the march of progress, and the sooner and more thoroughly the promoters of agricultural and industrial competitions regard *quality*, rather than mere quantity, as the measure of success, the better will it be for the advancement and interests of the industries of the country.

Considering the severe drought which afflicted most parts of the Province, the display of grains, roots, fruits, dairy products &c., appear to have been of a satisfactory character; while in the very important departments of improved implements and machinery, both for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, the Exhibition at Toronto was universally acknowledged to have been decidedly in advance of any of its predecessors.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Little, perhaps, has occurred among these numerous organizations the past year that calls for much special remark, or what has not been said more or less distinctly in previous years. From a perusal of the Analyses of the reports of these Societies, (Appendix A.) it will at

once be evident that there is much inequality among them, as regards membership and income, and consequently of the amount and value of practical work. This must necessarily be more or less the case where soils, climate and population vary, as causes affecting not only the condition and progress of agriculture and horticulture in their various branches, but also the mechanical, manufacturing and ornamental arts.

It is encouraging to find evidence in several of these reports that improved implements and labour-saving machines are being increasingly introduced. Grain Drills are mentioned as getting more into use in several sections, a fact clearly indicating progress; since the cultivation of crops in rows may be safely assumed as a principal mark of an onward state of agriculture in different countries of the world. By drilling, the grain is deposited at a proper and uniform depth, less seed is required, and the plants getting a firmer hold of the ground, are less affected by the drought of summer, and in the case of fall wheat much less liable to be injured by the frost in winter or spring; a matter of immense importance as regards the climate and practice of agriculture in this country. Both these evils can only be prevented or rather, perhaps, mitigated, by a deeper and more thorough cultivation, depositing the seed in rows at a proper and uniform depth, and thus rendering it comparatively easy to keep the ground clean, a condition unhappily too much neglected in our ordinary system of farming.

#### MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

The number of Institutes qualified to participate in the Legislative Grant continues to increase, and from the Returns made to the Department, there is ground for believing that the specific work of these societies is being more efficiently done. From the REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, (Appendix C.) it will be seen that the effort made by the Directors to render these Institutes more efficient in promoting the great object for which they are specially organized,—the instruction of mechanics in the principles of their respective arts—has already manifested a fair measure of success. Eleven institutes have been placed under the prescribed regulations, and competed the past year for certificates and prizes, the results being considered, on the whole, to be of an encouraging character. It is much to be desired that this valuable principle be more generally accepted.

It is to be hoped that this popular class of institutions will continue to maintain and develop their distinctive characteristics,—that of promoting the education of working men of the various industries of life—and that they will not degenerate into mere reading rooms for the reception of the often sensational literature of the day. Several, judging from their reports, possess on their library shelves valuable treatises on science and literature, with modern books of reference, in different branches of useful knowledge. Though, judging from the returns made, works of fiction appear to maintain their influence on popular reading, it is encouraging to be assured that few, if any of the more sensational and objectional works of that class find their way into these libraries, and that in a fair majority of cases works of a higher, solidier and practically useful character, are beginning to be more generally appreciated and earnestly read.

#### FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It will be seen from the Report of this Society (Appendix E.) that it ably sustains the practical and useful character which has hitherto marked its onward progress. Meetings



have been held for discussions and personal investigations in the practice of Fruit Culture in different sections of the Province. The Association, while not abating the interest it has deeply felt from its commencement in promoting the fruit-growing interest of the older settled and more favoured portions of the great South-Western peninsula, has of late devoted special attention to the more northern and eastern sections of the Province, and thus has been the means of awakening in parts where the art of fruit raising had received little or no attention, a lively and rational interest in this very attractive and important rural pursuit.

By reference to the Report it will be seen that at a meeting held at Ottawa a number of valuable and suggestive facts was elicited, and from these and other investigations made at different times, both in the North-Eastern and North-Western portions of the Province, the conclusion is warranted, that at no great distance of time the hardy settlers of these new and widely extended districts will be able to raise, at least, sufficient fruit adapted to the soil and climate that will fully meet domestic consumption; while in the older and naturally more favoured sections fruit-growing will annually assume an increasing magnitude, and derive from exportation a progressively increasing revenue.

The Association is evidently doing its best for the promotion of these objects by circulating sound practical information on the art of fruit culture, and thus awakening an enlightened interest in the subject. The practice of distributing annually among each of the large number of its members residing at wide spread distances, one or more kinds of fruit trees for experimental purposes, will in due time enable the Association to collect a sufficient number of well ascertained facts, from which conclusions may be safely deduced of a most valuable and practical character.

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The report of this Society, speaks for itself. It contains several papers well written and illustrated on matters of much interest, especially to the farmer and gardener, to whom the information contained will be of much practical benefit.

The Colorado Beetle has been very destructive to the Potato crop, in some sections of the Province, but wherever the directions for the extirpation or controlling of this destructive pest,—as originally recommended by the Directors of the Society after much careful and extensive investigation—have been followed the results generally have been satisfactory. It would appear that in the more western portions of the Province, where this plague first made its appearance in Canada a few years ago, the injury produced last season was quite unimportant; while in several places in the central districts the ravages of the insect, where proper and timely precautions were not taken, much of the potato crop was destroyed. The progress of this much to be dreaded insect depredation continues in an eastern direction, and in all probability will reach in a few years the Atlantic sea-board. Grasshoppers did considerable injury last season in a few limited localities in Ontario, while over large areas in some of the Western States their ravages were terrible, producing in some places absolute famine. Much interesting and practical information regarding the character and habits of these insects will be found in the report.

THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, published by the Society, continues to maintain its acquired high character for original research and scientific accuracy, and holds an honourable place among the periodicals of a similar character published in other countries. In a

word the labours of this society, whether regarded in a purely scientific or simply practical point of view, cannot fail to awaken an increased interest in this delightful—and in its practical applications—most useful branch of natural science.

#### DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Some of the more important portions of the Report of this Society will be found un-  
abridged in (Appendix D.) The information contained in these articles is of a highly inter-  
esting and useful character, and will no doubt help to forward the objects of the society,  
by imparting correct knowledge relating to the general management of the Dairy, and  
especially the manufacture of cheese.

The Dairy interest of the Province has increased of late years in an astonishing ratio,  
and the money value of Cheese alone has already reached a point of magnitude that cannot  
fail to command public attention. Not only has the amount of Canadian cheese vastly in-  
creased within the last few years, but what is even of greater moment, its quality has equally  
improved; and now the produce of some of our dairies will vie in the British markets for  
richness and keeping qualities with some of the best brands of the United States.

The Association consisting of a Western and an Eastern branch, the former having  
Ingersoll as a centre and the latter Belleville, in which towns an annual Dairy Exhibition is  
held alternately: an arrangement which seems to meet the wants of the majority of our  
Dairymen for the present. If sufficient skill and care continue to be manifested in securing  
the manufacture of an article of *first quality*, there seems to be no reasonable ground for ap-  
prehension that the cheese market will become over stocked, or that prices will fail to be-  
come remunerative.

#### SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

This institution was opened for the reception of pupils at the beginning of May, and in  
a short time the number reached twenty-eight, about as many as could be conveniently accom-  
modated. The school had been in operation but a few weeks when differences arose between  
the Principal, Mr. H. McCandless, and the Rector, Rev. W. F. Clarke, and also with several  
of the subordinate officers and servants. These altercations soon induced the Rector to  
resign, and it became too obvious that the Principal was seriously defective in some of the  
most essential qualifications for carrying on the institution with any prospect of success, and  
accordingly his resignation was received and accepted in the middle of July. These unfortu-  
nate occurrences were felt to be very injurious to the interests of the institution, and unless  
promptly met might endanger its very existence.

With the concurrence of my Colleagues I caused an advertisement to be inserted for a  
Principal, in several of the leading papers of Canada, Britain and the United States, which  
ultimately led to the selection for this important office, of Charles Roberts Esq., of Haslemere,  
Surrey, England, who came out to Canada late in the fall and spent a few weeks in personal  
intercourse and observation; a proceeding that proved mutually satisfactory. Mr. Roberts  
business engagements were such that he had necessarily to return to England, and could not  
possibly enter upon his duties in the Institution before April next. Mr. Roberts was a pupil  
of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, where he distinguished himself as a gold  
medalist, and secured the confidence and respect of all connected with that well known instit

ation. His subsequent career as a scientific and practical Agriculturalist and improver of land, has been of a marked character, and the exertions which he has made, and the high and responsible duties he has undertaken, in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and other kindred societies, have given him a foremost place in Britain, as a scientific and practical agriculturist. With testimonials of so high a character, all must feel a satisfaction that the services of such a man as Mr. Roberts have been secured, who will enter on his duties with a bright prospect of carrying on our infant institution with success, and of meeting the just and reasonable expectations of the people of this Province.

Advertisements were also inserted in some of our principal papers for a Rector, whose duty it is to have the charge of the students, and expenditure of the Institution. The result was the appointment of William Johnston, Esq., B.A., and Gold Medalist of the University of Toronto, to that very responsible position. Mr. Johnston entered on his duties in August last, when the Institution was in a critically anomalous condition; and the zealous and able manner in which he at once devoted himself to his difficult work, and the success which has already attended his labours—for he had to be both Principal and Rector—afford satisfactory proof of his great diligence and peculiar fitness for so difficult and responsible a situation.

In addition to the ordinary duties of Rector, Mr. Johnston has had to take part in connection with the foremen of the different departments, in the management of the farm, and also has given single handed, short courses of class lectures on Botany, Practical Agriculture, and Chemical Physics. Written examinations were held in these subjects at Christmas, with questions on the work of the farm in each of the four departments, and the answering was on the whole satisfactory. In the first class, were placed 8 pupils; in the second class, 6; in the third, 10; and only three failed.

I should have said that the School has been organized under six departments, viz.: 1st, Agriculture; 2nd, Horticulture; 3rd, Natural Science; 4th, Chemistry; 5th, Anatomy and Physiology, animal; 6th, English and Mathematics.

During the summer and fall, the pupils devoted the greater part of their time to assisting in the practical work of the farm and garden, under the superintendence of the respective managers of the departments. In this way they obtained much practical information in relation to the various farm and garden operations, and the handling of implements and machines.

The winter season would of course very much circumscribe out of door operations, and the care and management of the stock, threshing, &c., would comprise the principal in door work. The carpenter's shop has afforded the pupils under a competent mechanic, a good opportunity for becoming acquainted with the use of ordinary tools, in making or repairing a number of things connected with the farm and buildings, thereby developing their inventive ingenuity, and enlarging their sphere of industry. The gardener has also given practical instruction during the season of growth, and in winter he devotes considerable time in the green-house, to the instruction of pupils, in the management of tender plants and flowers, and in raising early vegetables. Instruction in these matters cannot fail of being both interesting and useful.

The necessity, however, became evident that since the Principal could not enter on his duties before April, some additional assistance would have to be afforded Mr. Johnston, already over worked, during the winter, and I have much satisfaction in stating, that this



object has been accomplished. Arrangements have been made with Mr. George Baptie, M.A., Medalist, of the University of Toronto, and three years' Professor of Chemistry in the Victoria Medical School, for daily lectures in Chemistry and Physiology; Professor Buckland, of University College, undertakes three lectures weekly, on the theory and practice of Agriculture; and Mr. E. A. A. Grange, V. S., lecturer on Anatomy, in the Ontario Veterinary College, also gives three lectures a week on Veterinary Surgery and practice. The Rector takes Natural Science, except Chemistry, with English and Mathematics. It is also contemplated to obtain this session suitable instruction in the principles of Horticulture, particularly fruit culture, and in the breeding and management of live stock.

In July last, Your Excellency in Council, appointed a Commission, consisting of the Hon. D. Christie, Hon. George Brown, James Young, Esq., M.P., George Buckland, Esq., D. W. Beadle, Esq., and James Laichlaw, Esq., to visit the Institution, and to prepare for the consideration of the Government such By-laws and Regulations, as might seem necessary for the organization and management thereof, until Legislative action could be taken thereon. The Commissioners held three meetings, and have considered and arranged a number of matters relating to the working of the School and Farm, but no formal report has as yet been transmitted.

There is good reason to believe that with judicious management, and the generous moral support of the public, this Institution, whose aim it is to give special training and instruction to youth intended for the pursuit of Agriculture and the advancement of this great interest, has before it a bright and encouraging fortune, fraught with untold blessings to the country, and most devoutly is it to be desired that no sectional, or mere party views and feelings will be allowed to impede its healthful and beneficent progress.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,

*Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.*

Toronto, February, 1875.





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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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APPENDIX (A).

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ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL  
SOCIETIES FOR 1873.

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## ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

OF

## Agricultural and Horticultural Societies,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

## ADDINGTON.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand .....	47	45				
" 121 Members' Subscriptions .....	123	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
					870	45
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	163	25				
" " Field Products .....	52	75				
" " Dairy " .....	16	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	12	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	61	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	89	00				
			395	25		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	350	00				
" Working Expenses .....	77	14				
			427	14		
					822	39
Balance in hand .....					48	66

## Camden.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 73 Members' Subscriptions .....	115	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	129	50				
					244	50
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			18	98		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	122	50				
" " Field Products .....	29	50				
" " Dairy " .....	4	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	5	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	27	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	20	50				
			209	75		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	5	00				
" Working Expenses .....	21	75				
			26	75		
					255	48
Balance due Treasurer .....					10	98

*Loughborough.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 36 Members' Subscriptions .....	66 00		
“ Legislative Grant .....	78 17		
			144 17
Cr.			
By balance due Treasurer .....		00 66	
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	51 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	18 35		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	3 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	2 70		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	6 70		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	9 55		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	20 25		
	111 80		
Unpaid.....	20 25		
		91 55	
“ Prize of previous year.....		1 00	
“ Working Expenses .....		39 45	
			132 66
Balance in hand.....			11 51

*Portland.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance in hand .....	0 45		
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	50 00		
“ Legislative Grant .....	60 67		
			111 12
Cr.			
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	47 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	7 75		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	4 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	0 60		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	15 40		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	11 70		
		87 45	
“ Working Expenses .....		23 67	
			111 12
Balance.....			“ “

*Shagville.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance in hand .....	13 00		
“ 71 Members' Subscriptions.....	71 00		
“ Legislative Grant .....	81 66		
			165 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	75 75		
“ “ Field Products .....	18 55		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	4 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	4 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	20 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	20 80		
		144 85	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Working Expenses .....	19 81	
	<hr/>	164 66
Balance in hand.....		1 60

## ALGOMA.

On	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance in hand .....	327 91		
" 82 Members' Subscriptions .....	102 18		
" Admissions to Show .....	2 66		
" Legislative Grant .....	300 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	13 80		
	<hr/>		746 49
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	156 50		
" " Field Products .....	93 00		
" " Dairy .....	35 00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	61 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	64 75		
" " Ploughing Match .....	24 00		
	<hr/>	434 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	11 34		
" Working Expenses .....	115 54		
	<hr/>	126 88	
		<hr/>	561 13
Balance in hand.....			185 36

## REPORT.

Your Directors beg to report as follows :—

That they are gratified to state that there was a marked improvement in the stock, produce, and agricultural implements shown at the Annual Exhibition over that of last year, owing, no doubt, in some measure, to the larger amount of prizes awarded, but, we think, in a larger measure, to a general improvement in the state of agriculture in the district.

We may refer with pride and satisfaction to the samples of agricultural produce sent to the Provincial Exhibition, and which appears, both from the Reports of the Exhibition and the notices of the public papers, especially the *Toronto Globe*, to have compared favourably with that of other parts of the Province.

We have again to express our regret that no flouring mill has yet been erected in the district. The want of such a convenience to the inhabitants is a great drawback to its agricultural interests, and if one were put up, it would give a great impulse not only to the agricultural, but to all the other interests of the district. It has been proved beyond doubt that the soil and climate of this section are well adapted to the growth of wheat, but the want of a flouring mill renders the attempt to raise it entirely useless.

If Government aid could be granted to such an enterprise, it would be a great boon to the country.

We have also to express our regret that the Government of the Dominion and of the Province between them have not yet opened out a road leading from Sault St. Marie to Batchewana Bay, as we were led to believe last year would have been done during the course of last summer. The completion of this road would open up a large tract of the finest land in the district, and add very much to the development of its resources, and consequently to its revenue.

## BRANT, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand .....	677	94				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	313	75				
" Admissions to Show .....	127	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	100	00				
" Spring Exhibition .....	19	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	10	00				
					2248	19
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	679	00				
" " Field Products .....	47	75				
" " Dairy .....	23	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	87	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	84	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	35	00				
" " Leather and Mechanical Work .....	26	00				
	983	25				
Unpaid .....	60	00				
					923	25
" Prizes of previous years .....					33	00
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	278	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	25	39				
" Working Expenses .....	357	46				
					660	85
					1617	19
Balance in hand .....					631	09

## REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure in meeting you on this occasion, and presenting their Annual Report and Financial Statement.

The operations of your Society during the past year have been successful, and its progress satisfactory. In order to meet the desires of a number of the farmers in the neighbourhood, your Directors, after due deliberation, decided to hold a Spring Exhibition of horses and bulls, and on the 22nd of April last, the exhibition took place accordingly. The show of stallions was very creditable, and as much may be said of the bulls; but the number of entries was only nineteen altogether. The receipts for the Spring Exhibition were \$19, and the total expenditure, including printing, \$76, showing that, as in former years, a spring show is not a success, financially or otherwise.

In the month of June, your Directors decided to revise the prize list, and made a considerable addition to the amount of premiums therein.

The Annual Exhibition was held on the 9th and 10th of October, and was very successful, being considerably in advance of previous years in every department, except the dairy, which was not so good as usual. The display of fruit was very fine, and well calculated to perpetuate the character of this section of the country as a fruit-producing district.

The hall was well filled in its various departments, and showed a marked improvement over the exhibitions of other years.

The show of live stock and implements, on the second day, was very large, and the grounds were visited by a larger concourse of people than was ever assembled on any similar occasion in Paris.

The total number of entries was close upon 1,700; and, as the weather was fine and the attendance large, everything was satisfactory. The amount of entrance money received at the doors was \$427 50, being \$44 27 more than in any previous year since the organization of the Society.

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The Annual Report of the Onondaga Township Agricultural Society, and also that of the Paris Horticultural Society, show that those institutions are progressing favourably.

Onondaga.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
To 98 Members' Subscriptions.....	105	00	
" Admissions to Show .....	7	15	
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00	
" Municipal Grant .. .....	20	00	
			272 15
CR.			
By balance due Treasurer.....			10 24
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	159	50	
" " Field Products .....	25	50	
" " Dairy .....	9	25	
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	25	
" " Agricultural Implements.....	4	75	
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	28	75	
" " Ploughing Match.....	28	90	
			260 00
" Working Expenses .....			9 80.
			280 04
	Balance due Treasurer .....		7 89

NOTE.—The show was very successful. Horses especially, were numerous and of an improved character. Cattle not so well represented, but several of superior quality. Sheep excellent, but pigs hardly equal to preceding years. Implements in advance.

Paris Horticultural Society.					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand	.....	361	17		
" Members' Subscriptions	.....	46	00		
" Admissions to Show	.....	44	74		
" Legislative Grant	.....	138	00		
" Municipal Grant	.....	25	00		
		<hr/>		614	91
Cr.					
By Prizes for Fruits	.....	32	00		
" Flowers and Plants	.....	54	50		
" Vegetables	.....	28	00		
" Arts and Manufactures	.....	50	00		
		<hr/>		164	50
" Working Expenses	.....			120	87
				<hr/>	
				285	37
				<hr/>	
	Balance in hand	.....		329	54

### REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Paris Horticultural Society, in presenting this their sixth Annual Report, beg to state that your Society only held one Exhibition during 1873, that being the Exhibition held on Dominion Day.

That, notwithstanding the backward season, being unfavourable towards bringing forward fruit and vegetables, yet the exhibition of 1873, on Dominion Day, was quite a success, exceeding in the number of articles exhibited any previous exhibition of your Society, the entries in the whole numbering three hundred and seventy-eight, exceeding by sixty entries the Spring Exhibition of 1872.

That the entries were as follows :—Flowers, one hundred and twenty-three against one hundred and twenty-two in 1872. Fruit, seventy-eight against seventy in 1872. Vegetables, seventy against seventy-one in 1872. Ladies' work and miscellaneous, one hundred and seventy against fifty-one in 1872.

That, owing to the late cold season and want of heat in early summer, the fruit was not in as forward a state for exhibition as in previous years, some fruit, in fact, not being even ripe enough to exhibit. The flowers and vegetables were, on the whole, good, the flowers especially far surpassing the exhibition of 1872.

Your Directors are sorry to note the small number of members' tickets sold, being only forty-six. That your Society received as its share of the Government Grant the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, being according to the Act, just three times the amount your Society returned to the County Treasurer.

\* \* \* \* \*

BRANT, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	¢	cts.	¢	cts.
To balance in hand .....	445	20				
" 329 Members' Subscriptions .....	329	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	551	51				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	100	00				
" Proceeds of Rent of Grounds, &c. ....	192	95				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	53	00				
					2371	66
CR						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	707	00				
" " Field Products.....	82	00				
" " Dairy " .....	51	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	88	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	87	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	163	25				
" " Ploughing Match.....	25	00				
	1204	00				
Unpaid.....	10	25				
					1193	75
" Prizes of previous year .....					23	25
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	280	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	270	17				
" Agricultural Publications .....	39	40				
" Working Expenses .....	310	35				
					899	92
						2116 92
Balance in hand.....						254 74

REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

As considerable interest was manifested in regard to the holding a Spring Exhibition, your Directors held a show for horses on the 19th April last, offering \$52 in prizes for three classes, namely, heavy draught, agricultural, and road or carriage horses. There was fair competition in the two latter classes, yet very few heavy draught horses were shown. Your Directors would say that they are disappointed in the result of this Exhibition, it having been comparatively a failure.

The Fall Exhibition held on the 7th and 8th of October last, was very successful, and, as the prize list was larger, and many special prizes were offered, the competition in the various classes was much greater than usual. The show of horses, cattle and sheep was large and of great excellence. Pigs were about the usual average; and the poultry, both in number and general excellence, were by far the best ever shown here. We had a large show of waggons, implements, and carriages. Inside the building, every department was well filled; and, taken as a whole, we have had no previous exhibition so decidedly successful.

Your Directors would wish to draw the earnest attention of this meeting to the fact, that it is necessary to have a much larger exhibition to supply the wants of this section of the country. We are as well able to have a central fair as Guelph, London, or Hamilton, all of which are far surpassing us in this respect. Your Directors have done what they could with their limited means to make the show as successful as they possibly could, and this season have offered \$1,500 in prizes, of which \$1,200 have been taken, being an increase of over \$400 more than was taken two years ago; yet the exhibition still falls far short of what is desired. From data supplied, we find these large fairs are great financial successes. In London they have a surplus of over \$6,000, and they purpose giving \$12,000 in prizes this season. In Guelph they also have a surplus of \$1,000, having held three very successful fairs. Their receipts during the week of the show from non-members were over \$7,000. From the success which has attended these fairs, we have every reason to think that, if we were once fairly started, the show would soon become self-sustaining. At the last meeting of your Directors, they appointed committees to wait upon the various Township Councils in this County, and also the Town Council of Brantford, to ask for such assistance as will enable the Society to erect suitable buildings and offer a good prize list, from all of whom we trust to receive a liberal support; and it will now rest in your hands and the new Board of Directors to carry out this project, should it meet with your approbation. We will need a new building soon, under any circumstances. Our grounds are sufficiently large, and are well adapted for the purpose, and also they belong to the Society. \* \* \*

#### *Brantford.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 129 Members' Subscriptions.....	129	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	125	51				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
						394 51
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	180	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	45	00				
“ “ Dairy.....	5	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	13	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	7	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	39	75				
	291	25				
Unpaid.....	5	25				
					286	00
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	47	06				
“ Working Expenses.....	52	44				
					99	50
						385 50
Balance in hand.....						9 01

#### *Brantford Horticultural Society.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 82 Members' Subscriptions.....	112	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	68	87				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To County Grant.....	25	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	5	00				
					350	87
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			7	35		
“ Prizes for Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.....			199	75		
“ Preparing Show.....			21	30		
“ Working Expenses .....			120	89		
					349	29
Balance in hand.....					1	58

## BOTHWELL.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To balance in hand.....	223	25				
“ 152 Members' Subscriptions.....	152	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	192	22				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	375	0				
“ Additional Subscriptions.....	246	00				
“ Loan.....	1100	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	20	53				
					3009	00
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	289	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	44	00				
“ “ Dairy “.....	13	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	12	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	59	00				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	25	00			451	25
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	420	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	305	25				
“ Paid on Grounds and Buildings.....	1093	40				
“ Paid Loan.....	600	00				
“ Working Expenses.....	111	26			2529	91
					2981	16
Balance in hand.....					27	84

## REPORT.

Your Directors, in their Annual Report, beg to call your attention to the satisfactory condition of the affairs of your Society as shown by the Treasurer's Report. We have expended upon the purchase of land, buildings, fencing, &c., about fifteen hundred dollars, and we are in arrears, or owe a balance of six hundred and fifty dollars.

The large sum received at the gate for admission of non members to the ground (\$192), shows the interest taken by the public in the County Exhibition, especially when the weather and unfavourable state of the roads on the first day are taken into consideration. Your Directors regret a slight falling off in numbers, and suggest that an Agent be appointed in each



Township and Village to canvass for subscribers, allowing a small commission for his services.

Quantity and quality of thorough-bred stock exceeded that shewn in former years, particularly Durham cattle. The first Exhibition there were only three entries of Durhams, the last there were no less than thirty-six. The sheep were of excellent quality. The show of pigs, though not large, was good and well-bred.

The success of our last Exhibition is no doubt due in a great measure to the spacious grounds and buildings provided by the Society.

Your Directors believe the time has arrived when Farmers' Clubs should be established throughout the County for the discussion of all matters pertaining to Agriculture.

More enterprise should be displayed by Farmers in raising thorough-bred stock of all kinds, so as to induce buyers to come from a distance.

We are pleased to notice the steady increase of Fruit culture, particularly apples, our own County being one of the best adapted for that purpose of any in the Dominion, many shipping direct to the seaboard and to Europe.

We are also pleased to observe the steady increase in the improved system of Agriculture.

The various inducements held out by the Veterinary and Agricultural Colleges under the auspices of the Ontario government will no doubt tend to this end.

We are happy to state that the various branch Agricultural Societies are all in a prosperous condition.

*Euphemia and Dawn.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	17	74				
" 109 Member's Subscriptions .....	114	50				
" Admission to Show .....	30	60				
" Legislative Grant .....	88	08				
" Municipal Grant .....	55	00				
					305	92
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	92	00				
" " Field Products .....	26	05				
" " Dairy " .....	5	95				
" " Horticultural Products.....	13	70				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	9	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	20	90				
" " Ploughing Match .....	15	00				
			182	85		
" Agricultural Publications.....	4	00				
" Working Expenses .....	34	00				
			38	00		
					220	85
					Balance in hand .....	85 07

*Howard.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 137 Members' Subscriptions.....	137	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	144	98				
" Legislative Grant .....	127	02				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	16	00				
					425	00
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			45	14		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	116	65				
" " Field Products .....	33	75				
" " Dairy " .....	4	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	19	00				



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Prizes for Agricultural Implements.....		5	00			
" " Arts and Manufactures .....		20	25			
" " Growing Crops.....		16	00			
				214	90	
.. Balance on Note and Interest .....	108	00				
" Agricultural Publications.....		1	00			
" Working Expenses .....		65	05			
				174	05	
						131 00
Balance due Treasurer .....						9 00

*Orford.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....		36	51			
" 110 Members' Subscriptions.....	110	00				
" Admissions to Show.....		6	00			
" Legislative Grant .....	106	62				
						259 13
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		89	00			
" " Field Produce.....		25	00			
" " Dairy .....		8	00			
" " Horticultural Products .....		8	00			
" " Agricultural Implements.....		15	00			
" " Arts and Manufactures .....		21	85			
				166	85	
" Working Expenses .....				36	75	
						203 60
Balance in hand.....						55 53

*Zone.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....		83	07			
" 120 Members' Subscriptions.....	124	50				
" Admissions to Show.....		41	73			
" Legislative Grant.....		98	28			
" Municipal Grant .....		30	00			
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....		18	24			
						395 83
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	104	75				
" " Field Products.....		29	15			
" " Dairy .....		5	25			
" " Horticultural Products .....		24	40			
" " Agricultural Implements.....		7	55			
" " Arts and Manufactures .....		60	40			
				231	50	
" Preparing Show Grounds .....		26	05			
" Working Expenses .....		54	72			
				80	77	
						312 27
Balance in hand .....						83 56

NOTE.—The Exhibition was successful, a larger collection of material than usual, and most of it of good quality. The collection of plants, coins, and other articles of interest made indeed a museum in itself, highly instructive and attractive.

## BROCKVILLE.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 209 Members' Subscriptions .....	263	09				
" Admissions to Show ... ..	211	85				
" Legislative Grant .....	350	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	50	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	53	00				
					927	94
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			1	75		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	279	90				
" " Field Products .....	42	20				
" " Dairy .....	25	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	23	80				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	21	95				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	124	10				
" " Growing Crops .....	72	00				
	589	70				
Unpaid.....	205	02				
			384	68		
" Prizes of Previous Year .....			44	92		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	63	15				
" Paid Official Board .....	211	49				
" Working Expenses .....	184	07				
			458	71		
					890	06
Balance in Hand.....					37	88

## BRUCE, NORTH.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 136 Members' Subscriptions .....	136	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
" Proceeds Sale or service of Live Stock .....	235	00				
					1071	00
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....	127	14				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	401	50				
" Purchase of Live Stock .....	542	00				
" Working Expenses .....	124	00				
					1194	64
Balance due Treasurer .....					123	64

Your Directors pursued a course during the past year similar to that followed in 1872. Feeling confident that the introduction as far as possible of thorough-bred Stock would prove highly beneficial to the farmers of the Division, we deemed it advisable to use the funds of the Society in the purchase of two additional Durham Bulls.

We find that while some objected to this course, the great body of members and others, were well satisfied with it. Consequently our list of members was considerably increased.

We still hold to the opinion that it is much better to spend the funds of the Society in improving the breeds of our live stock, than in petty prizes at agricultural exhibitions, and we feel that the course adopted for the last two years, has not been without highly beneficial results.

The animals in our possession have succeeded on the whole very well, and at the present time, considered as the property of the Society, they are worth a considerable sum.

We do not desire to make lengthy remarks.

The year just closed has been a prosperous one. The magnificent grain crops, with which we were blessed, the splendid yield of fruit, the ready and constant market within easy reach of every farmer, and the high prices for all kinds of farm produce, should all be matters worthy of gratitude from the farmers of North Bruce.

In many respects our agricultural facilities are progressing. Much good farming is now done, and the ease with which all kinds of farm implements can now be procured, tends very much to make the work of the farmer less laborious.

We should be proud to know that some of the best agricultural machines in the Province are manufactured in our own Electoral Division.

The Treasurer's Report shews a deficiency in cash, but considering the value of the animals in our possession, we are bound to say that the Society is comparatively rich.

*Arron.*

DR.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	172	47				
" 131 Members' Subscriptions .....	166	50				
" Admissions to Show .....	23	74				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Proceeds service of Live Stock .....	30	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	5	00				
					537	71
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	93	75				
" " Field Products .....	33	75				
" " Dairy .....	12	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	9	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	25	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	19	25				
					193	50
" Purchase of Live Stock .....	219	32				
" Working Expenses .....	56	02				
					275	34
						468 81
Balance in hand .....					68	87

REPORT.

The past year has been one of great prosperity to the people of this Township, and also to your Society. The increase of entries in the different departments of the Fall Exhibition, improvements in farm buildings throughout the Township, the extensive foundry and machine shop erected by W. A. Gerolamy in connection with the Fanning Mill factory, a Cheese factory, the great improvement in the appearance of the old, and building of new business houses in the village of Tara, the re-building of the business houses made vacant by fire in the village of Invermay, is now under way; other new buildings have been put up, and a Stove factory is in contemplation; a market has been established in our village for wheat, the millers being able to take advantage of competing lines of railway, viz., the W. G. & B., and the T. G. & B.

for moving their flour and other produce of said wheat to distant markets, and many other improvements which we could mention, attest to the foregoing statement.

At the second meeting of your Society for the past year, your Directors after due consideration, appointed a Committee to purchase a thorough-bred Durham Bull. The Committee so appointed bought the bull "Bismarek" at a cost of \$150; but had there been sufficient funds at their disposal, two younger animals would have been got at a cost of \$190, which would have served the Society much better.

				<i>Bruce.</i>			
DR.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand .....				55	95		
" 84 Members' Subscriptions .....				88	00		
" Admissions to Show .....				8	50		
" Legislative Grant .....				75	39		
							227 84
CR.							
By Prizes .....						104	75
" Prizes of previous year .....						14	00
" Preparing Show Grounds .....						4	50
" Working Expenses .....						33	98
							157 23
Balance in hand .....							70 61

				<i>Elderslie.</i>			
DR.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....				89	42		
" 141 Members' Subscriptions .....				209	50		
" Admissions to Show .....				30	70		
" Legislative Grant .....				132	71		
							462 33
CR.							
By Prizes .....				244	00		
" Prizes of previous years .....				28	25		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....				11	50		
" Working Expenses .....				77	35		
							361 08
Balance in hand .....							101 25

				<i>Sturgeon.</i>			
DR.				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 89 Members' Subscriptions .....				89	50		
" Admissions to Show .....				13	80		
" Legislative Grant .....				53	28		
							156 58
CR.							
By Prizes .....				155	25		
" Working Expenses .....				29	06		
							184 31
Balance due Treasurer .....							27 73

NOTE.—The Exhibition was not quite equal in extent to some former occasions, but the quality generally was superior. A ploughing match was held and the work done, especially by the juniors, was of a superior character, and \$100 in money and various articles were given in prizes.



BRUCE, SOUTH.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 116 Members' Subscriptions .....	119	50				
“ Admissions to Show .....	63	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Grants of Brant, Culross Societies, &c .....	226	00				
					1108	50
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			123	23		
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	259	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	62	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	38	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	27	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	49	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	63	00				
	499	75				
Unpaid.....	41	25			458	50
					29	25
Prizes of previous year .....						
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	367	06				
“ Working Expenses .....	169	01			536	07
					1147	05
Balance due Treasurer.....					38	55

REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the past year the Directors have economized, as far as they possibly could, without materially affecting the efficiency of the Society or the prizes offered by them for spring and fall shows.

The fall show of 1873 having been held in the Village of Teeswater, the Agricultural Society of the Township of Culross merged their funds in those of the County Society, thus bringing eighty-two dollars, members' subscriptions; fifty-two dollars, share of Government grant; and ninety-six dollars, private subscriptions: in all the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars, which has materially aided this Board in improving the finances of the Society.

Although a very large number of visitors attended the fall show, only the small sum of sixty-three dollars was taken for admission from non-members to the Exhibition, this is accounted for by the want of proper accommodation for the exhibiting of stock and implements.

The Directors would take this opportunity of impressing on the attention of their successors in office the desirability of holding their shows where proper accommodation can be had, as a large increase of revenue might be obtained in this way.

At the spring show there was a fair competition for the prizes offered, and the Directors have much pleasure in seeing the gradual but steady improvements in the stock of this Riding. Notwithstanding the above-named objections and drawbacks, the fall show was quite a success, a large number of entries having been made, and a strong competition in many classes, of these we may mention general purpose horses, carriage horses, buggy and hackney horses, Durham and grade cattle, Leicester sheep, grains, roots, fruits, and dairy produce, many of which were really very superior, and a credit to the South Riding of Bruce.

The show of stock was good and numerous, and the grains were well represented and some fine samples shown: of vegetables, roots and fruits there was quite a display, which scarcely could be excelled, and the dairy produce was good in every respect. The ladies' work, as might have been expected, made quite a show, exhibiting great ability and skill. Some very fine boots, harness, and furniture were exhibited, but the Directors would have liked much to have seen more competition in these classes. In buggies and cutters quite a number of very fine vehicles were shown, which were much admired. The Directors have still



to deplore the slight competition existing in the class of agricultural implements, though those shown were certainly a credit to the manufacturers.

The farmers of this Riding have much reason to be thankful for the bountiful harvest of the past year, and with the advantage of a cash market for all their produce, established by the opening of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad. There is every reason to believe that this will soon be one of the best and wealthiest Ridings in the Province.

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*Carrick.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	68	00				
.. 120 Members' Subscriptions. ....	142	00				
.. Admissions to Show .....	7	25				
.. Legislative Grant.....	87	67				
.. Municipal Grant.....	30	00				
					334	93
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	137	00				
.. " Field Products.....	36	00				
.. " Horticultural Products.....	5	50				
.. " Agricultural Implements.....	15	75				
.. " Arts and Manufactures.....	26	00				
	220	25				
Unpaid.....	36	00			184	25
					7	50
.. Prizes of previous year.....						
.. Preparing Show Grounds.....	20	00				
.. Working Expenses.....	40	40			60	40
						252 15
Balance in hand .....					82	78

*Huron.*

Dr.				
To Members' Subscriptions.....	178	00		
.. Admissions to Show.....	14	95		
.. Legislative Grant.....	113	05		
.. Municipal Grant.....	35	00		
.. Proceeds Sale of Stock.....	148	00		
			489	00
Cr.				
By Balance due Treasurer.....			133	34
.. Prizes for Live Stock .....	106	00		
.. " Field Products.....	34	25		
.. " Dairy " .....	10	25		
.. " Horticultural Products.....	12	25		
.. " Agricultural Implements.....	16	00		
.. " Arts and Manufactures.....	35	75		
.. " Ploughing Match.....	80	00		
	294	50		
Unpaid.....	127	00		
			167	50

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds .....		8	00			
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		80	00			
“ Working Expenses.....		74	63			
				162	63	
						463 47
Balance in hand.....						25 53

Kincardine.

DR.						
To Balance in hand.....		45	19			
“ 128 Members' Subscriptions.....		128	00			
“ Legislative Grant .....		84	75			
“ Municipal Grant .....		18	00			
						275 94

CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		104	00			
“ “ Field Products .....		21	00			
“ “ Dairy “ .....		7	00			
“ “ Horticultural Products .....		9	00			
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....		14	00			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....		16	00			
				171	00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....		18	00			
“ Working Expenses .....		31	00			
				49	00	
						220 00
Balance in hand.....						55 94

Kinloss.

DR.						
To Balance in hand .....		48	18			
“ 130 Member's Subscriptions .....		130	00			
“ Admissions to Show .....		78	75			
“ Legislative Grant .....		82	85			
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....		44	95			
						384 73

CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		83	00			
“ “ Field Products .....		44	00			
“ “ Dairy .....		23	00			
“ “ Horticultural Products .....		36	00			
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....		8	00			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....		24	00			
“ “ Ploughing Match .....		25	50			
		243	50			
Unpaid.....		43	50			
				200	00	
“ Prizes at Spring Show, &c. ....		43	50			
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		13	52			
“ Working Expenses .....		72	00			
				129	02	
						329 02
Balance in hand.....						55 71

## CARDWELL.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	63	93				
" 229 Members' Subscriptions .....	229	60				
" Admissions to Show .....	121	60				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
					1115	13
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	247	00				
" " Field Products .....	53	75				
" " Dairy " .....	27	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	32	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	48	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	95	00				
			503	50		
" Prizes of previous year .....			41	50		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	412	05				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	55	41				
" Working Expenses .....	70	90				
			538	36		
					1083	36
Balance in hand .....					31	77

## Adjala.

DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	72	42				
" 123 Members' Subscriptions .....	123	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	67	20				
" Legislative Grant .....	60	30				
" Municipal Grant .....	25	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	23	50				
					371	42
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	111	50				
" " Field Products .....	26	00				
" " Dairy " .....	9	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	10	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	37	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	44	00				
			237	50		
Unpaid .....	32	40				
					205	10
" Prizes of previous year .....	3	40				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	80	00				
" Working Expenses .....	41	79				
					125	19
						330 29
Balance in hand .....					41	15

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in a hopeful and prosperous condition. The exhibition was much larger than previous ones, and the attendance numerous, though the weather was unfavorable. The quality of stock, and most other articles was above an average the ladies' department was excellent, but inconvenient for want of space.

		<i>Albion.</i>					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand .....	22	27				
"	158 Members' Subscriptions.....	188	00				
"	Admissions to Show .....	198	20				
"	Legislative Grant .....	123	75				
"	Municipal Grants .....	42	75				
"	Special donations .....	37	70				
"	Borrowed .....	35	00				
						647	67
Cr.							
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	171	00				
"	" Field Products .....	20	50				
"	" Dairy .....	11	00				
"	" Horticultural Products .....	20	00				
"	" Agricultural Implements .....	39	00				
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....	55	00				
						316	50
"	Prizes of previous year .....	22	00				
"	Preparing Show Grounds .....	216	00				
"	Working Expenses .....	92	75				
						330	75
						647	25
Balance in hand ..							00 42

NOTE.—The Society is making steady advancement, and an increased interest is being felt in its prosperity. The exhibition was very satisfactory, and but a small balance remains unpaid on the grounds and buildings.

		<i>Caledon.</i>					
Dr.							
To	Balance in hand .....	139	52				
"	209 Members' Subscriptions .....	211	00				
"	Admissions to Show .....	242	45				
"	Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
"	Municipal Grants .....	118	75				
"	Miscellaneous Receipts .....	58	64				
						910	36
Cr.							
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	188	75				
"	" Field Products .....	65	50				
"	" Dairy .....	16	75				
"	" Horticultural Products .....	25	00				
"	" Agricultural Implements .....	20	25				
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....	77	25				
"	" Specials .....	26	50				
"	" Discretionary .....	7	85				
						427	85
Unpaid .....						40	00
						387	85
"	Prizes of previous year .....	48	35				
"	Preparing Show Grounds .....	125	23				
"	Purchase of Seed .....	15	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Working Expenses .....	162	80				
			351	38		
					739	25
Balance in hand .....					171	15

*Mono.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 123 Members' Subscriptions .....	123	00				
" Admissions to show .....	81	47				
" Legislative Grant .....	83	00				
					287	47
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			14	28		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	114	00				
" " Field Products .....	40	50				
" " Dairy .....	7	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	35	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	37	25				
			238	25		
" Working Expenses .....			63	50		
					316	03
Balance due Treasurer .....					28	56

## CARLETON.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	126	43				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	209	93				
" Admissions to show .....	299	41				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	190	00				
" Special Subscriptions .....	222	00				
" Loan .....	979	06				
					2726	83
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	541	41				
" " Field Products .....	135	50				
" " Dairy .....	50	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	45	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	80	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	95	00				
" " Ploughing Match .....	25	00				
	971	91				
Unpaid .....	27	41				
			944	50		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	240	00				
" Loan .....	1000	00				
" Expenses of Ploughing Match .....	25	00				
" Interest on loan .....	54	16				



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Working Expenses .....	168	75				
			1487	91		
					2432	41
Balance in hand .....					294	42

*Fitzroy.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		44				
" 55 Members' Subscriptions .....	89	50				
" Legislative Grant for 1872, 1873 .....	280	00				
					369	94
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	87	50				
" " Field Products .....	28	25				
" " Dairy " .....	7	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	16	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	4	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	35	42				
" " Growing Crops .....	40	90				
	220	57				
Unpaid .....	35	55				
			185	02		
" Prizes of previous year .....	54	42				
" Special Prizes .....	7	00				
" Arrears to County Society .....	80	00				
" Agricultural Publications .....	1	00				
" Working Expenses .....	40	47				
			182	89		
					367	91
Balance in hand .....					2	03

*March.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By 20 Members' Subscriptions .....	62	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					202	00
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	118	95				
" " Field Products .....	5	37				
" " Dairy " .....	9	16				
" " Growing Crops .....	42	52				
			176	00		
" Working Expenses .....			26	00		
					202	00
Balance .....						

## CORNWALL.

Dr.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	387	40
" 116 Members' Subscriptions .....	116	00

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Legislative Grant .....	350	00				
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock .....	227	00				
					1080	40
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	101	50				
“ “ Field Products .....	53	25				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	20	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	6	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	41	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	38	75				
					261	75
“ Purchase of Live Stock .....	561	27				
“ Working Expenses .....	208	64				
					769	91
					1031	66
Balance in hand .....					48	74

## DUNDAS.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	112	25				
“ 333 Members' Subscriptions .....	333	32				
“ Admissions to show .....	231	65				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	96	25				
					1473	47
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	436	90				
“ “ Field Products .....	71	35				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	16	85				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	52	30				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	75	55				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	96	75				
					749	70
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	394	43				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	198	11				
“ Working Expenses .....	249	50				
					842	04
					1591	74
Balance due Treasurer .....					118	27

## REPORT.

\* \* \* \*

## THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Was held on the Society's Grounds on the 17th and 18th September ; the weather was all that could be desired. The number of entries in the various classes was equal, and in some, especially cattle, horses and sheep, exceeded any former year.

## CATTLE.

In this class every prize offered was competed for. In Durhams, William Benion, Esq., took the lion's share. He had on exhibition his imported Bull “ Brigade Major,” which attracted much attention, as well as many other fine animals. In Ayrshires, there was a keen

competition; this class seems to be in general favour with our agriculturists. Natives were well represented. Although classed as "Natives," we believe were the pedigrees traced, we would find very few pure natives in this County, being crossed with Durham Ayrshire or Galloway.

#### HORSES.

This class deserves more than a passing notice. Your Board saw fit at the revision of the prize list to separate this class into carriage and draft horses, increasing the premiums. The entries and competition exceeded any former year; the two Imported Clyde Stallions owned by Mr. McLean, of Winchester, and Mr. Eddie, of Russell, deservedly attracted much attention. We think it would be the interest of Agriculturists to encourage this breed of horses. A cross with our common light horses would produce an animal with weight sufficient to cultivate the heavy clay soil with ease, and at the same time do our general farm and road work.

#### SHEEP.

In this class, Cotswold were added to the prize list; all classes were well filled, and some very fine animals were on exhibition.

#### HOGS.

A marked improvement was manifest, and some imported Berkshire were on exhibition.

#### IMPLEMENTS.

A greater variety than usual were on the grounds; the carriages exhibited reflected much credit on the manufacturers.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

A large number of entries, and articles pronounced by the judges as very superior; the improvement in this class within the last few years is very marked. Some fine cheese manufactured at the factories in this County were shewn.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Above the usual average both in number and quality.

#### VEGETABLES.

Specimens large and good.

#### LADIES' WORK AND DOMESTICS.

The articles on exhibition would have been no discredit to the Provincial Fair. The space allotted was crowded with useful and ornamental, shewing that our wives and daughters are not behind in the improvements of the day.

All other classes were well filled, and several articles exhibited not enumerated in the Prize List. The directors regret much that owing to lack of funds they were unable to give special prizes to many articles of merit.

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#### Matilda.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	31	25				
" 175 Members' Subscriptions.....	175	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	87	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
" Shareholders' Notes.....	50	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	4	00				

487 25

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	99	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	29	50				
“ “ Dairy “.....	6	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	52	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	25	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	10	00				
	222	50				
Unpaid.....	29	00				
			193	50		
Prizes of previous year.....	2	75				
Preparing Show Grounds.....	19	50				
Contract for Building.....	61	00				
Interest, &c.....	104	00				
Working Expenses.....	47	50				
			234	75		
					428	75
Balance in hand.....					59	00

*Mountain.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 91 Members' Subscriptions.....	94	50				
“ Legislative Grant.....	85	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	1	00				
					180	50
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			10	32		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	82	90				
“ “ Field Products.....	16	15				
“ “ Dairy “.....	5	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	90					
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	17	15				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	23	25				
			145	60		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	3	00				
“ Working Expenses.....	25	55				
			28	55		
					184	47
Balance due Treasurer.....					3	97

*Williamsburgh.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	4	78				
“ 86 Members' Subscriptions.....	86	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	66	42				
					157	20
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	67	92				
“ “ Field Products.....	10	32				
“ “ Dairy “.....	3	40				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	6	99				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	17	64				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	11	16				
					117	43

	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds.....	25	00				
“ Working Expenses.....	19	87				
			44	87		
					162	30
Balance due Treasurer. ....					5	10

*Winchester.*

Dr.						
To Members' Subscriptions.....	116	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	103	00				
Cr.					219	00
By Balance due Treasurer.....			63	07		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	187	95				
“ “ Field Products.....	14	25				
“ “ Dairy “.....	8	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	16	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	15	75				
	244	45				
Unpaid.....	59	80				
			184	65		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	2	50				
“ Working Expenses.....	42	50				
			45	00		
					292	72
Balance due Treasurer.....					73	72

**DURHAM EAST.**

Dr.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance in hand..	31	15				
“ 50 Members' Subscriptions.....	50	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	196	25				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Hope Society for Union Exhibition.....	150	00				
					1127	40
Cr.						
“ Prizes for Live Stock..	295	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	59	50				
“ “ Dairy “.....	19	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	44	95				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	19	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	100	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	25	00				
			563	70		
“ Prizes of previous year.....			3	50		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies ..	420	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	20	00				
“ Working Expenses ..	111	09				
			551	09		
					1118	29
Balance in hand.....					9	11



REPORT.

The Directors, in presenting their Annual Report, desire to express their thanks for the assistance they have received from the friends and patrons of the Society. While there is nothing special to report upon in the transactions of the Society for the past year, they deem it cause for gratitude that, amidst the disasters and calamities that are taking place in some countries our Dominion has been preserved in peace and prosperity.

The severe winter of 1872-3 was followed by a cold and dry time, usually called spring, or the vernal season. The spring months of the past year, while favourable for putting in the crops, were not favourable to vegetation, the pastures were very poor, and the hay crop unusually light. This was followed by great heat and drought, which threatened at one time the total destruction of the cereal crops, but thanks to a kind Providence, about the first of July the genial showers descended, the crops revived and progressed most wonderfully, and the result of the harvest may be set down as a fair average. The turnip crop, on which the better class of farmers greatly rely for the production of butchers' meat, and the sustentation of their stock generally, was a partial failure. This, with a light crop of hay, deprived the farmer of the means of keeping as large a stock of cattle and sheep through the winter as he otherwise would have done, and has had a tendency to glut our markets with inferior beef through the fall and winter months, which has been sold at ruinously low prices. What the effect of this will be in the coming spring remains to be seen.

The great amount of public work which has been going on in the Provinces lately, and the high wages paid on these, has drawn away the labouring classes from the farm, consequently there has been a scarcity of farm hands during the past few years. One of the great wants of the Canada farmer at the present time is more labourers. We perceive by certain returns that about 38,000 emigrants settled in Ontario last year, a great portion of whom were farm labourers and their families, and we have no doubt that the liberal policy adopted by the Ontario Government will have a tendency to attract still larger numbers to our noble Province. The Emigration Society of Northumberland and Durham has done, and are still doing, a good work in bringing farm labourers to these united counties. Those who arrived last year, we believe, have given satisfaction to their employers.

The Fall Show of this Society was held at Port Hope in connection with the Township of Hope Society. There seemed to be a falling off in the minor part of the Exhibition; but in the different classes of stock there was the usual amount of competition, especially in horses, which was the largest ever seen in this Riding. The difficulty seems to be, we have too many shows. It is the opinion of the Directors of this Society that the Electoral Division Societies should be done away with by statute, and a Society formed in each of the twelve districts represented at the Board of Agriculture and Arts. We must not forget to say that the ploughing match held near Port Hope last fall, under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture and Arts was a grand success, and it is the general wish that it be continued.

Cavan.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .. .. .	36 84		
“ 158 Members’ Subscriptions.....	158 00		
“ Admissions to Show .. .. .	73 70		
“ Legislative Grant .. .. .	140 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	10 00		
			418 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .. .. .	150 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	28 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	5 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	21 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match .. .. .	54 00		
			268 00

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Agricultural Publications .....	80 00		
“ Working Expenses .....	61 21		
		141 21	
			409 21
Balance in hand .....			9 33

*Hope.*

DR.			
To Balance in hand .....	55 13		
“ 117 Members' Subscriptions .....	117 00		
“ Legislative Grant .....	140 00		
“ Municipal Grant .....	50 00		
“ Ploughing Match .....	25 50		
			387 63
CR.			
By Prizes at Grain Exhibition .....	50 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	27 00		
“ Union Exhibition with County .....	150 00		
“ Agricultural Publications .....	70 20		
“ Working Expenses .....	38 63		
			335 83
Balance in hand .....			51 80

## REPORT.

\* \* \* \*

On the 19th March a Spring Exhibition of seed grain was held at Canton. The quality exhibited was good, and a large quantity changed hands for the purpose of sowing. Fifty dollars was granted by the Township Council for prizes, which were duly awarded.

On the 1st May a Ploughing Match took place on the farm of John Pratt, Esq.; only eight entries were made—five in the men's class and three in the boys' class. The work done was very creditable, but a greater number of entries were anticipated. Prizes to the value of about \$40 were awarded.

The Fall Exhibition was held in Port Hope, when the Township Society merged its funds with the County for a Union Exhibition. Although good, it was not what it should have been in a farming community like ours. Your Directors would urge on their successors in office to devise some means by which this Society may be placed on a better basis than at present. They are of opinion that so many Township Exhibitions taking place nearly simultaneously is not advantageous.

*Manvers.*

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand .....	45 04		
“ 78 Members' Subscriptions .....	78 00		
“ Admissions to Show .....	88 87		
“ Legislative Grant .....	80 15		
“ For Special Prizes .....	24 25		
			316 31
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	90 25		
“ “ Field Products .....	21 50		
“ “ Dairy .....	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	15 25		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements .....	17	50				
"     "     Arts and Manufactures .....	36	00				
			186	50		
"     Prize of previous year .....				1	50	
"     Preparing Show Grounds .....	6	00				
"     Working Expenses .....	53	66				
			59	66		
					247	66
Balance in hand.....					68	65

*Port Hope Horticultural Society.*

[The Report of this Society was unaccompanied by a financial statement. The subjoined extracts will be found interesting.]

Your Directors and Officers, in presenting this their fifth annual Report, beg to refer with pride and satisfaction to the steady progress apparent in the Society's Exhibits from year to year, as matter for congratulation and encouragement in still further pursuing the objects of the Society.

We can confidently print to our last Show as being the best yet held by the Society, and can, without fear of contradiction, assert that for excellence it has not been surpassed in the Province.

The exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables was most gratifying, as showing the greater interest taken in the Society by the community generally, as well as the progress made by exhibitors in the cultivation of those articles usually displayed.

As an item of progress, we may mention that the Society this year offered more prizes, and prizes of greater value and for a greater variety of articles, than at any previous Show. The attendance and the interest manifested was this year very much greater than on any previous occasions: this may in a great measure be accounted for by the greater variety of articles exhibited, but chiefly by the attraction of the Floral Concert, which was held this year for the first time, and gave so much satisfaction on the first night that it was repeated by request on the following night. The Society are very much indebted to Mr. Philp for the great pains and trouble he took in organizing and training the children for these occasions, and to the band for their musical services.

\* \* \*

There was one feature of this Annual Exhibition which we desire to bring prominently forward: that is, the presentation of prizes to pupils in our Public Schools for specimens of writing and book-keeping: this we would like to see continued and encouraged to a still greater extent.

\* \* \*

The chief object which this Society has in view is the development of the æsthetic taste of the community, the cultivation and pursuit of which is one of the purest and highest enjoyments of life. Taking their stand on that platform, the Society feel that they have the best of all reasons for making a fresh appeal to the Port Hope public for still greater support and encouragement in the future than they have had in the past. This is a Port Hope institution, and should have a preference over any Township or County Society. We want as well as money the hearty interest and co-operation of all our townspeople in the working of the Society. In glancing at the past, we have reason to feel gratified; in looking into the future, we hope to accomplish still greater things. There is no Society that can appeal with greater confidence to the general public than this one; it knows no creed nor nationality, but addresses itself to all lovers of the pure and beautiful; its object is elevating and ennobling; it excites no prejudices or rouses no antipathies, but invites all to come and cultivate an acquaintance with Dame Nature's choicest treasures.



DURHAM, WEST.

Dr.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand.....	221	26						
"	113 Members' Subscriptions .....	126	00						
"	Admissions to Show .....	659	00						
"	Legislative Grant .....	700	00						
"	Darlington Society .....	145	00						
"	Ploughing Match .....	264	50						
"	Miscellaneous Receipts.....	3	00						
								2118	76
Cr.									
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	546	25						
"	" Field Products .....	64	50						
"	" Dairy " .....	29	00						
"	" Horticultural Products .....	115	12						
"	" Agricultural Implements .....	65	00						
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	103	50						
"	" Growing Crops .....	27	00						
"	" Ploughing Match .....	280	00						
								1230	37
"	Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	349	95						
"	Preparing Show Grounds.....	131	94						
"	Working Expenses .....	115	11						
								597	00
								1827	3
	Balance in hand .....	291	39						

## REPORT.

Your Directors, in delivering up the trust confided to them at the last annual meeting, desire, in conformity to previous usage, and the requirements of the Statute in that behalf, to submit a brief statement of the operations of the year just closed. They attempt no elaborate report, but the following simple statement will be sufficient to show that this Association has attained to a degree of power and efficiency never approached in any former period of its history.

The operations of the year commenced with a Ploughing Match on a scale never before attempted in the county. Your Directors were enabled to offer the large sum of £332, with the view of exciting an interest in this most important element in successful agriculture.

Then followed the Spring Show for the exhibition of entire animals, which was likewise a great success. Your Directors are happy to state that, while the prize list was considerably extended, and the premiums raised nearly one hundred per cent., the amount collected for admission to the grounds was more than sufficient to meet the whole expense.

The Fall Exhibition was admitted by all to have been the best ever held in the county, whether viewed in regard to the number and excellence of the animals and articles exhibited, the degree of emulation excited, as shown in the increased number of entries, or in regard to the general interest awakened in the community, as shown by the large attendance and the amount of money taken for admission to the grounds.

From a statement herewith submitted, it will be seen that your Directors have been able to pay the large sum of \$1230 in prizes during the year—a sum about one-third greater than the amount paid in the year 1872, and about one-half greater than that paid in any preceding year.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your Directors are happy to learn that the several Branch Societies in connection with this Society are also in a high state of efficiency.

Your Directors cannot close this report without expressing, in terms of the highest satisfaction, their sense of the advantages resulting from the union so happily effected two



years ago between this Society and the Darlington Branch Society. The most perfect harmony has pervaded all the meetings of the Joint Board, and the results abundantly show the wisdom of the step then taken. Your Directors earnestly recommend that the said union be continued.

*Cartwright.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	71	90				
" 180 Members' Subscriptions .....	180	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	39	25				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					431	15
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	166	75				
" " Field Products .....	17	50				
" " Dairy " .....	6	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	14	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	48	25				
			252	75		
" Prizes of previous years .....	11	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	30	00				
" Working Expenses .....	45	00				
			86	00		
					338	75
Balance in hand .....					92	40

*Clarke.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	268	57				
" 197 Members' Subscriptions .....	217	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	286	80				
" Legislative Grant .....	130	00				
" Municipal Grants .....	162	00				
					1064	37
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	228	50				
" " Field Products .....	39	00				
" " Dairy " .....	15	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	35	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	37	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	78	50				
			434	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	67	01				
" Purchase of Grounds .....	173	47				
" Working Expenses .....	96	16				
			336	64		
					771	14
Balance in hand .....					293	23

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in a prosperous condition. The Fall Show at Orono was very successful. Both articles exhibited and receipts were considerably in advance of the previous year.

<i>Darlington.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 94 Members' Subscriptions .....	94 00		
" Legislative Grant .....	61 10		
			155 10
Cr.			
By County Society for Union Exhibition .....	140 85		
" Working Expenses .....	14 25		
			155 10
Balance .....			

## REPORT.

In compliance with a desire expressed by the members of this society at its last annual meeting, the union of this society with the County Society, so happily effected in the preceding year, has been continued, and with highly satisfactory results.

Your Directors have, therefore, nothing to report as a separate organization, but the operations of the two societies, under the direction of the Joint Board, will be fully set forth in their report to the annual meeting of the County Society.

The operations of the United Societies have been even more successful in the past than in the preceding year. The proceedings have been conducted with perfect harmony. The Directors of the County Society have shown a disposition to act in a just and liberal spirit towards this society, and there is, in the judgment of your Directors, every reason why the union should continue.

It will be seen from the list herewith presented, that there has been a considerable falling off in the membership of this society, but it will be found that there is a more than corresponding increase in the membership of the County Society, and the aggregate membership of the two societies will be found to have increased.

*Bowmanville Horticultural Society.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	27 20		
" 29 Members' Subscriptions .....	29 00		
" Admissions to Show .....	13 60		
" Legislative Grant .....	17 85		
			87 65
Cr.			
By Prizes Fruits .....	7 00		
" " Flowers and Plants .....	31 00		
" " Vegetables, &c. ....	19 25		
		57 25	
" Preparing for Show .....	3 50		
" Working Expenses .....	10 90		
		14 40	
			71 65
Balance in hand .....			16 00

NOTE.—The Summer Exhibition comprised a good variety of all kinds of fruits, and vegetables in season, of excellent quality. No Fall Show was held, as the County Agricultural Exhibition was held in Bowmanville, which contained a good display of horticultural productions.

## ELGIN, EAST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	356	02				
" 86 Members' Subscriptions .....	86	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	115	15				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Amount of Mortgage .....	100	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	10	00				
					1367	17
CR.						
By Prizes Live Stock .....	447	50				
" " Field Products .....	49	52				
" " Dairy " .....	14	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	32	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	17	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	44	25				
	606	02				
Unpaid .....	10	02			596	00
" Prizes of previous year .....	19	25				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	417	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	22	50				
" Agricultural Publications .....	12	00				
" Working Expenses .....	96	43			567	18
					1163	18
Balance in hand .....					208	99

## Bayham.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	ts.
To Balance in hand .....	56	40				
" 107 Members' Subscriptions .....	107	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	00	25				
" Legislative Grant .....	126	00				
					289	65
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	107	21				
" " Field Products .....	41	47				
" " Dairy " .....	15	99				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	11	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	16	49				
	192	66				
Unpaid .....	31	20			161	46
" Prizes of previous year .....	36	23				
" Working Expenses .....	18	50			54	73
					216	19
Balance in hand .....					73	46

## Dorchester, South.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	25	71				
" 52 Members' Subscriptions .....	52	00				

Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Admissions to Show .....			1 00				
“ Legislative Grant .....		61	00				
						139	71
Cr.							
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		45	75				
“ “ Field Products .....		19	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....		2	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....		4	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....		11	25			83	25
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....		7	00				
“ Working Expenses .....		29	27			36	27
							119 52
	Balance in hand .....						20 19
	<i>Malahide.</i>						
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		45	45				
“ 116 Members' Subscriptions .....		116	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....		30	10				
“ Legislative Grant .....		137	00				
“ Proceeds Sale of Stock .....		115	36				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....		1	00				
						444	91
Cr.							
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		130	56				
“ “ Field Products .....		30	61				
“ “ Dairy “ .....		8	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....		5	54				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....		10	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....		27	08			212	54
“ Keep of Live Stock .....		128	00				
“ Working Expenses .....		71	27			199	27
							411 81
	Balance in hand .....						33 10
	<i>Yarmouth.</i>						
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		50	01				
“ 102 Members' Subscription .....		102	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....		93	00				
						245	01
Cr.							
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		128	43				
“ “ Field Products .....		19	99				
“ “ Dairy “ .....		5	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....		6	46				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....		23	46				
		183	84				
Unpaid .....		25	75			158	09



CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes of previous year .....	24	55				
" Working Expenses .....	45	44				
			69	99		
					228	08
Balance in hand .....					16	93

## ELGIN, WEST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	393	95				
" 212 Members' Subscriptions.....	212	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	284	32				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
					1590	27
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	415	75				
" " Field Products .....	37	20				
" " Dairy " .....	25	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	17	68				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	71	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	102	55				
			669	68		
Unpaid .....	8	15			661	53
" Prizes of previous year.....	8	00				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	280	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	45	52				
" Working Expenses .....	218	25			551	77
					1213	30
Balance in hand.....					376	97

## Aldborough.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	16	72				
" 113 Members' Subscriptions .....	113	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	20	00				
					289	72
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	110	65				
" " Field Produce.....	17	75				
" " Dairy " .....	1	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	3	55				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	8	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	12	70				
			154	15		
Unpaid .....	71	75			82	40
" Prizes for previous year.....	5	30				
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	4	75				
" Purchase of Live Stock .....	86	5				

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Agricultural Publications .....	18	87				
" Working Expenses .....	95	40				
			210	37		
					292	77
Balance due Treasurer .....					3	05

*Southold and Dunwich.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	48	08				
" 211 Members' Subscriptions .....	211	00				
" Admission to Show .....	65	16				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock .....	682	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	42	95				
					1,189	19
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	118	50				
" " Field Products .....	15	50				
" " Dairy " .....	10	30				
" " Horticultural Products .....	9	55				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	9	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	38	05				
	201	15				
Unpaid .....	10	05				
			191	10		
" Prizes of previous year .....	10	45				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	155	63				
" Purchase of Live Stock .....	565	10				
" Paid Note .....	107	80				
" Working Expenses .....	148	63				
			987	61		
					1,178	71
Balance in hand .....					10	48

*ESSEX.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	287	87				
" 115 Members' Subscriptions .....	115	00				
" Admission to Show .....	165	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	100	00				
" Amherstburgh Subscriptions .....	70	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	20	57				
					1,458	44
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	345	35				
" " Field Products .....	64	50				
" " Dairy " .....	20	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	23	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	7	50				

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures.....	82	36				
	543	21				
Unpaid .....	7	14				
					536	07
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	417	61				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	86	57				
" Ploughing Match in Kent .....	25	00				
" Working Expenses .....	99	60				
			628	78		
					1,164	85
Balance in hand .....					293	59

## REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Essex Agricultural Society, at the close of their term of office, beg leave to report as follows:—

That the Annual Exhibition of the Society was held in the Town of Amherstburg, on the first and second days of October.

Although the number of entries was much greater than on previous years, and the quality of the different animals, and of the various articles shown, were upon the whole pronounced excellent by competent persons, the show did not come up to the expectations of the Directors, in consequence of the greater inducements offered, compared with past years.

The attendance of non-exhibitors was greater than on previous occasions, and the receipts at the gate correspondingly larger.

It is to be deplored that farmers and others do not take more interest in our Exhibitions, by showing such articles as they produce that may be worthy of display, thus rendering our Exhibitions a success and a credit to the county.

The Directors regret to report a partial failure of the crops for the year 1873—a very severe drought occurring during the latter part of the month of May, and the month of June, proved very injurious.

\* \* \* \* \*

Owing to the ravages of the Colorado potato beetle for the last three years, a very limited extent of ground was planted in potatoes. What was planted, however, proved to be good in quality and yield. The destructive pests have, to all appearance received a check, if not entirely annihilated, so that farmers may expect good crops of this article in the future.

Agriculture in Essex, may be said to be in a transitional state. The farmers generally are discarding the older methods of farming, which their fathers have followed and practised so long, and are adopting newer, and more enlightened modes.

All kinds of farming implements and machinery are coming into general use.

The symmetrical plough of the present, formed upon the most scientific principles, takes the place of the old-fashioned and clumsy one of bygone times.

The cultivator usurps the place of the hoe. The drill performs the work and takes the place of the old-fashioned handsowing.

The discordant music of the reaper and mower resounds on every hand, whilst that once useful implement, the scythe, is thrown aside, or hung on an apple tree to rust and rot.

The thrashing machine, with all its noise, bustle, dirt and dust, takes the place of the flail, and the place of that time-honoured instrument is now vacant, and the place that knew it once, now knows it no more forever.

The log cabin now gives way to the more comfortable and commodious dwelling. More attention is given to manuring, to draining, and to other means of enriching the soil, and rendering it more fertile and productive.

Mixed husbandry is the order of the day. The growing of wheat, barley, oats, Indian-corn, potatoes, roots, the raising of stock, and the production of pork and beef, are invariably followed on every farm.

Of pork we might say that it has become one of the staple articles of the country. No

county in Canada can produce such corn, and it follows as a sequence, that no county can produce such pork ; Essex pork is now sought after and preferred to any other, as it also brings a higher market price.

Fruit-growing with us is still in its infancy. Our people are only now becoming awake to the necessity and profitableness of fruit-growing. It must be confessed that the fruit-growers of this county have much to learn and practice in every way before Essex can take its proper place among the fruit-growing sections of the country.

In conclusion, notwithstanding these drawbacks, we feel that we have much to be thankful for. We acknowledge that the Giver of every good and perfect gift has drawn our lines in pleasant places ; that while we render our homage to Him for all the good that we receive in a way peculiar to each, we feel that we can sit, as His people did of old, each under his own vine and figtree, and there is none to make us afraid.

*Colchester.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand.....	462	25				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	55	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	32	33				
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....	204	00				
					753	58
CR.						
By Cash paid.....	362	00				
" Do.....	24	75				
" Purchase of Live Stock.....	342	83				
" Working Expenses.....	14	00				
					753	58

*Gosfield & Mersea.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand.....	3	49				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	134	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	104	92				
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....	184	00				
" Loans.....	390	18				
" Miscellaneous.....	51	30				
					867	89
CR.						
By Paid on Loans.....	390	15				
" Paid on Notes.....	172	24				
" Working Expenses.....	24	35				
					586	74
Balance in hand.....					281	15

*Malden & Anderson.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand.....	71	34				
" 50 Members' Subscriptions.....	71	46				
" Legislative Grant.....	43	68				
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....	111	00				
" Borrowed.....	250	00				
					547	48
CR.						
By Paid Cash loaned.....	264	38				
" Purchase of Live Stock.....	284	31				



CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Agricultural Publications.....	43	63				
" Working Expenses .....	21	70				
					614	02
Balance due Treasurer .....					66	54

*Maidstone and Sandwich East.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	121	81				
" 88 Members' Subscriptions.....	89	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	51	24				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	10	00			272	05
CR						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	11	00				
" " Field Products.....	3	00				
" " Dairy " .....	50				14	50
" Purchase of Live Stock .....	84	00				
" Working Expenses .....	17	81			101	81
					116	31
Balance in hand, .....					155	74

*Rochester.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	63	91				
" 161 Members' Subscriptions .....	161	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	92	72				
" Service of Live Stock.....	29	40				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	16	00			363	03
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	18	00				
" Field Products.....	2	50				
" Dairy " .....	50					
" Arts and Manufactures .....	21	00			21	00
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	2	50				
" Purchase of Live Stock .....	118	00				
" Working Expenses .....	38	95			159	45
					180	45
Balance in hand, .....					182	58

*Sandwich.*

DR	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	95	30				
" 102 Members' Subscriptions .....	102	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	62	22				
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock .....	136	40			395	92

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Purchase of Live Stock.....	478	87				
“ Interest .....	21	52				
					500	39
Balance due Treasurer.....					104	47

Tilbury West.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	80	68				
“ 50 Members' Subscriptions .....	50	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	3	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	30	50				
					164	18
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	66	75				
“ “ Field Products .....	10	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....		75				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	5	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	4	75				
	90	75				
Unpaid.....	26	50			64	25
					32	00
“ Prizes of previous year .....						
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		50				
“ Working Expenses .....	9	29				
					9	79
					106	04
Balance in hand.....					58	14

FRONTENAC.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	249	22				
“ 242 Members' Subscriptions.....	297	50				
“ Admissions to Show .....	107	19				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	14	15				
					1368	06
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	422	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	44	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	30	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	54	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	29	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	130	50				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	3	00				
	714	75				
Unpaid.....	27	25			687	50
					12	75
“ Prize of previous year.....						
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	225	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	51	60				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Agricultural Publications .....		5	75			
" Working Expenses .....	198	63				
				480	98	
						1181 23
Balance in hand .....						186 83

*Kingston.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
" To 93 Members' Subscriptions .....	93	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	70	00				
CR.						163 00
By Prizes .....	132	25				
" Working Expenses .....	8	50				
						140 75
Balance in hand .....						22 25

*Pittsburgh.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	21	07				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	62	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	50	00				
						133 07
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	113	55				
" " Field Products .....	23	25				
" " Dairy " .....	20	00				
				156	80	
" Working Expenses .....				26	90	
						183 70
Balance due Treasurer .....						50 63

*Storrington.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	6	11				
" 35 Members' Subscriptions .....	52	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	55	00				
						113 61
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	66	05				
" " Field Products .....	9	83				
" " Dairy .....	6	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	1	70				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	5	10				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	12	22				
				100	90	
" Prizes of previous year .....	4	75				
" Working Expenses .....	13	27				
				18	02	
						118 92
Balance due Treasurer .....						5 31

## GLENGARRY.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions .....	161	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	234	85				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Proceeds of Rent of Grounds, and Refreshments .....	58	90				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	5	00				
					1159	75
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			23	79		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	283	75				
" " Field Products .....	79	50				
" " Dairy .....	38	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	8	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	78	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	89	41			577	66
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	280	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	61	05				
" Provincial Ploughing Match ..	25	00				
" Working Expenses .....	164	68			530	73
						1132 18
Balance in hand.....						27 57

*Charlottenburg and Lancaster.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	83	57				
" 50 Members' Subscriptions .....	75	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	2	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	1	50				
					302	57
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	84	50				
" " Field Products .....	27	50				
" " Dairy .....	7	00				
" " Ploughing Match.....	20	00			139	00
" Working Expenses .....					119	75
						258 75
Balance in hand .....						43 82

*Lochiel and Kenyon.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	14	92				
" 31 Members' Subscriptions .....	71	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					226	42
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	84	00				
" " Field Products.....	10	00				
" " Dairy .....	16	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	21	00				



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Growing Crops .....	38	00				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	18	00				
			187	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			24	00		
					211	00
Balance in hand .....					15	42

## GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	534	21				
“ 339 Members' Subscriptions .....	339	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	626	05				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	150	00				
“ Borrowed .....	625	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	135	50				
					3109	76
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	271	50				
“ “ Field Products .....	139	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	39	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	105	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements. ....	134	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	85	00			774	50
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	140	00				
“ Driving Park .....	400	00				
“ Grounds and Buildings .....	1127	66				
“ Agricultural Publications .....	6	00				
“ Ploughing Match, &c. ....	75	00				
“ Working Expenses .....	561	63			2310	29
					3084	79
Balance in hand .....					24	97

## REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

The sixteenth Annual Fair was held at Prescott on 23rd, 24th, and 25th Sept., 1873.

The first day (a very showery and disagreeable morning) was occupied by the members in bringing in their articles and products and arranging them, and getting all things in position both in and outside of the building.

The second day was fine and delightful, the sun shining forth in all its splendour and magnificence, and everything denoted a day of pleasure and enjoyment. From early morn visitors began pouring into town in great numbers. The arrangements in Floral Hall were all complete, and the building with its extensive decorations and articles of every variety was the attraction of the day. There was a perfect jam in it all day long, while outside, the driving, and the many fine side-shows, the very exquisite music discoursed by the splendid Liszar Brass Band, and various other amusements, attracted their share of spectators. The judging of the stock and all other articles was proceeded with, and, as far as possible, was completed on that day.

The third day, with the exception of its pouring rain the whole day, and there not be-



## GREY, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	163	93				
" 132 Members' Subscriptions .....	137	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	60	65				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	100	00				
					1161	58
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	279	00				
" " Field Products .....	89	25				
" " Dairy .....	22	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	25	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	16	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	34	50				
	467	25				
Unpaid.....	58	25				
					409	00
" Prizes of Previous Year .....	67	25				
" L. G. to Township Societies .....	410	41				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	27	32				
" Working Expenses .....	114	60				
					619	58
						1028 58
Balance in Hand.....						133 00

NOTE.—The Report recommends a renewed effort to establish a central show, to supersede the small exhibitions usually held by the townships.

## Collingwood.

To Balance in hand .....	10	04				
" 203 Members' Subscriptions .....	203	50				
" Admissions to Show.....	50	62				
" Legislative Grant.....	77	90				
" Municipal Grant.....	30	00				
" Special Prizes.....	33	25				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	3	00				
					408	31
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	150	00				
" " Field Products.....	55	00				
" " Dairy .....	17	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	15	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	36	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	29	25				
					303	50
" Working Expenses .....					42	75
						346 25
Balance in hand.....						62 06

## REPORT.

It gives us pleasure to report that the agricultural prospects in this Township are quite encouraging. Considerable improvements amongst cattle, sheep and pigs have recently been

effected by the introduction of a few pedigree short-horn bulls, and some fine specimens of sheep and pigs.

The production of grain is very satisfactory, particularly in wheat, both fall and spring, the quality of which is generally very good; the cultivation of the various varieties of fall wheat is rapidly increasing.

There is also great interest manifested in the cultivation of fruit, principally of apples, plums, pears, &c., and we are happy to say these efforts are being attended with satisfactory results.

<i>Derby.</i>			
DR.			
To Balance in hand .....	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
" Members' Subscriptions. ....		3 37	
" Admissions to Show .....		106 50	
" Legislative Grant .....		6 10	
" Municipal Grant.....		41 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....		50 00	
		13 50	
			220 47
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		76 25	
" " Field Products .....		27 00	
" " Dairy " .....		11 25	
" " Horticultural Products .....		11 25	
" " Agricultural Implements .....		3 75	
" " Arts and Manufactures .....		21 75	
" " Ploughing Match.....		33 00	
			184 25
" Working Expenses.....		35 41	
			219 66
			0 81

<i>Euphrasia.</i>			
DR.			
To balance in hand.....		8 23	
" 121 Members' Subscriptions.....		158 00	
" Admissions to Show.....		17 25	
" Legislative Grant.....		61 91	
" Municipal Grant.....		25 00	
			270 39
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		65 70	
" " Field Products.....		24 60	
" " Dairy " .....		6 75	
" " Horticultural Products.....		6 75	
" " Agricultural Implements.....		27 00	
" " Arts and Manufactures.....		44 25	
" " Ploughing Match.....		34 00	
			209 05
" Working Expenses.....		45 84	
			254 89
			15 50

<i>Holland.</i>			
DR.			
To 101 Members' Subscriptions .....	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
" Admissions to Show .....		101 00	
		14 50	



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Legislative Grant.....	41	41				
“ Municipal Grant .....	20	00				
					176	91
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			2	75		
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	69	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	31	25				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	3	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	10	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	13	25			130	00
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	12	00				
“ Working Expenses .....	24	81			36	81
					169	56
Balance in hand.....					7	35

*St. Vincent.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	42	94				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	200	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	21	25				
“ Legislative Grant .....	72	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	25	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	23	50			384	69
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	68	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	48	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	3	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	5	75			198	00
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	14	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	18	75				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	39	00				
“ Prizes of previous years .....	42	75				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	20	62				
“ Working Expenses .....	50	66			114	03
					312	03
Balance in hand.....					72	66

*Sullivan.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	4	13				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	100	50				
“ Admissions to Show .....	4	10				
“ Legislative Grant .....	33	62				
“ Municipal Grant .....	30	00			172	35
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	58	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	39	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	9	50				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products.....	15 25		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	16 00		
		141 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	8 85		
" Working Expenses.....	15 20		
		24 05	
			165 05
Balance in hand.....			7 30

*Sydenham.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	56 42		
" 46 Members' Subscriptions .....	46 00		
" Admissions to Show .....	4 20		
" Legislative Grant .....	18 04		
" Municipal Grant .....	30 00		
			154 66

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	49 25		
" " Field Products .....	13 00		
" " Dairy " .....	5 25		
" " Horticultural Products.....	13 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	3 25		
	84 50		
Unpaid .....	4 75		
		79 75	
" Prizes of previous year.....		27 00	
" Working Expenses .....		37 25	
			144 00
Balance in hand .....			10 66

NOTE.—The agriculture of the township is reported to be improving, and recommends the candid consideration of uniting for a central exhibition.

*Owen Sound Horticultural Society.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	44 43		
" 92 Member's Subscriptions .....	128 00		
" Admissions to Show .....	59 25		
" Legislative Grant .....	42 23		
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	2 59		
			276 50
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits .....	30 25		
" " Flowers and Plants .....	42 75		
" " Vegetables .....	65 00		
" " Ladies' Work, &c. ....	25 25		
		163 25	
" Preparing Show.....		2 88	
" Working Expenses .....		83 43	
			249 56
Balance in hand .....			26 94

GREY, SOUTH.

Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand .....	129	73		
"	106 Members' Subscriptions .....	106	00		
"	Admissions to Show.....	16	07		
"	Legislative Grant.....	700	00		
"	Municipal Grant .. .....	100	00		
"	Miscellaneous Receipts.....	9	79		
				1061	59
Cr.					
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	259	50		
"	" Field Products.....	85	00		
"	" Dairy.....	52	00		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	20	75		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	31	00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....	33	00		
				481	25
"	Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00		
"	Preparing Show Grounds.....	8	00		
"	Working Expenses.....	105	78		
				533	78
				1015	03
	Balance in hand.....			46	56

## REPORT.

Your Directors in presenting their Annual Report of the South Grey Agricultural Association, congratulate your society on the substantial progress presented by the past year's operations.

The fall exhibition was in many respects the best show heretofore held in this riding. the increasing numbers of thorough-bred stock added much to the show, as did also the very decided improvement in young grade stock generally, which in number of entries and quality exceeded any previous year.

We would again call your most serious attention to the growing necessity of setting apart two days for holding the Fall Exhibition; the first day to be devoted to arranging and judging those articles exhibited *within the hall*, the second or general show day for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, implements, etc., thus allowing ample time on the second day for the full inspection of products exhibited within the hall—under proper supervision—by the general public at a small admission fee, say of 10cts. to non-members, which would more than double the amount usually derived from that source.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Artemesia.*

Dr.		
To Balance in hand .....		8 96
" 64 Member's Subscriptions.....		95 50
" Admissions to Show .....		7 15
" Legislative Grant .....		44 88
" Municipal Grant .....		20 00
		<hr/>
		176 49
Cr.		
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		83 00
" " Field Products .....		32 75
" " Dairy .....		7 25
" " Horticultural Products .....		4 50
" " Agricultural Implements .....		1 00
" " Arts and Manufactures .....		18 50
		<hr/>
		147 00

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes of previous year .....	1	00				
" Working Expenses .....	30	03				
			31	03		
					178	03
Balance due Treasurer .....					1	54

*Bentick.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions .....	59	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	52	95				
" Municipal Grant .....	40	00				
					151	95
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	56	50				
" " Field Products .....	27	00				
" " Dairy " .....	7	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	1	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	3	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	7	50				
			102	50		
" Working Expenses .....			22	00		
					124	50
Balance in hand .....					27	45

*Egremont.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	51	59				
" 101 Members' Subscriptions .....	106	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	89	75				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	8	05				
					255	89
CR.						
By Prizes Live Stock .....	90	75				
" " Field Products .....	26	25				
" " Dairy " .....	19	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	10	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	19	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	24	25				
			189	75		
" Working Expenses .....			44	74		
					234	49
Balance in hand .....					21	40

*Melunethon.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 69 Members' Subscriptions .....	69	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	25	18				
" Legislative Grant .....	58	35				
					152	53
CR.						
By balance due Treasurer .....			4	95		
" Prizes for 1873 .....			80	25		



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds .....				17	50	
Working Expenses .....				29	01	
						131 71

Balance in hand ..... 20 82

*Normanby.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	125	04				
" 110 Members' Subscriptions .....	110	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	7	75				
" Legislative Grant .....	98	22				
" Municipal Grant .....	25	00				
CR.						366 01

By Prizes for Live Stock.....	120	25				
" " Field Products .....	44	50				
" " Dairy " .....	11	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	50	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	23	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	58	00				
	307	00				
Unpaid .....	47	75				
			259	25		
" Prizes of previous year.....	9	50				
" Working Expenses .....	58	52				
			68	02		
					327	27
Balance in hand .....					38	74

*Osprey.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	00	94				
" 50 Members' Subscriptions .....	50	00				
" Admissions to show.....	2	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	44	87				
CR.						97 81

By Prizes for Live Stock .....	41	50				
" " Field Products.....	15	50				
" " Dairy " .....	1	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	3	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	12	25				
			74	50		
By Working Expenses .....			20	17		
					94	67
Balance in hand .....					3	14

*Proton.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	9	49				
" 34 Members' Subscriptions .....	34	00				
" Admissions to show.....	6	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	30	40				
					79	89

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	31	00				
" " Field Products.....	11	75				
" " Dairy " .....	2	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	1	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	9	75				
			56	25		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	4	00				
" Working Expenses .....	8	21				
			12	21		
					68	46
Balance in hand.....					11	43

## HALDIMAND.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	9	92				
" 130 Members' Subscriptions .....	130	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	149	60				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	50	00				
					1039	52
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.. .....	301	00				
" " Field Products.....	43	50				
" " Dairy " .....	15	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	7	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	35	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	18	00				
			421	00		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	391	30				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	134	47				
" Working Expenses.....	92	75				
			618	52		
					1039	52

## REPORT.

Your Officers and Directors in carrying out the past year's business, beg to state that they held their Annual Spring and Fall Exhibitions, and both showed a superiority over other or former years, both in regard to quantity and quality. You are all doubtless aware of so many fine-bred animals being now owned in this county, and we are proud to say still increasing; and we trust in a few years that we will be second to none in the Dominion. When we look to other counties and compare them with ours, we should rejoice. We here have nothing to complain of; our soil is as good as there is in the Dominion, if we only cultivate it in a proper manner, we are almost sure of good returns; and our financial resources are far above some other counties, particularly our neighbours across the line. There is one thing that has always heretofore been a great drawback to our Agricultural Shows here in this county, the want of a suitable building wherein to exhibit our domestics; we have had nothing wherein we could exhibit anything in the way of "Fine Arts," or domestics. But now we have a superior building, one that reflects great credit upon the Agricultural Society of this county.

The prosperity of this County Agricultural Society depends altogether, like all other societies, upon our own exertions. See what has been accomplished the past year, let it be a precedent. Now let us endeavour to excel the past year, and make the County of Haldimand Agricultural Society second to none in the Dominion—its deserving place.

*Dunn and South Cayuga.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 117 Members' Subscriptions .....	117	25				
“ Admissions to Show .....	3	65				
“ Legislative Grant .....	46	40				
“ Municipal Grant .....	10	00				
					177	30
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	99	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	18	75				
“ “ Dairy .....	4	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	9	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	3	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	12	00				
	147	50				
Unpaid .....	19	25				
			128	25		
“ Prizes of previous year .....	21	50				
“ Working Expenses .....	24	30				
			45	80		
					174	05
Balance in hand .....					3	25

*Rainham.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	27	25				
“ 98 Members' Subscriptions .....	98	00				
“ Admissions to show .....	12	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	64	90				
					202	15
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	83	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	16	50				
“ “ Dairy .....	2	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	3	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	17	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	9	05				
	131	80				
Unpaid .....	6	70				
			125	10		
“ Prizes of previous year .....	8	70				
“ Working Expenses .....	26	76				
			35	46		
					160	56
Balance in hand .....					41	59

*Seneca, Oneida, and N. Cayuga.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 218 Members' Subscriptions .....	253	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	40	00				
					433	00
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			14	80		
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	262	75				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Field Products .....	27	25				
" " Dairy .....	10	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	14	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	24	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	27	00				
			356	25		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	7	53				
" Working Expenses .....	51	61				
			59	14		
					440	19
Balance due Treasurer.....					7	19

NOTE.—The society is reported to be in a satisfactory condition: the annual exhibitions have of late years steadily increased in quantity and improved in quality.

*Walpole.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions .....	272	00				
" Admissions to Show ... ..	142	20				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					554	20
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			69	09		
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	260	25				
" " Field Products.....	36	75				
" " Dairy .....	11	50				
" " Horticultural Products.....	8	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	26	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	39	75				
" Miscellaneous .....	6	00				
			388	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	13	25				
" Working Expenses.....	57	50				
			70	75		
					528	34
Balance in hand.....					25	86

*HALTON.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 267 Members' Subscriptions.....	461	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	514	90				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	100	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	25	00				
					1800	90
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			51	13		
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	502	00				
" " Field Produce .....	93	00				
" " Dairy .....	33	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	51	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	69	00				



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures .....	241	25				
" " Ploughing Match .....	52	00				
	1041	75				
Unpaid.....	65	00				
			976	75		
Prizes of previous year.....	80	00				
Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	420	00				
Preparing Show Grounds.....	173	52				
Working Expenses.....	217	15				
			890	67		
			1918	55		
Balance due Treasurer.....					117	65

*Esquesing.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	134	98				
" 200 Members' Subscriptions .....	261	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	194	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	93	91				
					683	89
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	187	00				
" " Field Products.....	61	00				
" " Dairy .....	12	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	25	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	20	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	73	00				
" " Ploughing Match.....	48	00				
			426	75		
Preparing Show Grounds.....	25	20				
Working Expenses .....	98	87				
			124	07		
			550	82		
Balance in hand.....					133	07

*Nassagaweya.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	17	34				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	180	50				
" Legislative Grant.....	76	28				
					274	12
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	170	75				
" " Field Products.....	31	35				
" " Dairy .....	9	50				
" " Horticultural Products.....	15	15				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	6	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	16	25				
			249	25		
Working Expenses .....			24	33		
					273	58
Balance in hand .....					0	54

*Nelson.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 152 Members' Subscriptions .....	318	75				
" Admissions to Show .....		42	00			
" Legislative Grant .....	132	79				
" Municipal Grant .....	30	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	10	00				
					533	54
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	315	00				
" " Field Products .....	44	75				
" " Dairy " .....	23	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	13	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	12	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	23	00				
			431	25		
" Working Expenses .....			35	29		
					466	54
Balance in hand.....					67	00

*Trafalgar.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	72	70				
" 240 Members' Subscriptions .....	255	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	20	50				
" Legislative Grant.....	126	72				
" Municipal Grant.....	100	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	14	50				
					589	42
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	252	75				
" " Field Products .....	54	00				
" " Dairy " .....	19	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	23	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	48	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	77	25				
			474	75		
" Prizes of previous year .....	3	00				
" Working Expenses .....	81	08				
					84	08
					558	83
Balance in hand.....					30	59

**HAMILTON.**

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	2095	85				
" 329 Members' Subscriptions .....	329	00				
" Special Subscriptions .....	1035	84				
" Legislative Grant.....	350	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	400	00				
" Proportion of surplus of Central Show .....	2349	28				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	99	04				
					6659	01

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By amount contributed to Central Show .....			4310	66		
Working Expenses .....			85	26		
					4395	92

Balance in hand ..... 2263 09

NOTE.—This society united with those of North and South Wentworth for holding a great central exhibition, which took place in the City of Hamilton, and was of a highly successful and encouraging character. The following is the Treasurer's balance-sheet:—

#### GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

E. Bruce, *Treasurer*.—In account with the Hamilton and Wentworth Agricultural Societies—

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
Hamilton Elec. Div. Agric. Soc. ....\$4310 66	Prize Money..... \$4373 50
North Wentworth Agric. Soc. .... 1290 00	Building account ..... 882 51
South Wentworth " ..... 1197 31	Printing, advertising, & station'y. 522 02
Admissions at gate ..... 2769 38	Judges' Expenses ..... 343 84
Railway Coupons..... 531 37	Labour account..... 458 75
Members' Subscriptions ..... 342 00	Forage account ..... 223 80
Booth and Fruit Stands ..... 575 00	Sundries expenses ..... 138 24
Horse Stalls and Locks ..... 135 85	Secretaries, Treasurer, Superin-
Sale of Forage ..... 55 94	tendent and Auditors ..... 560 00
	Balance ..... 3704 85
\$11,207 51	\$11,207 51

Hamilton Society.....	\$2,349 28
North Wentworth Society .....	703 04
South Wentworth Society .....	652 53

#### HASTINGS, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....			34	82		
" 60 Members' Subscriptions .....			60	00		
" Legislative Grant .....			700	00		
					794	82

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....			79	00		
" " Field Products .....			58	00		
" " Dairy " .....			13	00		
" " Horticultural Products .....			16	00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....			52	00		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....			36	40		
					254	40
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			419	94		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			7	00		
" Working Expenses.....			53	78		
					480	72
						735 12
Balance in hand .....					59	70

NOTE.—The report states that the drought considerably affected the crops and the condition of live stock, and consequently the show was not so good as it would have been under more favourable conditions. The directors were desirous of getting three adjoining townships to unite with the county for holding a Union Exhibition.

Bangor, Herschel, &c.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	59	78				
“ 63 Members’ Subscriptions.....	63	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	108	00				
					230	78
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	81	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	13	35				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	5	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	5	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	1	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	18	15				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	15	00				
			139	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	1	50				
“ Working Expenses .....	5	00				
				6	50	
					146	00
Balance in hand .....					84	78

Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick & Cashel.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 60 Members’ Subscriptions .....	61	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	108	50				
“ Donation.....	50					
					170	00
“ Working Expenses .....					8	81
Balance in hand .....					161	19

REPORT.

This being the inauguration year of this Society, and consequently the first time that we have been placed in the capacity of Directors, we hope that any informality occurring in this Report will be overlooked.

At a meeting held for that purpose it was decided that no show should be held if it could not be done without plunging the Society into debt ; it was then determined to wait for the sum of money allowed by the Government, in the hope that it might be of material assistance to the object we had in view, but that sum arriving too late in the season to be of use in holding a successful exhibition, it was finally determined that the money in hand should be banked till the season of 1874.

As our object is to have a permanent Society if it can be obtained, and not to bolster up just for one season and then let it drop, we think it desirable that a portion of the funds in hand should be laid out in the purchase of seeds, or the improvement of stock, in either of which branch there is a vast room for improvement.

And we hope that all true friends of the back country will unite in lending a helping hand for so desirable an object.

Madoc.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 40 Members’ Subscriptions.....	40	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	72	25				
					112	25
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....				8	53	
“ Prizes for 1873 .....				22	00	



Dr.	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts.
By Prizes of former year .....			14	75		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			4	00		
" Working Expenses .....			20	43		
					69	71
Balance in hand .....					42	54

*Revised.*

Dr.						
To 73 Members' Subscriptions .....	73	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	126	60				
					199	60
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			35	93		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	54	10				
"   " Field Products .....	21	85				
"   " Dairy .....	4	50				
"   " Horticultural Products .....	6	30				
"   " Arts and Manufactures .....	23	55				
			110	30		
" Working Expenses .....			52	76		
					198	99
Balance in hand .....						61

## HASTINGS EAST.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	40	79				
" 135 Members' Subscriptions .....	135	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	29	80				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	5	15				
					910	74
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	198	10				
"   " Field Products .....	65	00				
"   " Dairy .....	12	15				
"   " Horticultural Products .....	7	20				
"   " Agricultural Implements .....	46	56				
"   " Arts and Manufactures .....	52	66				
	381	67				
Unpaid .....	40	81				
			340	86		
" Prizes of previous year .....	68	25				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	280	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	10	56				
" Working Expenses .....	93	25				
			452	06		
					792	92
Balance in hand .....					117	82

REPORT.

We, the President and Directors of the East Hastings Agricultural Society, in presenting this our Sixth Annual Report, are pleased to be able to record an advance in the number of our members, and to say that on the whole our Society is still progressing.

Our Fair was held at Roslin on the 15th October last, and was a decided success. The number of Cattle shown was very large, and many of them would have competed favorably at the Provincial Exhibition in London last September.

The display of Horses was very good indeed, and some very superior animals were shown in the several departments, which does great credit to the Agriculturalists in the Riding.

In all the various classes the Show was good, and through the day the judges, exhibitors, and visitors all seemed to enjoy themselves in first-rate style.

Your Directors were much pleased to see the interest manifested in the Fair by the ladies in this riding, and earnestly hope and trust that they will continue to aid us in this good work.

Thurlow.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	34	39				
“ 51 Members’ Subscriptions.....	61	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	1	70				
“ Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					237	09
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	94	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	21	25				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	19	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	14	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	31	30				
	186	30				
Unpaid.....	14	25				
					172	05
“ Working Expenses.....					17	70
						189 75
Balance in hand .....					47	34

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Thurlow Agricultural Society in presenting their tenth Annual Report beg leave to state that, on the whole, notwithstanding the unusual dry season, our fair, which was held at Thresher’s Corners on the 14th of October, was a decided success.

In horses (particularly entire) the show was unusually large, and several very fine animals were on exhibition.

The various classes of cattle, sheep and swine were all well represented, and we think fully equal to any former exhibition.

The show of agricultural implements and carriages was not so large as your Directors would like to have seen, but some very good machines and carriages were shown, which displayed good taste in the owners and manufacturers thereof.

The various departments in the hall were all well filled, and told truly that great care and skill had been used to produce such unusually fine samples of grain, roots, and vegetables of the various kinds. In the ladies’ department every space seemed filled to the utmost, and many articles shown here would have compared favourably at a Provincial Exhibition.

*Tyendinaga.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	20	30				
" 67 Members' Subscriptions .....	68	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					228	30
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	91	00				
" " Field Products .....	31	75				
" " Dairy " .....	6	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	10	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	18	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	17	08				
			174	83		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	9	88				
" Working Expenses .....	14	00				
			23	88		
					198	71
Balance in hand .....					29	59

## HASTINGS, WEST.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	245	04				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	252	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	629	42				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	10	00				
					1836	46
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	307	55				
" " Field Products .....	72	05				
" " Dairy " .....	47	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	39	15				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	120	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	238	60				
	825	10				
Unpaid .....	81	40			743	70
" Prizes of previous year .....	80	50				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	691	52				
" Keep of Live Stock .....	20	00				
" Working Expenses .....	145	56				
			937	58		
					1681	28
Balance in hand .....					155	18

## HURON, NORTH.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	89	11				
" 194 Members' Subscriptions .....	194	00				

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	59	75				
					1042	86

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	298	50				
" " Field Products.....	44	00				
" " Dairy .....	19	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	34	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	24	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	41	50				
	461	75				
Unpaid.....	49	25				
			412	50		
" Prizes of previous year .....	53	00				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	420	00				
" Hullett Society .....	28	00				
" Working Expenses.....	149	73				
			650	73		
					1063	23
Balance due Treasurer.....					20	37

NOTE.—Hullett Society united with the county for exhibition. Special attention is being given by many members of the various societies of the riding, to the importation and improvement of live stock, particularly horses and cattle.

*Ashfield and W. Wawanosh.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	12	30				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	86	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	32	19				
" Legislative Grant.....	37	27				
CR.					167	76
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	71	25				
" " Field Products.....	25	75				
" " Dairy .....	10	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	13	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	10	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	28	75				
	159	75				
Unpaid.....	50	75				
			109	00		
" Prizes of previous year .....	3	75				
" Working Expenses .....	36	86				
			40	61		
					149	61
Balance in hand .....					18	15

*Colborne.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 138 Members' Subscriptions.....	169	50				
" Admissions to Show .....	53	90				
" Legislative Grant.....	73	83				
					297	32



Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance due Treasurer .....			8	37		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	184	25				
" " Field Products .....	50	00				
" " Dairy .....	17	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	10	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	32	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	58	00				
	352	50				
Unpaid .....	138	95				
			213	55		
" Prizes of previous year .....	39	50				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	4	50				
" Working Expenses .....	37	58				
			81	58		
					303	50
Balance due Treasurer .....					6	27

*Grey.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	18	42				
" 91 Members' Subscriptions .....	91	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	99	35				
" Legislative Grant .....	47	87				
					256	64
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	76	75				
" " Field Products .....	15	75				
" " Dairy .....	7	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	5	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	11	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	13	00				
	129	50				
Unpaid .....	34	25				
			95	25		
" Prizes of previous year .....	9	50				
" Working Expenses .....	36	49				
			45	99		
					141	24
Balance in hand .....					115	40

*Howick.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	12	83				
" 133 Members' Subscriptions .....	133	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	24	39				
" Legislative Grant .....	67	02				
					237	24
Cr.						
By Prizes for live Stock .....	74	75				
" " Field Products .....	16	65				
" " Dairy .....	6	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	6	75				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements .....	13	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	24	10				
			142	50		
" Working Expenses.....			46	13		
					188	63
Balance in hand .....					48	61

*Morris.*

DR.						
To 156 Members' Subscriptions.....	156	50				
" Legislative Grant.....	61	98				
					218	48
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			11	11		
" Prizes. ....			148	00		
" Working Expenses.....			16	00		
					175	11
Balance in hand .....					43	37

*Turnbury.*

DR.						
To Balance in hand.....	93	88				
" 157 Members' Subscriptions.....	157	25				
" Admissions to Show.....	39	12				
" Legislative Grant .....	54	93				
					345	68
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	174	25				
" " Field Products.....	14	25				
" " Dairy " .....		75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	7	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	21	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	18	50				
	236	25				
Unpaid .....	59	75				
			176	50		
" Prizes of previous year .....	21	75				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	7	60				
" Working Expenses .....	39	40				
			68	75		
					245	25
Balance in hand.....					100	43

NOTE.—Special Prizes were awarded by private parties to the amount of \$40, not included in the report.

*HURON, SOUTH.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	106	61				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	88	00				
" Voluntary Subscriptions .....	703	20				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	100	00				
					1697	81

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	555	50				
" " Field Products .....	109	75				
" " Dairy .....	93	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	60	45				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	47	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	145	75				
			1011	95		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00				
" Working Expenses .....	185	89				
			605	89		
					1617	84
Balance in hand .....					79	97

*Hwy.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	77	73				
" 182 Members' Subscriptions .....	194	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	26	33				
" Legislative Grant.....	78	27				
" Municipal Grant .....	100	00				
					476	33

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	111	75				
" " Field Products .....	21	25				
" " Dairy .....	10	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	26	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	8	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	44	80				
	222	55				
Unpaid .....	36	55				
			186	00		
" Prizes of Previous Year .....	39	50				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	47	19				
" Purchase of Grounds, etc. ....	100	00				
" Working Expenses .....	38	00				
			224	69		
					410	69
Balance in hand .....					65	64

*Stanley.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	58	99				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	125	25				
" Admissions to Show.....	27	61				
" Legislative Grant.....	39	55				
					251	40
" Prizes.....			146	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			21	00		
" Working Expenses.....			44	20		
					211	79
Balance in hand.....					39	70

*Stephen & Usborne.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 281 Members' Subscriptions.....	281	00				
“ Admission to Show.....	302	40				
“ Legislative Grant.....	107	05				
“ Municipal Grant.....	300	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	62	50				
					1052	95
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			4	75		
“ Prizes .....			348	90		
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....			138	91		
“ Working Expenses .....			106	75		
					599	31
Balance in hand.....					453	64

*Tuckersmith.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions .....	450	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	421	48				
“ Legislative Grant... ..	138	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	74	50				
					1083	98
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			24	60		
“ Prizes .....			429	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			296	04		
					749	64
Balance in hand .....					334	34

*Goderich Horticultural Society.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	6	25				
“ 98 Members' Subscriptions.....	109	25				
“ Admissions to Show .....	54	31				
“ Legislative Grant.....	56	94				
“ Municipal Grant.....	25	00				
					251	75
CR.						
By Prizes .....			134	65		
“ Preparing for Show .....			11	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			55	45		
					201	10
Balance in hand .....					50	65

## REPORT.

The Directors in presenting their Fifth Annual Report, beg to state that the financial position of the Society is very satisfactory, for which we are indebted to the Town's people and Council for the generous support they extended to the Society last year.

The membership was larger than the year previous, and the amount received upon the day of Exhibition at the door from non members was more than double the sum received the year previous, we also had an increase of thirty entries over the previous year.



We had a splendid show of apples, and very close competition amongst the exhibitors. They were a very plentiful crop of excellent quality and generally speaking free from worms.

Pears were a small crop, and very inferior in quality, caused we think by the two excessively dry seasons in succession.

Plums were a fair crop, some curculio, but less rot than the previous year.

Peaches were a fair crop, and very excellent quality. The most of the trees in this locality were destroyed by the severe winters of 1871 and 1872.

Grapes were a bountiful crop and of excellent quality; we find the following varieties succeeded admirably in this locality, viz: Rogers Nos. 3, 4, 15, 19, Salem, Eumelan, Hartford Prolific, Delaware, Concord and Creveling.

Garden flowers were almost a failure this season, caused by the dry weather. We had however a splendid exhibition of greenhouse plants and flowers.

Garden vegetables were a good crop considering the dry season, but there was not so much competition as in former years.

The show of ladies' work was of excellent quality, but rather limited in quantity.

The Society's Library continues to be extensively read by the members. We hold a meeting upon the first Tuesday of every month, when the books are exchanged, and occasional discussions upon Horticulture take place.

Goderich, maintains its reputation as being one of the best fruit-growing sections in the Province, as shown by our Townsman, Mr. Ross, carrying off at the Provincial Exhibition a first and second prize for collections of Plums, and two first prizes for collections of Grapes grown in the open air, twelve and six varieties. He also took several prizes for separate varieties in both Plums and Grapes.

#### KENT.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	84	21				
" 148 Members' Subscriptions .....	148	00				
" Special Subscriptions .....	177	50				
" Admissions to Show .....	600	05				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	350	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds .....	661	72				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	1833	38				
					4554	86
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	442	50				
" " Field Products .....	67	50				
" " Dairy " .....	48	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	21	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	95	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	167	00				
" " Special .....	16	50				
					858	00
Prizes of previous year .....	34	75				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	358	40				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	386	48				
" Purchase of Seeds .....	915	69				
" Division Ploughing Match .....	100	00				
" Bank .....	1712	50				
" Working Expenses .....	173	35				
					3681	17
					3539	17
Balance in hand .....					15	69

REPORT.

The financial position of the Society is better than it has been for a number of years. The usual Spring Fair was held and resulted in a very good show of Horses, but your Directors regret that the very handsome Prizes offered for thorough-bred stock failed to induce any person to import one to this County.

Your Directors believe that it would be advantageous to the Society to do away with the Spring Fairs, and have the show of entire Horses at the same time as the Fall Exhibition; and would suggest that in the year 1874 the change be made in order to ascertain if it will be beneficial to the Society and approved of by the Exhibitors of entire Horses.

Your Directors beg leave to report that during the past year they purchased a quantity of Seed Wheat, Peas and Oats, but regret that they did not meet with as ready a sale as they should have done, and at the present time there is about 100 bushels of Peas on hand.

That the Annual Fall Fair was held, and the Exhibition on the grounds outside the building was very good, and a marked improvement in stock, machinery and implements was observable, the Exhibition inside the building was not so good as in 1872; the attendance at the Grounds and Exhibition Building was greater than any former year, the sum of \$600 having been taken for admission.

The usual Annual Ploughing Match under the auspices of this Society was not held in consequence of this place being chosen for the District Match, which, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, was a decided success, and your Directors have to congratulate the Ploughmen of the County of Kent, on being able to carry off a large majority of the Prizes.

In conclusion, your Directors think it would be much better if the Annual Meeting of members was held on Saturday instead of Wednesday, believing that it would result in these meetings being better attended, and at the same time more convenient for the members, and your Directors would suggest that such a change be urged upon the Minister of Agriculture.

Harwich.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	197	01				
“ 88 Members’ Subscriptions. ....	88	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	42	50				
“ Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	100	00				
“ Proceeds Sale of Stock and Seeds .....	468	57				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	104	50				
					1140	58
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	154	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	30	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	8	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	6	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements. ....	21	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	23	00				
	244	00				
Unpaid .....	20	75				
					223	25
“ Prizes of previous year .....	41	75				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	154	50				
“ Purchase of Seed.....	417	50				
“ Working Expenses .....	73	25				
					687	00
						910 25
Balance in hand .....					230	33

*Raleigh.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	59	27				
" 65 Member's Subscriptions.....	65	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	110	10				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds .....	438	54				
" Loan .....	350	00				
					1022	91
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	102	50				
" " Field Products .....	22	45				
" " Dairy " .....	9	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	7	65				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	2	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	18	30				
					161	90
By Purchase of Seed .....	387	70				
" Paid on Loan .....	240	00				
" Working Expenses .....	35	38				
					663	08
						824 98
Balance in hand.....						197 93

## REPORT.

In the beginning of the year your Directors purchased a car load of seed peas and wheat in the Township of London, which was sold to the members at a trifle over cost.

The grain was of a good quality, and gave general satisfaction, especially in regard to peas, as the crop was more free from the bug than for many years. We have for a number of years past felt the disadvantages of not being able to raise peas on account of the ravages of the bug, yet we have reason to believe it is to a great extent disappearing.

Crops in general in this township for the past year were on the whole under the average. Fall wheat though not very heavy was a good crop, being about 20 bushels per acre. Spring wheat hurt badly by the drought, and shrunk, 12 bushels per acre. Oats 40 bushels per acre. Peas, 25 per acre. Barley, not much grown, 30 bushels per acre. Corn, about half a crop, 25 bushels per acre. Hay,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  tons per acre. Potatoes, some very fine samples injured in places partially by the bug.

In the Fall your Directors held their show as usual. Having no grounds of our own we decided to hold our show at Dealtown, which was well attended, and on the whole was a success.

Horses and cattle were only ordinary, yet in the latter class we have some importations of thorough-breds.

In the classes of sheep and pigs we think we are not surpassed by any other township in the county. Some very fine samples of grain and roots were shown. Potatoes and roots were a credit to the township, many expressing them superior to those shown at the county show.

The ladies' department, though the room in which their articles were shown was too small to show to advantage, presented a very inviting appearance, and great credit must be given to the exhibitors.

Notwithstanding many expressed their fear that there would be a great falling off by the exhibitors, we have no hesitation in saying that the show of 1873 was equal or ahead of former years.

The southern portion of this township contains some very fine orchards and vineyards, and has produced this year some of the finest specimens of grapes in the Dominion.

A few of the farmers are also turning their attention to cheese-making. Two or three factories have been built, and have been in working order during the summer.



*Tilbury, East.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	30	00				
“ 60 Member's Subscriptions .....	60	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	108	30				
“ Amount Collected .....	196	25				
					394	55
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	74	75				
“ “ Field Products .....	21	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	4	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	5	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	1	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	12	75				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	24	00				
					145	25
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	12	75				
“ Paid Loan .....	130	37				
“ Working Expenses .....	5	00				
					148	12
					293	37
					101	18

Balance in hand ..... 101 18

KINGSTON.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	472	33				
“ 35 Members' Subscriptions.....	210	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	77	50				
“ Legislative Grant.....	349	56				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	20	75				
					1130	14
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	79	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	20	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	276	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	139	50				
					516	50
Unpaid.....	3	00				
					513	50
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	72	84				
“ Working Expenses .....	209	90				
					282	74
					796	24
					333	90

Balance in Hand..... 333 90

## REPORT.

The Directors of the Electoral Division Society, have again the pleasure of reporting the success of the two Exhibitions held during the year 1873, the one in July, the other in September. The one in September far exceeded the expectations of the managers, and did not fail to afford great pleasure to visitors, as well as increase a warmer spirit and interest amongst the Exhibitors. In every department the various classes were well filled, not only in quantity, but also in excellence of quality.

Apples, Pears, Plums and Grapes, were in abundance and of superior quality, many of the lots in some of the sections were so equal in excellence as to render it difficult for the Judges



in double which were entitled to the first prizes: the same may be said of the roots and vegetables.

The display of flowers, as usual, attracted great attention and was admired; the show of fine arts and poultry was much improved; the ladies' department was never better at any previous shows, the many kinds of needle work were most exquisitely wrought, reflecting great credit on the ladies of Kingston; the display was such as to cause general expression of admiration, which tends to show how much may be done for the interest of such exhibitions by the ladies' devoting a little time and attention thereto.

It matters but little how much the Directors exert themselves to promote the welfare and success of the exhibitions, their exertions will be fruitless unless the ladies' and the public in general take an interest, and assist in promoting the objects of the Society.

It is to be hoped that the great success which has attended the September Exhibition, will have the effect of stimulating a desire and determination in the members to aid and assist at all future exhibitions in forwarding the great object of improvement, which is aimed at by holding the exhibitions for competition in the various departments.

The Directors are desirous that all, both ladies and gentlemen, should assist in making the exhibitions both pleasant and instructive, not merely by paying their membership subscriptions and leaving the work to be executed by others, but to make it a point to exhibit one or more articles for competition—the many classes and descriptions of articles contained in the prize list are so varied and extensive, as to enable every member to compete.

#### LAMBTON.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	235	55				
“ 178 Members' Subscriptions .....	183	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	96	56				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grants .....	350	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	114	25				
					1,679	36
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	366	29				
“ “ Field Products.....	67	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	32	30				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	31	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	42	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	36	98				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	17	43				
	594	75				
Unpaid.....	40	48			554	27
“ Prizes of previous year .....	16	95				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	300	00				
“ Provincial Ploughing Match .....	17	43				
“ Working Expenses .....	228	28			982	66
					1536	93
Balance in hand .....					142	43

#### Bosanquet.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	39	28				
“ 166 Members' Subscriptions .....	309	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	138	60				

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Proceeds of Live Stock .....	109	00				
					595	88
Cr.						
By Purchase of Live Stock.....			422	87		
" Service of Bulls .....			121	00		
" Working Expenses .....			27	80		
					571	67
Balance in hand .....					24	21

Brooke.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	242	92				
" 59 Members' Subscriptions .....	123	00				
" Proceeds service of live Stock .....	23	00				
					443	92
Cr.						
By Purchase of Live Stock .....			183	75		
" Working Expenses .....			5	75		
					189	50
Balance in hand .....					254	42

Enniskillen.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	169	49				
" 101 Members' Subscriptions.....	103	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	17	10				
" Legislative Grant .....	44	45				
" Municipal Grant.....	175	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	3	00				
					512	04
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	102	40				
" " Field Products .....	31	99				
" " Dairy " .....	13	30				
" " Horticultural Products .....	11	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	12	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	25	86				
					196	55
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	13	00				
" Working Expenses .....	70	00				
					83	00
					279	55
Balance in hand .....					232	49

Moore.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	14	76				
" 106 Members' Subscriptions .....	122	50				
" Admissions to Show .....	9	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	51	45				
" Municipal Grant .....	20	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Lumber .....	10	00				
					228	21

CR.	\$	cts	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	80	60				
.. " Field Products .....	23	50				
.. " Dairy .....	11	00				
.. " Horticultural Products .....	3	75				
.. " Agricultural Implements.....	13	00				
.. " Arts and Manufactures .....	11	25				
	143	10				
Unpaid .....	44	58				
			98	52		
.. Prizes of previous year.....	51	04				
.. Preparing Show Grounds .....	10	23				
.. Agricultural Publications.....	22	83				
.. Working Expenses .....	57	50				
			141	60		
					240	12
Balance due Treasurer.....					11	91

*Plympton.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	61	54				
.. " 155 Members' Subscriptions .....	155	00				
.. " Admissions to Show.....	4	00				
.. " Legislative Grant.....	75	25				
					295	79
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	118	00				
.. " Field Products.....	26	60				
.. " Dairy .....	4	85				
.. " Horticultural Products .....	5	25				
.. " Agricultural Implements.....	9	60				
.. " Arts and Manufactures .....	11	25				
			175	55		
.. Preparing Show Grounds.....			12	00		
.. Working Expenses .....			27	85		
					215	40
Balance in hand .....					80	39

*Warwick.*

DR.	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts.
To balance in hand.....	62	54				
.. " 80 Members' Subscriptions.....	80	00				
.. " Admissions to Show .....	15	00				
.. " Legislative Grant .....	55	00				
					212	54
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	72	05				
.. " Field Products .....	33	00				
.. " Dairy .....	7	10				
.. " Horticultural Products .....	13	35				
.. " Agricultural Implements.....	5	75				

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	22	95				
	154	20				
Unpaid.....	2	05				
			152	15		
" Prize of previous year.....			3	00		
" Working Expenses.....			29	73		
					184	88
Balance in hand .....					27	66

LANARK, NORTH.

Dr.				
To balance in hand.....	327	03		
" 171 Members' Subscriptions.....	459	00		
" Admissions to Show.....	323	00		
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	6	52		
			1815	55
Cr.				
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	265	00		
" " Field Products.....	46	00		
" " Dairy " .....	28	25		
" " Horticultural Products.....	9	75		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	8	00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	70	00		
" " Ploughing Match.....	33	00		
	460	00		
Unpaid .....	72	00		
			388	00
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	383	00		
" Exhibition buildings, &c. ....	956	02		
" Subscriptions and Prizes for Ploughing Match .....	58	00		
" Agricultural Publications .....	75	25		
" Working Expenses.....	167	28		
			1639	55
				2027 55
Balance due Treasurer .....				212 00

REPORT.

Herewith enclosed I beg to hand you the report of the North Lanark Agricultural Society for the year 1873, with the names of the newly elected officers for 1874. Also similar reports from our branch or township societies, viz Pakenkam, Lanark and Dalhousie. It will be seen that two of these township societies did not hold exhibitions or award prizes during 1873, viz—Lanark and Dalhousie—their surplus money being expended in the purchase of live stock, seeds and agricultural journals. Pakenham you will notice held an exhibition at which \$146 were awarded as prizes, as per analysed statement.

In the report of the electoral division of North Lanark you will notice a very large item, \$956, passed for exhibition buildings, fences, &c. This consisted in the erection of some sixty stalls or sheds, eight feet wide, and so constructed as to have a partition if necessary, building fences, and levelling off grounds, &c. We have now mostly every accommodation necessary to hold exhibitions comfortably and successfully, with this exception that the grounds



are rather small in extent, being only about four acres, to fully accommodate the large attendance that comes on exhibition days.

We had one of the best exhibitions last fall that ever was held in North Lanark as regards number, variety and quality of entries, and also of number of visitors. You will notice that we received for non-members, admission to the exhibition, \$323—the entrance fee being only 10 cts each, it is easily seen how many attended.

Our grains, roots and dairy products are allowed by persons who have taken an interest in agricultural exhibitions during last autumn, to be equal, and in some respects superior, to those of any other place in this section of Ontario. Our display of dairy products both as regard quantity and quality, according to the opinion of Ira Morgan, Esq., our representative at the council, fully rivalled the Provincial Exhibition held at London in this respect—while our ladies department, and fine arts were on a magnificent scale.

There are a number of our farmers taking a lively interest in introducing the most choice kinds of animals with a view of improving that class of stock here, especially that of horned cattle.

I am happy in conclusion to say that the object for which agricultural societies are established is being from year to year on the onward march in North Lanark; and to take a drive through the Townships of Ramsay, Pakenham and Lanark, in the month of June, or in the early part of autumn, would be as pleasant a trip as an admirer of good farming and well-saved crops could desire.

*Dalhousie.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	40 20		
“ 87 Members’ Subscriptions.....	106 50		
“ Legislative Grant .....	119 50		
“ Service of Live Stock.....	47 50		
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds .....	87 10		
“ Borrowed.....	210 00		
			610 80

Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Paid Borrowed Money .....	165 00		
“ Purchase of Seed .....	89 35		
“ Purchase of Live Stock .....	304 83		
“ Agricultural Publications .....	34 50		
“ Working Expenses .....	24 55		
			618 23

Balance due Treasurer..... 7 43

*Lanark.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 123 Members’ Subscriptions .....	158 20		
“ Legislative Grant .....	140 00		
“ Proceeds Sale of Seed and Live Stock .....	262 99		
			561 19

Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance due Treasurer.....	13 22		
“ Purchase of Seed .....	300 25		
“ Agricultural Publications .....	63 30		
“ Working Expenses .....	65 82		
			442 59

Balance in hand..... 118 60

*Pakenham.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
“ 59 Members’ Subscriptions. ...	106 50		
“ Legislative Grant .....	123 50		
			229 50

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	63	75				
" " Field Products .....	27	25				
" " Dairy .....	6	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	10	30				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	11	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	14	32				
" " Growing Crops .....	12	50				
			146	12		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	15	00				
" Agricultural Publications .....	40	00				
" Working Expenses .....	27	58				
			82	58		
					228	70
Balance in hand .....					0	80

## LANARK, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand .....	129	48				
" 139 Members' Subscriptions .....	139	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	268	20				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Proceeds Service of Stock .....	10	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	9	00				
					1255	68
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	156	50				
" " Field Products .....	37	50				
" " Dairy .....	51	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	41	20				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	39	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	166	25				
" " Ploughing Match .....	25	00				
	517	45				
Unpaid .....	33	75				
			483	70		
" Prizes of previous year .....	38	25				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	337	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	34	89				
" Bonus for Service of Bulls .....	91	00				
" Working Expenses .....	188	40				
			689	54		
					1173	24
Balance in hand .....					82	44

## REPORT.

Although no great increase in the number of members has taken place, yet we are glad to say that the members manifested a more lively interest in its affairs than usual. Especially was this the case in regard to the Annual Show. There was a considerable increase over the previous year in the entries in most of the departments. In a very marked degree was this observable in regard to Horses, Roots, and Vegetables, Grain and Seeds, and Fruits

and Flowers, in all of which departments a very creditable display was made. Of course, on account of this increase in entries, a much larger sum in prizes than usual was required to be paid out—the increase this year over last being no less a sum than \$156 20. This is a gratifying report, and your Directors would urge that each individual member put forth renewed exertions to increase the membership, and consequently the ability of the society to offer higher and an increased number of prizes. Instead of the membership numbering 140 as it now does, it should not be too much to expect, with a little exertion, at least 500 permanent members.

A rather novel feature in the way of prizes was determined upon by your Directors at the last Show, viz: the offering of premiums for Babies,—the competition having taken place according to certain prescribed rules. Your Directors offer no other reason for this departure from the usual routine of shows, than a desire to present a new feature in these shows, and to force on the attention of the public the active existence of this society. We need hardly say that the Baby Show was a very decided success in every respect. There were no less than 34 entries of Babies—six having carried off prizes. The receipts at the door on this occasion was no less a sum than \$268 20, being an increase of \$88 47 over the entrance fee of the previous year.

Your Directors having deemed it exceedingly desirable that the Society should possess suitable grounds and buildings to hold their exhibitions on hereafter, applied to several parties to make proposals for the disposal of sufficient grounds for that purpose. The President will lay before you what offers he has received, and it is for you to say whether it would be desirable to purchase or not. No one, we think, will deny the desirability of possessing such premises, both in respect to convenience and accommodation. We hope you will give this matter your best consideration.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### *Drummond.*

DR.

To Balance in hand.....	70 00	
“ 47 Members' Subscriptions .....	79 00	
“ Legislative Grant .....	140 00	
“ Proceeds service of Stock .....	49 75	
		338 7

CR.

By Purchase of Live Stock .....	206 35	
“ Working Expenses .....	27 40	
		233 7

Balance in hand..... 105 0

#### REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

Notwithstanding the gloomy anticipations indulged in, in the early part of the summer, owing to the long continuous drought, of the failure of the crops—with the exception of hay and wheat, the other crops were above an average, and of good quality. The potatoes were visited in some localities by what is no doubt but the advanced guard of the much talked of *Colorado Bug*; as yet they have not done much damage.

Your Directors cannot refrain from noticing the growing scarcity of farm help in this locality, notwithstanding the increase of labor-saving implements, and advise that means be taken to secure a sufficient number of the Emigrants that annually visit our shores.

Your Directors deemed it advisable to purchase a Berkshire sow, from Mr. John Mothe well. This sow succeeded in raising four pigs, which, with their mother, were sold through the Township to members of the Society, and will no doubt add greatly to the improvement of this part of our stock.

They also secured the services of two grade bulls, one by purchase the other by hire; they were of great service and convenience to the members, and we trust the funds of the society will be in such a favorable state next year, as will warrant the purchase of one or more pure bred animals.

They also sold the Cotswold ram belonging to the Society and purchased two pure bred Leicester rams, one at two year old, the other a lamb, they were purchased on very favorable terms, and we trust they will be successful in raising the quality of our flocks.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To balance in hand .....	48	80				
" 54 Members' Subscriptions.....	62	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
					250	80
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	66	25				
" " Field Products .....	32	00				
" " Dairy .....	10	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	3	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	15	75				
			132	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	2	00				
" Agricultural Publications .....	6	00				
" Working Expenses .....	25	60				
			33	60		
					166	10
Balance in hand.....					84	70

## LEEDS, SOUTH.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	204	92				
" 417 Members' Subscriptions.....	417	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	329	11				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Donations .....	54	00				
					1705	03
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	180	25				
" " Field Products .....	53	00				
" " Dairy .....	70	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	15	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	87	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	94	00				
			500	25		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00				
" Exhibition Buildings .....	672	90				
" Working Expenses.....	167	95				
			1260	85		
					1761	10
Balance due Treasurer .....					56	07

## Bastard and Crosby.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	18	71				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	134	97				
" Legislative Grant .....	124	63				
					278	31



CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	98	32				
" " Field Products .....	21	95				
" " Dairy .....	3	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	14	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	13	27				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	24	24				
" " Growing Crops .....	49	26				
	<hr/>		225	04		
" Working Expenses .....			28	60		
			<hr/>		253	6
Balance in hand .....					24	6

*Crosby, North.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions .....	205	12				
" Extra Subscriptions .....	17	25				
" Legislative Grant .....	189	37				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	48	31				
	<hr/>				460	0
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			81	01		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	112	00				
" " Field Products .....	101	00				
" " Dairy .....	12	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	24	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	54	15				
" " Growing Crops .....	42	00				
	<hr/>		345	15		
" Working Expenses .....			24	14		
			<hr/>		450	3
Balance in hand .....					9	7

*Lansdown.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	94	10				
" 112 Members' Subscriptions .....	140	60				
" Special Prizes .....	20	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	106	00				
" Proceeds Service of Stock .....	23	50				
	<hr/>				384	2
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	68	75				
" " Field Products .....	12	00				
" " Dairy .....	26	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	10	82				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	13	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	25	47				
" " Ploughing Match .....	14	00				
	<hr/>		170	54		
Unpaid .....			14	00		
			<hr/>		156	54
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	8	00				
" Purchase of Live Stock .....	92	50				

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Purchase of Seed .....	49	88				
.. Agricultural Publications .....	31	00				
.. Ploughing Match, &c .....	14	00				
.. Working Expenses .....	24	10				
			219	48		
					376	02
Balance in hand.....					8	18

LEEDS, NORTH, AND GRENVILLE.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	316	44				
.. Members' Subscriptions .....	56	00				
.. Admissions to Show .....	210	00				
.. Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
.. Miscellaneous Receipts .....	15	00				
					1297	44
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	186	47				
.. " Field Products.....	30	75				
.. " Dairy.....	13	00				
.. " Horticultural Products .....	21	00				
.. " Agricultural Implements.....	49	84				
.. " Arts and Manufactures .....	79	83				
.. " Growing Crops.....	38	84				
	419	73				
Unpaid .....	49	04				
			370	69		
.. Prizes of previous year .....			49	33		
.. Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	398	18				
.. Preparing Show Grounds .....	116	05				
.. Purchase of Seed .....	14	00				
.. Agricultural Publications .....	19	00				
.. Working Expenses .....	188	19				
			736	42		
					1156	44
Balance in hand .....					141	00

Kitley and Elmsley.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	50	40				
.. Members' Subscriptions .....	88	96				
.. Legislative Grant .....	119	00				
					258	36
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	92	50				
.. " Field Products.....	18	50				
.. " Dairy .....	10	25				
.. " Arts and Manufactures .....	12	25				
					133	50
By Preparing Show Grounds .....	12	75				
.. Service of Stock .....	31	75				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Agricultural Publications .....	15	00				
" Working Expenses .....	12	15				
			71	65		
Balance in hand.....					205	15
						53 21

*Oxford.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	35	63				
" 79 Members' Subscriptions .....	79	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	24	40				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	10	00				
					289	03
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	89	75				
" " Field Products .....	20	15				
" " Dairy " .....	7	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	5	30				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	8	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	26	95				
			157	90		
By Preparing Show Grounds .....	7	25				
" Working Expenses .....	34	92				
			42	17		
					200	07
Balance in hand.....						88 96

*Wolford.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	2	03				
" 65 Members' Subscriptions.....	105	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	4	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Service of Stock .....	43	00				
					294	03
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	100	25				
" " Field Products .....	28	85				
" " Dairy " .....	10	45				
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	21	25				
			165	05		
By Purchase of Live Stock .....			103	60		
" Working Expenses .....			24	38		
					293	03
Balance in hand.....						1 00

## LENNOX.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	153	04				
" 284 Members' Subscriptions .....	285	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	12	00				
					1150	04

C.R.

By Prizes for Live Stock.....	415	85				
“ “ Field Products.....	37	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	23	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	21	65				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	135	15				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	94	83				
	728	98				
Unpaid.....	65	00			663	98
By Prizes of previous year .....	48	35				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	109	00				
“ Working Expenses.....	101	74			259	09
						923 07
Balance in hand.....					226	97

*Amherst Island.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand.....		87				
“ 55 Members' Subscriptions .....	57	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	50	00				
					107	87
C.R.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	74	02				
“ “ Field Produce .....	20	20				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	3	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	6	07			103	29
					4	50
“ Working Expenses.....					107	79
Balance in hand.....						08

*Fredericksburgh North.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	12	28				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	66	50				
“ Legislative Grant.....	59	00				
					137	78
C.R.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	55	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	14	25				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	4	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	10	37				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	14	88			99	25
					16	10
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....					10	00
“ Working Expenses.....					125	35
Balance in hand.....						12 43



## LONDON.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	190	93				
" 200 Members' Subscriptions.....	200	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	350	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	4	43				
					745	36
CR						
By Western Fair .....			350	00		
" H. C. Thompson .....			200	00		
" Working Expenses .....			91	56		
					641	56
Balance in hand.....					103	80

NOTE.—This Society held no exhibition, in consequence of the Provincial show taking place in London.

## LINCOLN.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	70	12				
" 579 Members' Subscriptions .....	579	92				
" Admissions to Show .....	401	55				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	400	00				
					2151	59
CR						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	622	50				
" " Field Products .....	78	50				
" " Dairy .....	22	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	157	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	15	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	148	25				
	1043	50				
Unpaid.....	163	63				
					879	87
" Prizes of previous year .....					46	25
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	577	22				
" Working Expenses .....	252	75				
					1249	97
					2176	09
Balance due Treasurer .....					24	50

## Clinton.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 207 Members' Subscriptions .....	209	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	233	97				
" Legislative Grant .....	93	68				
" Municipal Grant.....	50	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	2	77				
					589	42

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	230	75				
" " Field Products .....	45	90				
" " Dairy " .....	10	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	22	15				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	9	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	53	90				
			371	20		
" Working Expenses .....			115	64		
					486	84
Balance in hand .....					102	58

*Grantham.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	37	79				
" 254 Members' Subscriptions .....	506	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	256	92				
					800	71
CR.						
By Union County Show .....			747	92		
" Working Expenses .....			15	00		
					762	92
Balance in hand .....					37	79

NOTE.—The Society united with that of the county for a union show.

*Grimsby.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	37	00				
" 75 Members' Subscriptions .....	77	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	10	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	53	78				
" Municipal Grant .....	50	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts ..	1	25				
					229	03
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	100	52				
" " Field Products .....	22	28				
" " Dairy " .....	4	28				
" " Horticultural Products .....	21	27				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	4	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	12	60				
			165	45		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			9	00		
" Working Expenses .....			38	33		
					212	78
Balance in hand .....					16	25

*Louth.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 67 Members' Subscriptions .....	119	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	1	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	45	62				
" Donations .....	20	00				
					186	12

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance due Treasurer .....			14	41		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	97	00				
" " Field Products .....	20	25				
" " Dairy " .....	3	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	15	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	22	50				
	158	00				
Unpaid .....	9	00				
			149	00		
" Working Expenses .....			18	95		
					182	36
Balance in hand .....					3	76

NOTE.—Though less interest, perhaps, was manifested in the Society this year, than on some former occasions, the display of stock, dairy products and fruits was not inferior, and in some instances, in point of quality, decidedly better. Manufacturers take but little interest in the Society.

## MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	40	21				
" 330 Members' Subscriptions.....	330	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	352	91				
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
" Donations.....	26	85				
					1449	97
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	415	00				
" " Field Products .....	66	65				
" " Dairy " .....	19	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	23	15				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	36	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	71	20				
	631	25				
Unpaid.....	111	70				
			519	55		
" Prizes for previous year.....	109	75				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	420	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	205	59				
" Working Expenses.....	149	94				
			885	28		
					1404	83
Balance in hand .....					45	14

NOTE.—This Society continues to progress; and the state of some of the six township societies in the Riding, appears to be satisfactory. East Williams Society has resolved to unite with the county society for the future.

## Adelaide.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	51	25				
" 122 Members' Subscriptions.....	123	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	91	50				
					265	75

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	96	90				
“ “ Field Products.....	10	84				
“ “ Dairy “.....	3	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	3	40				
				121	64	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....				15	00	
“ Working Expenses.....				43	35	
						179 99
Balance in hand.....						85 76

*Biddulph.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	25	42				
“ 142 Members' Subscriptions.....	147	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	6	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	110	25				
						288 67
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	150	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	23	25				
“ “ Dairy “.....	6	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	37	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	16	75				
	243	00				
Unpaid.....	37	00				
				206	00	
“ Working Expenses.....				17	45	
						223 45
Balance in hand.....						65 22

*Lobo.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 53 Members' Subscriptions.....	53	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	39	75				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	14	80				
						107 55
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....				13	40	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	28	65				
“ “ Field Products.....	6	80				
“ “ Dairy “.....	1	60				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	3	40				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	6	20				
				54	65	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....				20	50	
“ Working Expenses.....				14	75	
						103 30
Balance in hand.....						4 25



*McGillivray.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		43	97			
" 72 Members' Subscriptions.....	101	25				
" Admissions to Show .....		2	00			
" Legislative Grant .....	72	00				
					219	22
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	91	75				
" " Field Products .....	20	00				
" " Dairy " .....	7	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	10	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	4	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	20	00				
" " Ploughing Match.....	12	00				
	166	50				
Unpaid.....	35	00			131	50
" Prizes of previous year .....	20	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	5	00				
" Working Expenses .....	19	25			44	25
					175	75
Balance in hand.....					43	47

*Williams, East.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 50 Members' Subscriptions.....	50	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	37	50				
					87	50
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			13	20		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	81	34				
" " Field Products.....	1	25				
" " Dairy " .....	1	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	1	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	1	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	3	00			89	34
" Working Expenses .....			14	38		
					116	92
Balance due Treasurer .....					29	42

*Williams, West.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 114 Members' Subscriptions .....	115	25				
" Admissions to Show .....	115	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	67	50				
" Special Prizes .....	55	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	10	00				
					362	75
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			31	50		
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	83	25				
" " Field Products .....	22	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products .....	5	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	5	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	6	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	18	75				
	141	75				
Unpaid .....	15	50				
			126	25		
" Prizes of previous year .....	32	50				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	75	00				
" Special Prizes .....	55	00				
" Working Expenses .....	54	85				
			217	35		
					375	10
Balance due Treasurer .....					12	35

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	43	55				
" 211 Members' Subscriptions .....	223	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Interest .....	265	50				
" Proceeds Sale of Land .....	1000	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	2	75				
					2234	80
Cr.						
By Provincial Association .....	211	00				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00				
" Deposited in Bank .....	1000	00				
" Western Fair Fund .....	250	00				
" Taxes on Land .....	64	00				
" Working Expenses .....	251	04				
					2196	04
Balance in hand .....					38	76

NOTE.—This Society held no exhibition in consequence of the Provincial Show taking place in London.

REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

In looking back at the year that has elapsed since our last annual meeting, we feel that we have great reason to be thankful for the many blessings that we have enjoyed in this highly-favored land. The result of the past season's operations on the farm have been, on the whole, satisfactory: crops, in general, have been good; fall wheat, in particular, was of extra quality—and although barley and spring wheat yielded less than an average, the high price of the barley has gone far to make up the deficiency. In taking a general view of the state of agriculture in the county, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the general progress and improvement that is taking place in every department. True, there is much need of further improvement, but, looking at what has been accomplished in the past, we see good grounds for hoping for continual progress in the future. It seems to be assumed by most of the

numerous authors that are writing for the instruction of farmers, that ignorance is the chief cause of our slow progress: that the reason we do not do better is because we do not know better. This, we believe is a very erroneous idea: scarcely a farmer can be found that could not point out many desirable improvements on his own farm, and it is not by any means want of knowledge that hinders his adoption of them. Want of capital, and the scarcity and high price of labor as compared with the price of produce, are the real impediments in the way of a better system of agriculture. And we believe there is a good prospect that these obstacles will be in time overcome. Whatever the farmer has to sell will be sure to command a higher average price as more manufactures are established, and the country increases in population, thereby increasing the demand in our home markets. And the contemplated improvement of the canals and competition of railroads will give us cheaper and better facilities for reaching the markets of Europe.

As Canada becomes better known in the Old World we hope that immigration will make labour more plentiful. And, as for capital, we believe there is not a body of men in any other country in the world, who, within the last thirty years, have increased their property so much in proportion to the amount they had to commence with, as the farmers of this part of Canada: the great majority having commenced with nothing, and have now secured to themselves a comfortable independence.

We were happy to see that the Provincial Exhibition, held in this city last fall, was, in every way, equal to our most sanguine expectations. It was generally acknowledged to have been the best exhibition, taken as a whole, that was ever held in this Province, and congratulate you that the people of this section of Ontario have fully sustained their high character as liberal, active supporters of Agricultural Exhibitions. The crowds that thronged the grounds during the show proved that our people appreciate the benefits to be derived from such institutions, and are ever ready to patronize whatever tends to the public good.

Most of you will recollect that it was stated in the report of your directors at the last annual meeting, that the conveyance of the land formerly owned by this Society, was not completed on account of some defects in the title, and that your directors had applied for an Act of Parliament to perfect the title and complete the transaction. The Legislature of Ontario passed the Act as we required, and, in the month of May last, the deed was given to Mr. Harvey, and the first instalment of \$1,000, and interest, was paid to our Treasurer. The money has been lodged in Molson's Bank to the credit of this Society. And we hold it desirable that the principle should be affirmed at this meeting that the directors of your Society should not expend any of the principal sum derived from the sale of your real estate without having first obtained the sanction of the members at the annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose. You will see by the financial account that will be submitted to you by the Treasurer, that we have paid the sum of \$64 to the City of London, being taxes for the year 1872, on the Talbot Street Land. We thought this an extraordinary demand, and sent a deputation to the City Council to try and get the taxes struck off; we then sought legal advice on the subject, but found there was no remedy.

We are happy to inform you that the prospect of a good Western Fair next fall was never better. The Joint Board have a larger amount of surplus funds in hand to apply to that object than they have ever had before, and the grounds and buildings have been well fitted up last fall for the Provincial Exhibition, and a large amount of extra accommodation provided that was very much needed, and will, no doubt, contribute materially to our success.

In fact, the only shadow of doubt with regard to the success of the Western Fair, in future, arises from the attempt that is now being made to open the streets through the Exhibition Grounds. If the streets should be opened, and kept open for public travel, it would, undoubtedly, ruin the grounds for exhibition purposes.

To attempt to give a full explanation of this matter would occupy too much space for a report of this kind. Many plans have been proposed to obviate the difficulty, but the policy of your directors has been to keep the grounds as they are, and the streets closed, if possible. To this end a petition was prepared and circulated by your directors, and numerous signed by the inhabitants of the county, praying the Legislature of Ontario to pass an Act to close these streets. A petition was also prepared by some members of the Joint Board, and signed by 700 of the citizens of London, praying the City Council to petition the Legislature for the same purpose. We believe the City Council have not as yet

taken any decided action in the matter, but from the strong feeling in the city in favour of keeping the Exhibition Grounds where they are, and as several public bodies advanced large sums of money at the request of the city authorities to assist in erecting the Exhibition Buildings in full confidence that the grounds would be held entire for exhibition purposes: and from a knowledge that several leading members of the City Council have lamented that the law gave them no power to close the streets, and so keep faith with those who so liberally came to their aid when they were pledged to provide the necessary accommodation.

From these considerations we have full confidence that the new City Council will cordially join with us in the petition to the Legislature. And, in that case, we have no doubt the prayer of the petition would be granted, and the future of the Western Fair secured.

If it fails it will likely occasion great loss and inconvenience to the farmers of this part of the country, and especially to the citizens of London. At the best, we could only say that the future would be uncertain, and it will require, on the part of your directors, vigilant attention to guard your interests.

*Dorchester, North.*

DR.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		37	00			
“ 94 Members’ Subscriptions .....		120	00			
“ Legislative Grant .....		93	71			
“ Municipal Grant .....		30	00			
					280	71
CR.						
By Total prizes awarded .....		170	00			
Unpaid .....		116	25			
				53	75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....				107	50	
“ Working Expenses .....				28	17	
						189 42
Balance in hand .....					91	29

NOTE.—The reason why so large an amount of prizes remains unpaid is, that a large number of successful competitors contributed their prize money towards liquidating the debt remaining on the show grounds.

*London.*

DR.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		66	04			
“ 217 Members’ Subscriptions .....		217	00			
“ Legislative Grant .....		139	47			
“ Municipal Grant .....		20	00			
Miscellaneous Receipts .....		15	31			
					457	82
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		267	75			
“ “ Field Products .....		27	50			
“ “ Dairy “ .....		6	50			
“ “ Horticultural Products .....		6	75			
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....		14	75			
				323	25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....				22	03	
“ Working Expenses .....				51	90	
						397 18
Balance in hand .....					60	64



*Missouri, West.*

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	13 58		
“ Members’ Subscriptions .....	64 00		
“ Legislative Grant .....	46 86		
			124 44
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	60 00		
“ “ Field Products .....	20 00		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	5 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	10 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	5 00		
		100 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....		5 00	
“ Working Expenses .....		20 15	
			125 15
Balance due Treasurer .....			00 71

*Westminster.*

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 220 Members’ Subscriptions .....	234 25		
“ Legislative Grant .....	140 00		
			374 25
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	181 25		
“ “ Field Products .....	61 25		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	9 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	8 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	17 50		
		286 50	
“ Working Expenses .....		40 07	
			326 57
Balance in hand .....			47 68

## MIDDLESEX, WEST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	35 17		
“ 150 Members’ Subscriptions .....	154 00		
“ Admissions to Show .....	149 80		
“ Legislative Grant .....	700 00		
			1038 97
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	219 15		
“ “ Field Products .....	23 60		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	19 20		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	19 35		
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	55 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	30 90		
	367 70		
Unpaid .....	16 60		
		351 10	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes of previous year .....	36	05				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	411	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	21	54				
“ Paid on Purchase of Grounds .....	125	76				
“ Working Expenses .....	154	83				
			749	18		
					1100	28
Balance due Treasurer .....					61	31

NOTE.—The Society continues to make steady progress, and the report expresses the deep regret of the members in consequence of the death of Mr. James Keefer, who had for many years acted as Secretary-Treasurer, with great assiduity and much benefit to the Society.

*Caradoc.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	53	56				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	72	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	17	75				
“ Legislative Grant .....	76	00				
CR.					219	31
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	93	75				
“ “ Field Products .....	24	60				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	5	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	16	35				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	9	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	5	75				
	154	70				
Unpaid .....	28	15				
			126	55		
“ Special Prizes .....			5	05		
“ Working Expenses .....			45	00		
					176	60
Balance in hand .....					42	71

*Ekfrid.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	10	78				
“ 84 Members' Subscriptions .....	96	95				
“ Admissions to Show .....	15	50				
“ Legislative Grant .....	100	00				
CR.					223	23
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	103	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	23	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	4	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	3	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	10	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	8	00				
			151	50		
“ Working Expenses .....			29	44		
					180	94
Balance in hand .....					42	29

NOTE.—The report speaks of the increasing efficiency of the Society, and of the steady progress which agriculture is making in the township.

*Metcalfe.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	87	12				
" 122 Members' Subscriptions .....	154	50				
" Admissions to Show .....	3	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Stock .....	36	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	13	00				
					434	42
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	69	75				
" " Field Products .....	21	50				
" " Dairy .....	5	60				
" " Horticultural Products .....	7	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	4	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	9	50				
" " Ploughing Match .....	35	25				
			152	25		
" Purchase of Live Stock .....			114	69		
" Working Expenses .....			38	00		
					304	92
Balance in hand .....					129	50

*Mosa.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	105	50				
" 114 Members' Subscriptions .....	117	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	95	20				
					317	70
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	117	50				
" " Field Products .....	28	75				
" " Dairy .....	6	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	12	65				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	19	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	21	20				
			206	10		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			11	75		
" Working Expenses .....			46	89		
					264	74
Balance in hand .....					52	96

## REPORT.

Our last annual show was a very good one, there were about 800 entries, and \$206.10 paid in prizes. The stock exhibited was decidedly better than at some of our previous shows, in horses there was quite an improvement. The cattle and sheep were up n the whole very good. The show of pigs was also very good, there being a decided improvement in that class of stock. Grain and seeds were not quite as good as we have had at some of our former shows, no doubt owing to the unfavourable season. Roots were excellent. The show of implements was good. Domestic manufactures and ladies' work were very good, and manifested considerable skill in the various articles exhibited. Fruit was very good, there being more entries in that class, and the quality superior to any shewn at our previous exhibitions. Cheese was good, but not in large quantities. There are now two cheese factories established within the limits of the Society, so that cheese is now becoming quite an item in the trade of exportation from this locality.





		<i>Cuistor.</i>					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand	13	91				
"	Members' Subscriptions	72	00				
"	Municipal Grant	30	00				
		<hr/>				115	91
Cr.							
By	Prizes for Live Stock	79	25				
"	" Field Products	10	40				
"	" Horticultural products	2	95				
"	" Arts and Manufactures	12	45				
		<hr/>					
		105	05				
	Unpaid	15	76				
		<hr/>				89	29
"	Working Expenses					15	38
						<hr/>	
						104	67
		<hr/>					
Balance in hand						11	24

<i>Dunnville.</i>					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand .....	13	02		
"	180 Members' Subscriptions .....	184	75		
"	Admissions to Show .....	18	00		
"	Legislative Grant .....	152	10		
"	Municipal Grant .....	5	00		
		<hr/>			372 87
Cr.					
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	115	50		
"	" Field Products .....	30	00		
"	" Horticultural Products .....	24	00		
"	" Agricultural Implements .....	30	50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....	19	00		
"	" Ploughing Match .....	26	00		
		<hr/>		245	00
"	Preparing Show Grounds .....			55	00
"	Working Expenses .....			52	61
				<hr/>	
				352	61
				<hr/>	
Balance in hand. ....				20	26

<i>Gainsboro'.</i>					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand.....	5	66		
"	67 Members' Subscriptions .....	67	00		
"	Admissions to Show .....	13	30		
"	Legislative Grant .....	56	61		
"	Municipal Grant.....	30	00		
				172	57
Cr.					
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	80	23		
"	" Field Products .....	23	29		
"	" Dairy " .....	5	10		
"	" Horticultural Products .....	13	44		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	3	00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....	20	37		
				145	43

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds .....				6	00	
" Working Expenses .....				25	47	
						176 90
Balance due Treasurer .....						4 33

*Pelham.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	21	81				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	120	15				
" Legislative Grant .....	96	56				
						238 52
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	83	25				
" " Field Products .....	21	10				
" " Dairy " .....	2	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	15	29				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	1	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	25	45				
				148	84	
" Working Expenses .....				35	31	
						184 15
Balance in hand .....						54 37

*Wainfleet.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		93				
" 65 Members' Subscriptions .....	65	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	50	70				
" Legislative Grant .....	12	37				
						129 00
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	73	80				
" " Field Products .....	23	20				
" " Dairy " .....		90				
" " Horticultural Products .....	19	30				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	1	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	10	30				
						129 00
Unpaid .....	12	50				
				116	50	
" Working Expenses .....				12	50	
						129 00
Balance in hand .....						

*NIAGARA.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	146	29				
" 132 Members' Subscriptions .....	133	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	16	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	350	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	110	00				
						750 79

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	232	50				
"    "    Field Products.....	71	00				
"    "    Dairy .....	18	25				
"    "    Horticultural Products .....	102	00				
"    "    Agricultural Implements .....	9	50				
"    "    Arts and Manufactures .....	63	00				
			496	25		
Prizes of Previous Year.....	11	50				
Preparing Show Grounds .....	22	75				
Agricultural Publications .....	9	30				
Working Expenses.....	104	69				
			148	24		
					644	49
Balance in hand.....					111	30

### REPORT

In presenting this their annual report your committee have great pleasure in congratulating the Society for its marked prosperity and improvement in regard to the number of its membership, and also the extended prize list offered for the past year to the exhibitors.

The exhibition of the past year was far in advance of the previous year, both in quality and quantity shown, in fact the amount of entries are so fast increasing that your committee will be obliged to show in the open air or build a larger hall for the purpose, and your committee would recommend that active measures be taken to build a suitable building for the convenience of the Society. Your Committee has had the free use of the town hall of the Town of Niagara for a number of years past, and very thankful are they for past favours.

The fruits and vegetables shown last autumn would have done credit to one of the central fairs, which have been held in the different parts of the Province.

In horses, cattle, sheep and pigs it is plain to see a marked improvement from year to year, considering that your Society comprises only the Township of Niagara, along with the town, which exhibits stock.

The poultry far exceeds any of our past exhibitions.

Last, though not least, the fancy work and flowers exhibited by the ladies of this division were not only a credit to them but a marked improvement upon previous shows.

During the spring and early summer months of the past year we were visited by a drought as severe as it was protracted, which almost destroyed the hay crop, and seriously injured the wheat and spring grain, causing a low average yield, although the quality was unsurpassed. But it pleased the All-Wise Disposer of events to send at length refreshing showers, which were the means of putting the corn and root crops above the average, making up in some measure for the want of hay, and enabling stock-raisers to winter over their herds, although many of them have had to lessen the number at a serious loss.

The apple crop though not so large as some of our past seasons, was of very good quality and brought satisfactory prices. The crop of pears was beyond an average, and yielded a good profit to the growers of that fine fruit. Peaches did very well on certain favoured soils, but were not an average crop. Cherries, plums and grapes, and the smaller fruits, were a good yield.

From the damage done the past season by the Colorado beetle in localities where they commenced early, it seems likely that another year they will cause a general destruction of the potato crop in this district.

\* \* \* \* \*

### NORTHUMBERLAND EAST

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	187	49				
" 62 Members' Subscriptions .....	62	00				

	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Admissions to Show .....	32	75				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Cramahe Society .....	101	20				
					1083	44
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	381	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	19	95				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	12	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	17	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	8	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	62	90				
	502	60				
Unpaid .....	11	48				
					491	12
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	417	34				
“ Working Expenses .....	63	80				
					481	14
						972 26
Balance in hand .....					111	18

## REPORT.

The Annual Exhibition of the East Riding, County of Northumberland, was held in the Village of Castleton, in the Township of Cramahe, on the 2nd and 3rd October last.

The Directors congratulate themselves upon the success attending their efforts on that occasion.

Samples of fall wheat were limited, nevertheless good in quality, as also spring wheat. The breadth of land sown in barley last spring was small, and the yield therefrom not extra good, but sample excellent; but the prices were far in advance of previous years, and the amount realized was far more than anticipated. Indian corn, although not an extensive crop sown in this county, has this year proved an over average of former years, as to quality and quantity per acre.

Considerable attention is now being paid to the improvement of stock. The introduction year by year of pure-bred bulls of the different breeds, purchased from the best herds in the Province by the enterprising yeomanry, has made, and is now making, a vast improvement in the native breed of our country.

Probably amongst sheep the greatest improvement will be observable—some fine flocks of nearly pure Leicesters will be seen in going through the county; the Leicester being the variety mostly in favour, although the South Downs have their admirers.

In fruit the display at our exhibition was magnificent. The apple, pear and grape were well represented. It seems strange that the farmers do not go into fruit culture more than they do. The best investment a farmer can make is to plant an orchard, also advise our brother agriculturalists of this riding to give greater attention to the Dairy business, from reports from those cheese factories which we have any knowledge of, we are satisfied that the patronizers thereof are receiving a fair remuneration for their investments.

*Brighton.*

DR.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance in hand .....			0	36		
“ 103 Members' Subscriptions .....	103	50				
“ Admissions to Show .....	5	76				
“ Legislative Grant .....	88	00				
					197	62



CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	88	60				
" " Field Products.....	15	52				
" " Dairy .....	3	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	5	93				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	8	20				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	25	45				
					146	95
" Preparing Show Grounds .....					2	10
" Working Expenses .....					34	25
						183 30
Balance in hand.....						14 32

## REPORT

\* \* \* \* \*

The number of entries was 737, being in excess of any other year previous.

The show of horses and cattle was not what we could have wished, yet quite respectable. We would urge on all stock-raisers the propriety of introducing a more thorough-bred class of horses and cattle.

The show of roots, fruit and dairy produce was quite above the average, while manufactured goods were not what we could have desired.

Grain very good, especially wheat.

Sheep, pigs and poultry rather above the average.

In the ladies' department the show was remarkable good.

Your directors have much pleasure in presenting this part of their report, as, notwithstanding an unprecedentedly early and protracted drought, they are able to report progress as to the Society, and, thanks to the improved system of farming, and the energy and industry of the farmer, a sufficient supply of food has been secured for man and beast. So that the gloomy forebodings of the husbandman in June last have been dissipated, and we are thankful to be able to report enough and to spare. As to the Society, we have continued prosperity.

We cannot close our report without expressing our approbation of the wise and liberal policy of the Government in their fostering care of the most important interests of the county, as exhibited in the improved facilities, granted for the formation and sustenance of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, of the Drainage Act, and the location and establishment of that much-needed institution, the Agricultural College and Model Farm.

## Cramahe.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 115 Members' Subscriptions .....	115	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	101	20				
" Municipal Grant .....	5	00				
					221	20
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....					1	31
" County Society .....					101	20
" Agricultural Publications .....					69	60
" Working Expenses .....					21	26
						193 37
						27 83

NOTE.—As the County Society's Exhibition was held in Cramahe, this Township had no Show, but united with that of the County.

<i>Percy.</i>					
DR.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand .....	87	77		
"	106 Members' Subscriptions .....	121	25		
"	Legislative Grant .....	106	90		
CR.					315 92
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	126	50		
"	" Field Products .....	18	70		
"	" Dairy " .....	6	00		
"	" Horticultural Products .....	12	05		
"	" Agricultural Implements .....	11	25		
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....	25	70		
				200	20
"	Agricultural Publications .....			39	65
"	Working Expenses .....			38	45
					278 30
	Balance in hand .....				37 62

REPORT.

The annual Exhibition held at Warkworth on the—October last, was in every particular superior to the exhibitions of preceding years.

Your Directors congratulate themselves on being able to report the marked improvement of thorough-breds being purchased, and are likely to continue, all tends to show that our farmers are beginning to wake up, and intend for the future to take a more lively interest in their own welfare, than they have done hitherto, not only in raising stock, grain, roots, fruit, &c., but have concluded that in connection with such, that cheese manufacture is a pre-dominant feature in the welfare of our yeomanry.

The show of horses, both for farm and carriage purposes, were well represented, some of which took first prizes at the county exhibition.

In regard to sheep the township is making steady progress. The Leicester and South Downs are the most admired.

In the mechanical department, there were but few entries, although the workmanship of the articles was very good.

There was also a marked improvement in domestic manufactures, ladies' work, &c. Some excellent frilled cloth carpets and flannels were exhibited.

Upon the whole it gives us great pleasure to be able to congratulate the Society on its onward progress by which it has attained a highly honourable standing and position amongst the surrounding societies.

<i>Segmour.</i>					
DR.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand .....	17	18		
"	60 Members' Subscriptions.....	61	00		
"	Admissions to Show .....	3	05		
"	Legislative Grant .....	51	05		
CR.					132 28
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	34	50		
"	" Field Products .....	9	75		
"	" Dairy " .....	5	75		
"	" Horticultural Products .....	3	25		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	2	00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....	3	75		
				59	00
	Unpaid .....			3	25
					55 75

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes of Previous Year .....			7	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			4	75		
" Agricultural Publications .....			37	70		
" Working Expenses .....			19	05		
					124	75
Balance in hand .....					7	53

## REPORT.

Your Directors after failing to secure the County Society's Show, had a Township Show, as on previous occasions. (omitting the Ploughing Match,) and supplied each subscriber with a copy of "*Farmer's Advocate*." The Show, we regret to state, was in some respects a falling off from those held on some previous occasions, the articles entered for competition though not numerous were good in their respective classes.

With regard to remarks relating to the state and prospects of agriculture, &c., &c., your Directors and Officers beg to say that, notwithstanding this township is in the second range from the front, and is, comparatively speaking, rough—a large proportion of it being hilly, stumpy and stony—the soil, nevertheless being of good quality, the present state of agriculture is creditable, and the prospects are encouraging. Land is yearly increasing in value. The shanties some years ago gave way to more comfortable and more commodious log houses; the log houses are now making room for large, good, and substantial stone or brick dwellings; and year by year better barns are built, and more shelter for stock is provided. Farmers were satisfied to improve their land by removing stones, &c. Now a number are extracting pine stumps, and either convert them into rough but strong, and we presume, durable fences, or burn them.

Two Joint Stock Cheese Manufacturing Companies were established in the township last year, and were very successful. More are spoken of, and the success of the past argues well for the future. All of which is respectfully submitted.

## NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	56	25				
" 136 Members' Subscriptions .....	139	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	222	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Township of Haldimand for union show .....	166	02				
					1283	27
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	362	25				
" " Field Products .....	130	25				
" " Dairy " .....	22	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	20	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	46	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	89	25				
" " Ploughing Match .....	25	00				
			696	00		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	386	80				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	52	00				
" Working Expenses .....	109	11				
			547	91		
					1243	91
Balance in hand .....					39	36



REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your Directors congratulate the Society upon its prosperous condition. We have much pleasure in stating that the operations of the Society during the year have been successful. Your Directors hope the means offered for the advancement and improvement of agriculture in its varied branches, will be fully appreciated. We held the usual Spring Fair, for the exhibition of fat cattle and the various kinds of spring seeds. There was a very good competition, but we think more of our farmers should avail themselves of the sale or interchange of pure seeds: it is only by so doing that they can expect to improve their samples and thereby realize higher prices. Later in the season we held a horse fair, and offered liberal prizes. There were three grades—heavy draught, general purpose, and blood; the most numerous being in the ‘general purpose’ class.

As last year your Directors endeavored to form a union with the Townships of Haldimand and Hamilton, we could not prevail upon the latter, but the former did, and it was resolved that the fall show should be held in Grafton. In consequence of Hamilton not joining in, we deemed it prudent not to give such an extensive premium list as last year, but still such as would make it sufficiently interesting for competition. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of that township, the entries did not come far short of the previous year: there were in all, 1,340—the two days were very favorable, the arrangements by the committee were good, and the proceeds at the gate satisfactory.

Your Directors believe that more good results would follow from extended competition, than being confined to small sections: believing therefore in the extension of our boundaries, we have deputed Glover Bennet, Esq. to visit East Durham, and Platt Hinman, East Northumberland Ridings, to see if a union could be effected with them for exhibition purposes. We see the good results of these extensions in the Western part of the Province. We would suggest to our successors the appointing of a committee of three for that purpose, if, in case the delegates report the matter as being favorably received by the sister societies.

Another matter of much importance to the Agriculturist was the holding of the Provincial District Ploughing Match. This was inaugurated by the Provincial Association, the boundaries of which extended from Toronto, on the West, to Prescott, upon the East. Circulars having been sent to the various societies in relation thereto, pointing out that if five or more electoral divisions should join and contribute \$25 each—that one person from the division would be a provisional director, to make and carry out all the arrangements. Your society at once availed themselves of the opportunity, and appointed the President to look after our interests. As you are aware, the match was held in the township of Hamilton, and for the first was highly successful—notwithstanding the dryness of the ground, the work performed was very satisfactory; the greatest regret your directors had was in the want of competitors from this section, but hope if it occurs next year that many of our ploughmen will enter the lists, for we consider good ploughing second to nothing in successful farming. There were 44 ploughs took part in the work, although more entries were made.

There were 10 in the first, or Iron Class.  
30 “ second, “ Wood “  
4 “ third, “ Boys’ “

\* \* \* \* \*

*Alnwick.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	6	34				
“ 68 Members’ Subscriptions .....	68	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	31	98				
“ Legislative Grant .....	71	44				

177 76

CR.	
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	61 18
“ “ Field Products .....	26 25
“ “ Dairy “ .....	2 37



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes Horticultural Products .....		4	30			
" " Agricultural Implements .....		9	10			
" " Arts and Manufactures .....		15	70			
				118	90	
" Working Expenses .....				42	80	
						161 70
Balance in hand .....						16 06

*Haldimand.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dr.						
To Balance in hand .....	94	04				
" 79 Members' Subscriptions .....	81	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	85	52				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	13	00				
					273	56
Cr.						
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			33	91		
" County Society for Union Show .....			166	02		
" Working Expenses .....			5	00		
					204	93
Balance in hand .....					68	63

NOTE.—The Society united with the County Society for holding an Exhibition, which took place at Grafton, and was very successful.

*Hamilton.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dr.						
To Balance in hand .....	56	26				
" 194 Members' Subscriptions .....	194	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	192	58				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					582	84
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	144	00				
" " Field Products .....	86	00				
" " Dairy " .....	9	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	13	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	14	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	58	00				
			325	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			41	60		
" Working Expenses .....			52	50		
					419	10
Balance in hand .....					163	74

*Cobourg Horticultural Society.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dr.						
To Balance in hand .....	85	07				
" 87 Members' Subscriptions .....	87	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	74	87				
" Legislative Grant .....	89	84				
					336	78

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Premiums for Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables .....	21	8	75			
“ Preparing for Show .....	23	25				
“ Working Expenses .....	15	50				
					257	50
Balance in hand.....					79	28

## NORFOLK, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 119 Members' Subscriptions .....	119	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	533	10				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ S. Norfolk Society .....	186	00				
“ Proceeds rent of grounds, booths, &c.....	63	00				
					1601	10
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			162	33		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	557	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	126	25				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	15	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	37	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	42	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	86	00				
			864	50		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	353	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	103	24				
“ Working Expenses .....	257	26				
			713	50		
					1740	33
Balance due Treasurer .....					139	23

NOTE.—This Society united with that of S. Norfolk for holding a union show.

## Middleton.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	49	69				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	142	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	12	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
			343	69		
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	122	85				
“ “ Field Products.....	37	61				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	3	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10	56				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	45	32				
			222	34		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	7	48				
“ Working Expenses .....	43	32				
					273	14
Balance in hand .....					70	50

*Townsend.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 164 Members' Subscriptions .....	164	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	104	12				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Proceeds Rent of Grounds, &c. ....	19	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	27	00				
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....					454	12
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	161	75		13	50	
" " Field Products .....	34	25				
" " Dairy .....	17	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	7	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	30	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	29	80				
				281	05	
" Preparing Show Grounds .....				109	10	
" Working Expenses .....				38	45	
						442 10
Balance in hand .....						12 02

*Windham.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	44	75				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	73	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	13	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	73	00				
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	87	00				204 25
" " Field Products .....	35	25				
" " Dairy .....	5	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	7	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	5	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	26	50				
				167	50	
" Working Expenses .....				17	25	
						184 75
Balance in hand .....						19 50

## NORFOLK, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	72	77				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	75	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
CR.						
By Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....				314	00	847 77
" Preparing Show Grounds .....				144	00	
" N. Norfolk for Union .....				186	00	
" Agricultural Publications .....				11	70	
" Working Expenses .....				89	70	
						745 40
Balance in hand .....						102 37

NOTE.—This Society united with N. Norfolk for the holding a union show.

<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 82 Members' Subscriptions .....	82 00		
" Legislative Grant .....	82 00		
			164 00
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer .....		29 91	
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	96 90		
" " Field Products .....	22 92		
" " Dairy " .....	4 25		
" " Horticultural Products .....	4 02		
" " Agricultural Implements .....	7 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	10 51		
" " Growing Crops .....	1 00		
		147 10	
" Agricultural Publications .....		6 00	
" Working Expenses .....		22 30	
			295 31
Balance due Treasurer .....			41 31

<i>Walsingham.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	50 82		
" 69 Members' Subscriptions .....	69 00		
" Legislative Grant .....	69 00		
			188 82
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	76 00		
" " Field Products .....	26 25		
" " Dairy " .....	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products .....	16 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	17 50		
	141 75		
Unpaid .....	15 25		
		126 50	
" Prizes of Previous Year .....		22 50	
" Working Expenses .....		34 58	
			183 58
Balance in hand .....			5 24

<i>Woodhouse.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	10 16		
" 101 Members' Subscriptions .....	101 00		
" Admissions to Show .....	5 00		
" Legislative Grant .....	101 00		
			217 16
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	131 85		
" " Field Products .....	33 90		
" " Dairy " .....	4 26		
" " Horticultural Products .....	15 33		
" " Agricultural Implements .....	10 02		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	12 82		
		208 18	



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds.....				6	00	
" Working Expenses .....				24	00	
						238 18
Balance due Treasurer.....						21 02

## ONTARIO, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	404	54				
" 115 Members' Subscriptions .....	115	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	717	45				
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
" Donations .....	168	00				
" Uxbridge Society.....	323	20				
						2428 19
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	332	00				
" " Field Products .....	73	50				
" " Dairy " .....	13	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	42	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	111	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	114	50				
" " Ploughing Match.....	176	00				
				863	25	
" Prizes of previous year .....	4	00				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	121	74				
" Uxbridge Society.. .....	193	31				
" Working Expenses .....	358	87				
				1097	92	
						1961 17
Balance in hand .....						467 02

## Brock.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	116	12				
" 153 Members' Subscriptions .....	159	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	61	85				
" Legislative Grant.....	83	75				
" Donations.....	59	50				
						480 22
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	150	00				
" " Field Products .....	15	50				
" " Dairy " .....	24	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	15	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	19	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	69	25				
" " Ploughing Match.....	40	00				
				334	00	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....				10	51	
" Working Expenses.....				64	73	
						409 24
Balance in hand.....						70 98

*Mara.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		2	90			
" Members' Subscriptions .....	105	00				
" Admissions to Show .....		2	30			
" Legislative Grant .....		56	38			
" Municipal Grant .....	40	00				
" Proceeds Service of Stock .....	45	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	32	50				
Cr.					284	08
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	105	50				
" " Field Products .....	30	25				
" " Dairy .....		5	00			
" " Horticultural Products .....	6	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	16	00			163	60
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	10	38				
" Agricultural Publications .....	30	60				
" Working Expenses .....	37	62				
				78	60	
					241	60
Balance in hand .....					42	48

*Muskoka.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 110 Members' Subscriptions .....	120	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	97	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	22	94				
Cr.					239	94
By Balance due Treasurer .....				26	79	
" Premiums .....	263	43				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	10	00				
" Working Expenses .....	20	00				
				293	43	
					320	22
Balance due Treasurer .....					80	28

*Rama.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 53 Members' Subscriptions .....	53	00				
" Admissions to Show .....		5	50			
" Legislative Grant .....	29	59				
" Municipal Grant .....	25	00				
" Special Prizes .....	54	00				
Cr.					167	09
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	71	00				
" " Field Products .....	14	75				
" " Dairy .....		2	75			
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	10	75				
				103	75	
" Working Expenses .....				16	50	
					120	25
Balance in hand .....					46	84

*Reach & Scuyog.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	36	88				
" 131 Members' Subscriptions .....	131	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	57	20				
" Legislative Grant .....	74	67				
CR.					299	75
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	201	00				
" " Field Products .....	25	25				
" " Dairy .....	6	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	25	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	19	75				
	281	75				
Unpaid .....	32	25				
			249	50		
" Prizes of previous year .....			7	00		
" Working Expenses .....			21	61		
					278	11
Balance in hand .....					21	64

*Scott.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	70	29				
" 109 Members' Subscriptions .....	138	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	21	15				
" Legislative Grant .....	59	23				
CR.					288	67
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	121	00				
" " Field Products .....	24	25				
" " Dairy .....	12	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	12	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	7	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	19	00				
	196	00				
Unpaid .....	19	00				
			177	00		
" Prizes of previous year .....			36	25		
" Working Expenses .....			36	54		
					249	79
Balance in hand .....					38	88

*Thora.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	91	48				
" 79 Members' Subscriptions .....	79	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	12	65				
" Legislative Grant .....	42	15				
CR.					225	28
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	43	75				
" " Field Products .....	14	75				
" " Dairy .....	6	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes Horticultural Products.....	11	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	6	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	19	50				
	102	50				
Unpaid .....	1	50				
			101	00		
" Prizes of previous year .....	11	75				
" N. F. Paterson .....	43	89				
" Working Expenses .....	24	50				
			80	14		
					181	14
Balance in hand .....					44	14

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 518 Members' Subscriptions .....	577	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	1266	35				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	499	15				
					3042	50
CR						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	848	50				
" " Field Products.....	165	56				
" " Dairy " .....	61	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	84	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	102	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	285	50				
	1546	50				
Unpaid .....	45	25				
			1501	25		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	280	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	500	00				
" Working Expenses .....	756	51				
			1536	51		
					3037	76
Balance in hand.....					4	74

Pickering.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	236	81				
" 352 Members' Subscriptions .....	399	50				
" Admissions to Show .....	626	75				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	15	00				
					1418	06
CR						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	465	00				
" " Field Products.....	61	50				
" " Dairy " .....	53	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	44	25				



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes Agricultural Implements .....	78	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	213	50				
" " Growing Crops .....	31	00				
	946	75				
Unpaid .....	63	50				
			883	25		
" Prizes of previous year .....	7	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	116	00				
" Working Expenses .....	175	37				
			298	37		
					1181	62
Balance in hand .....					236	44

*Whitby and East Whitby.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To 255 Members' Subscriptions .....	301	40				
" Admissions to Show .....	183	85				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					625	25
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			22	28		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	261	50				
" " Field Products .....	68	00				
" " Dairy .....	15	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	11	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	31	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	82	00				
" " Growing Crops .....	27	00				
			495	75		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			14	00		
" Working Expenses .....			44	25		
					576	38
Balance in hand .....					48	87

## OTTAWA.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	56	22				
" 187 Members' Subscriptions .....	373	80				
" Admissions to Show .....	1947	25				
" Legislative Grant .....	350	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	900	00				
" Proceeds of Rent of Booths, Licenses, &c. ....	275	50				
" Special Subscription and Prizes .....	745	00				
					4647	77
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	1562	00				
" " Field Products .....	271	00				
" " Dairy .....	69	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	340	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	214	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	248	00				
					2704	00

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes of previous year .....	111	00				
" Treasurer as per last Report .....	184	78				
" Preparing Show Grounds... ..	144	30				
" Agricultural Publications .....	200	00				
" Working Expenses .....	1119	43				
			1759	51		
					4463	51
Balance in hand .....					184	26

REPORT.

With more than ordinary pleasure your Board of Directors, in resigning their charge, refer to the result of last year's operations. Although, in consequence of commercial depression, considerable difficulty was found in obtaining the usual amount from collections, yet your Directors are glad to be able to report that a much larger list of premiums than on any other occasion, was offered, and that the greatest number of entries yet made by competitors took place last season. The weather during the three days of the show continued very pleasant, and as heavy falls of rain took place immediately before and after, it proved most fortunate that, although late in the season, the most favourable week was selected.

The attendance was also highly encouraging, being the largest since the formation of the Society, as evidenced by the receipt at the wicket—nearly four hundred dollars more than the previous year.

In this respect each succeeding season has shewn an advance, and it is to be hoped that, as our city seems in a fair way of securing the Provincial Exhibition of 1875, the public will accord an increased measure of support, in order that buildings may be erected and preparations made for the greatly increased competition which must take place under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario. Apologizing for the brevity of this Report, your Board in conclusion cannot do better than refer to the statements of the Treasurer, which exhibit the receipts and expenditure during the year, and shew the Society, excepting a small amount due the Government, to be entirely out of debt.

OXFORD, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 326 Members' Subscriptions.....	366	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	415	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	41	00				
					1522	00
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			46	23		
" Prizes for Live Stock ... ..	466	80				
" " Field Products.....	90	00				
" " Dairy and Provisions .....	50	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	38	70				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	46	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	87	25			779	50
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	419	04				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	46	51				
" Agricultural Publications .....	4	25				
" Working Expenses .....	195	82				
			665	62		
					1491	35
Balance in hand .....					30	65

## REPORT.

In submitting for your consideration and approval a report of our proceedings, and the results of the past year's operations, we will refer briefly to the exhibitions in the order in which they occurred, and offer some suggestions for the future, gathered by experience in the past.

In the spring of the year 1869, the directors considered the dissemination of pure and clean seed-grain of such importance as deserving encouragement, by way of premiums for lots of ten bushels, and then to sell such samples as may be deemed worthy, by auction, in parcels not exceeding two bushels, thus distributing a good quality of grain over as large a space as possible. A seed-fair and exhibition was, therefore, established, and has been continued ever since: but the support given to it, and the interest manifested by the parties directly benefited has been so feeble, that we cannot recommend its continuance any longer, believing that, after five years experience, it has failed to accomplish the good results anticipated, either by the Society, or those who promoted its inception.

The stallion fair was probably the best ever held in connection with the Society. Each of the three classes was well represented by a large number of valuable animals. The first prize in each class was awarded to horses whose owners did not comply with the rule of the Society, which requires all first-prize animals to remain in Woodstock one day in each week during the season. Their non compliance with this rule, of course, forfeited their claim for those prizes. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by parties in reference to the propriety of continuing the regulation; but your directors cannot doubt the correctness of the principle, and would not advise a change in regard to it. We feel, however, the force of their remark, that our "prizes are too small to be any inducement for the fulfilment of the rule—that they can do better elsewhere;" and we would suggest, that if it is expedient to give premiums at all for stallions, that it would be better to give a large sum, if by so doing the object of the Society can be attained.

In referring to the autumn exhibition we shall be brief, as it occurred so recently, and there are so few members, present or absent, who did not witness it for themselves, hence it is unnecessary to speak of it here in detail. We may say, however, that it was the most successful exhibition we have held. The number of entries was larger and the attendance of visitors greater than at any previous gathering in connection with the Society. The burden of complaint in many annual reports has been the lack of interest by our mechanics and manufacturers; but this cannot be reiterated by us, for the department of carriages, implements and domestic manufactures was supremely conspicuous, not only in numbers, but also in the excellence of materials and workmanship; and we trust that the good sense then manifested by our manufacturers will be taken as an indication of progress in the right direction, and that at future exhibitions they will exceed the efforts of the past. In no department can we say there was failure, or scarcely mediocrity; and, in very many classes, we may safely assert, that excellence was attained.

The prize list has been gradually extended, always keeping pace with the means of the Society, and though larger the last year than ever before, exclusive of special premiums, the extraordinary attendance of visitors enabled your directors not only to pay off the last of the debt incurred in the year 1867, but to leave a balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

At the close of an important era in the history of this Society, it may be assumed to be quite proper to lay before its members a synopsis of the progress of the Society during the last decade; it may be profitable for reflection, and serve as a land-mark and a hopeful encouragement for future operations, the progress of which, we trust, will be very much greater than in the past. We give below a tabulated statement of the various points of interest, remarking that the number of entries for each year are not so easily obtained, but that nearly 2,000 entry cards were exhausted for the last exhibition, being the largest number ever recorded in one year.

Years.	No. of Members.	Fees for Admittance.	Paid in Prizes.	Debt.
1863	123	none	\$284	...
1864	161	\$102	344	...
1865	161	157	353	...
1866	195	133	370	...
1867	296	127	563	\$92
112				



Years.	No. of Members.	Fees for Admittance.	Paid in Prizes.	Debt.
1868	328	\$181	\$600	\$148
1869	313	194	626	73
1870	286	271	666	112
1871	298	315	662	52
1872	324	351	698	46
1873	326	415	740	...

It will be seen by this statement that the number of members has gradually increased from 123 in the year 1863, to 326 in 1873, and the premiums from \$284 to \$740, being the largest in 1873, exclusive of special premiums, of any year.

The debt originated in 1867, caused by the engagement of the services of the horse known as "Promised Land;" the direct loss to the Society being \$250, which in addition to the increased expenses of the operations of the Society, has at length been entirely paid, and leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer this year of the sum of thirty dollars. It may be stated here that the President drew from the County Treasurer the sum of one thousand dollars, being the portion of the proceeds to which this Society was entitled of the sale of the late fair ground, and has invested the sum mentioned under good security and interest, payable on order when required.

Having closed the era or decade, before referred to, free from debt, let us turn to the bright future, and consider what is desirable and best to advance the interests of the Society, and ensure continued prosperity henceforth. There is always, even in the days of youthful vigour and early manhood, a feeling of melancholy on leaving the home of childhood, to locate and build up a new interest in some new and untried region; and as we advance in life the old homestead becomes endeared by years of familiarity and genial association, till we become reluctant to leave the old domicile, though ever so humble, to seek an untried spot, however promising may be its aspect. Such is our feeling now in reference to leaving what has been the home of this Society for upwards of a quarter of a century without change, except as to its growth from infancy to vigorous manhood. We are required now to find a new home, and the important question that presents itself for solution is, where shall it be? In what direction shall we turn to secure the most eligible site; very much depends on a judicious selection, as to whether or not the future shall be more successful than the past. It is important that it shall be conveniently situated to the business centre of the town, in order to secure a large attendance of visitors therefrom; but, on the other hand, land has become so expensive within the corporation, that if we should succeed in procuring a suitable place, it must necessarily involve the Society in a heavy debt. A committee appointed by this board has met more than once, consulted and "prospected" in various localities, but failed in securing a suitable ground at a price within the means of the Society. The committee reported that they had also visited the farm owned by Mr. Burgess, just across the river in East Zorra, a little over a mile from Dundas Street, where there is an admirable spot for the purpose. Mr. Burgess offered to sell the necessary quantity of land at a price much less than we can obtain any within the corporation, suitable and convenient. One special advantage that would result from the selection of this place is this: the Act provides that the Society of a township in which an Electoral Division Society may hold its exhibition, shall unite their funds with the parent society for exhibition purposes. Here, then, would be a beginning of a union, which very many desire, and which would probably result in a larger confederation, till ultimately we might extend our operations for usefulness, and establish an exposition of the manufactures and agricultural products of this section of Ontario, that would be a credit to the county and satisfactory to its promoters.

Having thus far failed to fix upon a proper place whereon to locate our future home, we commit the question to the consideration of the Society, hoping, that by keeping the best interests of the Association in view, we shall find a satisfactory solution of this important matter, and that the first action of the Society in the commencement of a "new departure" in its history shall be favourable to unity of effort, and continued usefulness and success.

Blindford.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	6	24	
" 130 Members' Subscriptions .....	120	00	



	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Admissions to Show .....	57 10		
“ Legislative Grant .....	93 00		
“ East Zorra Society .....	97 00		
“ Donations .....	9 00		
			392 34
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	205 50		
“ “ Field Products .....	24 25		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	17 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	14 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	23 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	27 00		
		311 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....		14 00	
“ Working Expenses .....		61 09	
			386 84
Balance in hand .....			5 50

*Blenheim.*

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand .....	245 10		
“ 170 Members' Subscriptions .....	239 00		
“ Admissions to Show .....	106 60		
“ Legislative Grant .....	87 50		
“ Special Prizes.....	121 00		
CR.			799 20
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	334 25		
“ “ Field Products .....	67 00		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	47 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	16 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	52 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	39 00		
		556 50	
“ Prizes of previous year .....		7 50	
“ Working Expenses .....		118 63	
			682 63
Balance in hand .....			116 57

## REPORT.

Your Directors beg to submit to you the twentieth annual report of our Society, and in so doing would state that our Spring fair was far in excess of those of previous years, the amount received and paid out being some \$58. The show of stallions and bulls was the grand feature of the exhibition, the entry for grain being scarcely up to the average.

The Fall exhibition held in Plattsville, considering the many drawbacks inseparable from a movable show, was fully up to the average, although more was expected by your Directors, owing to the large addition made to the prize list. The exhibition of live stock was excellent. The implements (with the exception of buggies) were hardly as good as former years. The esculents were very fine: mammoth beets, mangles and potatoes being plentifully distributed over the ground. The fruit was a fine display, the Alexander and Spy apples being very conspicuous, and the favourites as Fall and Winter sorts. The products of the dairy were far in excess of former years, the bread, butter and cheese being in abundance, and of excellent quality. The ladies' department, as usual, was the great attraction of the exhibition. Crochet-work, embroidery, feather-flowers, drawings, painting, and several farmer's wreaths artistically wrought, were much admired by many.

The special prizes this year were very handsome, amounting to \$63, for which the donors Messrs. Snyder, McDonald, Duke, Veitch, Nichol, Laughton, Schluter, Tew, Kaufman & Co. Dodge, Perry, Oakley, Jackson, and Budd will please accept our thanks.

Your Directors do not wish to disguise the fact that our finances are not in as healthy a state as we could desire. The large addition made to our prize list, the withdrawing of many members from the Society, and the consequent government deficit caused thereby, together with the additional expense incurred in moving pens, &c., have reduced our balance to the nominal sum of \$30, after all the prizes are paid. Your Directors have found much difficulty in selling tickets, being always met with the enquiry, where is the next show to be held? Another evil incident to our show is, that not having a properly fenced ground we consequently lose a large amount each year by parties not being compelled to come in at the gate. Your Directors would recommend that this meeting take into consideration the propriety of procuring and fencing a plot of ground in some central locality, and using the same as an exhibition ground. This, we believe, would have a tendency to dispel the non-confidence feeling which now exists in the minds of many.

*Nissouri, East.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 101 Members' Subscriptions .....	103	75				
" Legislative Grant.....	66	20				
					169	95
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			5	21		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	96	00				
" " Field Products .....	16	25				
" " Dairy .....	3	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	2	25				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	4	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	3	50				
			126	00		
" Working Expenses.....			13	80		
					145	01
Balance in hand.....					24	94

*Zorra, East.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	42	51				
" 47 Members' Subscriptions.....	60	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	47	70				
					150	21
CR.						
" Premiums .....			40	00		
" Blandford Society .....			101	00		
" Working Expenses .....			1	50		
					142	50
Balance in hand.....					7	71

*Zorra, West.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	86	35				
" 164 Members' Subscriptions.....	174	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	14	65				
" Legislative Grant.....	124	64				
" Municipal Grant .....	20	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	9	50				
					429	14

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	149 75		
“ “ Field Products .....	41 75		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	16 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	3 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	19 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	24 75		
“ “ Growing Crops .....	25 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	21 00		
		301 05	
“ Working Expenses .....		43 24	
			344 74
Balance in hand .....			44 40

## OXFORD, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	154 13		
“ 53 Members' Subscriptions .....	53 00		
“ Admissions to Show .....	469 64		
“ Legislative Grant .....	700 00		
“ Donations .....	35 00		
“ Rents for Tents .....	136 50		
“ N. & W. Oxford Society .....	717 23		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	150 00		
			2415 50
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	527 25		
“ “ Field Products .....	91 75		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	78 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	47 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	115 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	107 50		
		967 25	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420 00		
“ Bills receivable .....	154 00		
“ N. & W. Oxford Society .....	755 14		
“ Working Expenses .....	103 04		
		1432 18	
			2399 43
Balance in hand .....			16 07

## Dereham.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	2 44		
“ 199 Members' Subscriptions .....	294 00		
“ Admissions to Show .....	145 00		
“ Legislative Grant .....	80 16		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	20 00		
			541 60
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	254 50		
“ “ Field Products .....	44 75		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	34 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	23 75		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements .....	39	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	56	25				
			453	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			25	36		
" Working Expenses .....			99	25		
					578	11
Balance due Treasurer .....					36	51

*Norwich, North.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions .....	254	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	241	07				
" Legislative Grant .....	69	28				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	81	50				
					645	85
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			13	82		
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	282	50				
" " Field Products .....	42	25				
" " Dairy .....	19	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	15	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	43	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	65	75				
			467	75		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			1	00		
" Working Expenses .....			160	62		
					643	19
Balance in hand .....					2	66

*Norwich, South.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	87	29				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	495	94				
" Admissions to Show .....	300	25				
" Legislative Grant .....	116	24				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	88	55				
					1088	27
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	324	75				
" " Field Products .....	38	00				
" " Dairy .....	21	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	17	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	20	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	83	00				
			505	25		
Unpaid .....			3	00		
					502	25
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			264	00		
" Purchase of Seed .....			90	63		
" Working Expenses .....			161	64		
					1018	52
Balance in hand .....					69	75



## REPORT.

The directors feel much pleasure in presenting this their annual report.

Although we did not succeed in getting the County Society to unite with us for the past year, we think the chances are better for this year, on account of encouragements given by the Ingersoll people, and after taking in consideration the indebtedness mentioned by Goodwin in our last report, namely, \$465—which, we are happy to say, has been reduced by one-half the past year—and, when we take the credit side of the question, we find buildings and site worth two thousand dollars or more to our credit: we find, by the Secretary's books, that there were over five hundred dollars expended in prizes, and some little balance on hand after paying the necessary running expenses; and, notwithstanding the elements have been injurious to the fencing on Show grounds, your directors feel, in handing over the affairs of the Society to the new Board of Directors, they leave everything in a very satisfactory position—hoping our successors in office will liquidate the balance this year, and come out with a clean sheet.

*Oxford, East.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....		25	31			
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	231	75				
“ Admissions to Show .....	13	30				
“ Legislative Grant.....	56	67				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....		72				
					327	75
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	180	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	18	50				
“ “ Dairy .....	30	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	10	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	8	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	56	75				
“ “ Reaping Match .....	12	00				
	315	75				
Unpaid.....		1	75			
					314	00
“ Prize of previous year.....					1	00
“ Working Expenses .....					46	55
						361 55
Balance due Treasurer .....						33 80

*Oxford, North & West.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	7	64				
“ 447 Members' Subscriptions .....	447	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	469	64				
“ Legislative Grant .....	97	23				
“ Borrowed .....	649	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	175	00				
CR.						
By Prizes paid .....	717	23				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	60	50				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	232	86				
“ Paid on purchase of Show Grounds .....	500	00				
“ Working Expenses .....	228	35				
					1845	51
					1738	94
Balance in hand .....						106 57

PEEL.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.							
To	Balance in hand.....	340	05				
"	392 Members' Subscriptions.....	398	00				
"	Admissions to Show.....	962	21				
"	Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
"	Municipal Grants.....	389	00				
"	Proceeds of Rents and Licenses.....	184	75				
"	Donation.....	25	00				
CR.						2999	01
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	659	50				
"	" Field Products.....	131	50				
"	" Dairy ".....	58	00				
"	" Horticultural Products.....	74	00				
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	275	00				
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	199	25				
		1397	25				
	Unpaid.....	173	75				
				1223	50		
"	Prizes of previous year.....	88	00				
"	Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	280	00				
"	Preparing Show Grounds.....	73	96				
"	Purchase of Exhibition Grounds.....	270	66				
"	Working Expenses.....	374	88				
				1087	50		
						2311	00
	Balance in hand.....					688	01

## REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Peel Agricultural Society in submitting their Annual Report for the year 1873, have the satisfaction of being able to state that a fair measure of success has attended their efforts on behalf of the Society, and they feel that they have reason to congratulate the members upon the improved condition of the Society as compared with what was shewn at the close of 1872. The balance to be carried forward to 1874 exceeds that brought from 1872 by \$47 96. This marked improvement is, to a great extent, due to the fact that your Directors took upon themselves to increase the fee for the admission of non-members to the Fall Exhibition to fifteen cents, thus increasing the revenue from that source nearly fifty per cent above the receipts of any previous year. No perceptible diminution of the number of people in attendance followed this action of your Directors, and they would recommend that in case the work of building be proceeded with during the coming year, a still further increase be made in the admission fee.

The County Council, in addition to their usual annual grant of \$159, made an appropriation of \$200 towards a building for the Society, and your Directors would earnestly recommend that, with this sum as a nucleus, a sufficient sum be raised or collected, and the work of building a new Exhibition Hall be proceeded with during the coming year, as the present building is utterly unfit for the purposes for which it is required. Your Directors had intended making some improvements in the present hall, to provide increased accommodation for the last fall fair, but, owing to the want of sufficient funds, the intention was abandoned.

Your Directors would also recommend that a number of stables be erected upon the exhibition ground, for the accommodation of live stock during exhibition.

## PERTH, NORTH.

DR.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	244 Members' Subscriptions.....	256	00				
"	Admissions to Show.....	442	80				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant .....	760 00		
" Municipal Grant, (including Canada Company's Donation) .....	73 75		
" County Grant.....	300 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds .....	159 95		
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	30 00		
CR.			1962 50
By Balance due Treasurer.....		78 16	
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	448 00		
" " Field Products .....	188 00		
" " Dairy .....	11 50		
" " Horticultural Products .....	57 00		
" " Agricultural Implements .....	71 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	55 50		
" " Ploughing Match, & .....	68 00		
	899 50		
Unpaid .....	71 00		
		828 50	
" Prizes of previous year .....	13 50		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	103 92		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	138 07		
" Purchase of Seed .....	24 00		
" Working Expenses .....	298 14		
		937 63	
			1844 29
Balance in hand.....			118 21

*Elma.*

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand .....	138 97		
" 132 Members' Subscriptions .....	133 00		
" Admissions to Show .....	19 00		
" Legislative Grant .....	138 52		
" Municipal Grant.....	60 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	28 05		
CR.			517 54
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	155 50		
" " Field Products.....	13 75		
" " Dairy .....	5 50		
" " Horticultural Products .....	8 25		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	10 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	21 00		
	214 75		
Unpaid .....	14 25		
		200 50	
" Prizes of previous year .....	4 50		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	9 75		
" Working Expenses .....	81 73		
		95 98	
			296 48
Balance in hand.....			221 06

NOTE.—The greater part of the above balance has been lost to the Society, in consequence of the failure of the late Treasurer.

*Elmer and Wallace.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	95	73				
" 211 Members' Subscriptions.....	211	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	386	21				
" Legislative Grant .....	170	00				
" Municipal Grants .....	160	00				
" Proceeds of Concert and Rent of Grounds .....	95	14				
" Donations, &c.....	129	68				
Cr.					1247	76
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	242	50				
" " Field Products .....	64	75				
" " Dairy .....	24	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	11	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	55	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	133	60				
	532	35				
Unpaid.....	59	25			473	10
" Prizes of previous year .....	42	25				
" Purchase and Preparing Show Grounds .....	468	82				
" Working Expenses .....	127	82			638	89
					1111	99
Balance in hand.....					135	77

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be progressing favourably. A great want has been supplied by purchasing six acres of ground, most conveniently situated, for exhibition purposes.

*Logan.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	19	38				
" 86 Members' Subscriptions .....	86	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	10	85				
" Legislative Grant .....	85	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	20	00				
Cr.					221	23
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	88	75				
" " Field Products .....	22	25				
" " Dairy .....	7	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	15	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	30	75				
	164	75				
Unpaid.....	15	00			149	75
" Preparing Show Grounds .....					5	25
" Working Expenses .....					45	82
					200	82
Balance in hand.....					20	41

REPORT.

On the day appointed, a very fine one, the show came off: and although the show in Mitchell, had been held on the previous days, and it might naturally be expected that the





## PERTH, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	706	07				
“ 232 Members' Subscriptions .....	232	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	312	75				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grants .....	232	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	17	50				
					2200	32
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	299	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	55	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	18	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	52	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	59	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	92	00				
	575	75				
Unpaid.....	110	55			465	20
“ Prizes of previous year .....	77	00				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	482	80				
“ Agricultural Publications .....	5	53				
“ Working Expenses .....	249	65			814	98
					1280	18
Balance in hand .....					920	14

*Blanshard.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	158	65				
“ 177 Members' Subscriptions .....	189	50				
“ Admissions to Show .....	33	62				
“ Legislative Grant .....	105	62				
“ Municipal Grant.....	57	50				
					544	89
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	178	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	27	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	8	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products ..	11	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	28	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	29	25				
“ “ Growing Crops .....	9	00				
	291	75				
Unpaid.....	96	00			195	75
“ Prizes of previous year.....	4	75				
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	112	00				
“ Working Expenses.....	55	30			172	05
					367	80
Balance in hand.....					177	09

*Fullarton.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	40	18				
" 109 Members' Subscriptions .....	109	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	68	12				
" Municipal Grant .....	22	50				
					239	80
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	160	75				
" " Field Products .....	29	75				
" " Dairy .....	3	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	8	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	5	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	15	00				
			222	75		
" Working Expenses .....			38	48		
					261	23
Balance due Treasurer .....					21	43

*Hibbert.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 130 Members' Subscriptions .....	139	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	33	10				
" Legislative Grant .....	79	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	15	00				
" Borrowed .....	120	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	5	50				
					391	60
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			12	11		
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	167	50				
" " Field Products .....	15	25				
" " Dairy .....	3	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	9	10				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	5	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	24	85				
" " Growing Crops .....	5	00				
	230	45				
Unpaid .....	63	40			167	05
" Prizes of previous year .....	25	42				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	47	45				
" Working Expenses .....	101	54				
			174	41		
					353	57
Balance in hand .....					38	03

*Mitchell Horticultural Society.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 187 Members' Subscriptions .....	269	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	22	50				
					432	00
Cr.						
By Prizes for Fruits .....	10	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Flowers .....		10	00			
" " Vegetables .....		21	75			
" " Arts and Manufactures .....		48	00			
				89	75	
" Working Expenses .....				123	50	
						213 25
Balance in hand.....						218 75

NOTE.—The Report states that the Society after encountering various difficulties has become firmly established, with encouraging prospects of usefulness and success.

## PETERBORO' EAST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		16	65			
" 75 Members' Subscriptions .....		75	00			
" Admissions to Show.....		171	42			
" Legislative Grant .....		700	00			
" Grant from Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer Society .....		100	00			
" Ploughing Match .....		26	70			
						1089 77
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		229	50			
" " Field Products .....		52	25			
" " Dairy " .....		17	00			
" " Horticultural Products .....		22	50			
" " Agricultural Implements .....		31	75			
" " Arts and Manufactures .....		55	25			
" " Ploughing Match .....		102	00			
				510	25	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....		420	00			
" Preparing Show Grounds .....		7	00			
" Working Expenses.....		139	08			
				566	08	
						1076 33
Balance in hand .....						13 44

## REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

The annual fall show of the society which was held in Norwood on the 14th and 15th of October last, was to a large extent a counterpart of the exhibitions of former years. The weather was most favorable, and on the second day the attendance was unusually large, and the proceeds of admission to the building and grounds was considerably in excess of previous occasions.

There was a slight falling off in the total number of entries as compared with 1872, for which the ladies are wholly accountable. Their department of fancy work, combining the useful and ornamental, and usually one of the most attractive, was much behind, at least in quantity, that of former years. What, however, was lacking in this department was amply sustained in the products of the dairy and kitchen; the large number of entries of Bread and Butter fully tasked the taste and judgment of the Judges in making their awards. Grain, seeds and roots were well represented. The exceedingly fine display of potatoes especially, both in quantity and quality, was the subject of general remark; the show of garden vegetables was extensive and quality good. Some fine fruit was exhibited, but the entries were not numerous. Farming implements, and the handicraft of the various artisans, had a fair representation.



Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs were exhibited on the new agricultural grounds of the local Township Society. The show of horses was large, and the competition spirited; but we venture to remark, that the horses owned in this riding, being chiefly of the general purpose class, there is necessarily little of a distinctive character between those exhibited as carriage and draught horses. This will only be remedied by the introduction of pure blood, and more attention being paid to the improving of the breed of this valuable class of animals.

The show of the cattle was a fair average. Sheep and pigs would compare favorably with other years.

The annual ploughing match, held on the 24th of October, on the farm of Mr. M. Knox, Otonabee, we regret to say, was not quite so successful as that of former years. Although the day was fine, and the land in splendid order, the entries were fewer, and the attendance of spectators smaller than at any previous match.

In common with the rest of the Province this Riding has suffered in the results of the harvest from the long continued drought, which succeeded early sowing time. Fall wheat and late sown grain were least affected, and give a fair average yield; but in general, all the cereals were thin on the ground, and short in the straw. In quality, however, the grain has seldom been better. Hay has been exceedingly light, which, with the shortness of the straw, has rendered fodder scarcer than it has been for a number of years.

The showery weather, which prevailed later in the season, was most favorable to the growth of the potato and other roots. Potatoes especially, yielded most abundantly, and in quality were excellent.

The fruit crop was a partial failure.

Notwithstanding that the harvest on the whole may have been less abundant, yet your Directors feel that there is much reason for thankfulness to Him "who giveth the increase," for "He has crowned the year with gladness," and there is plenty in our land for man and beast.

In concluding their report, your Directors congratulate you on the improvement and signs of solid progress everywhere visible; in the old log dwellings giving place to brick and frame; in well-made roads; in the increase of labor-saving machines; in the establishment of various manufacturing industries; and in the rapidly increasing value of farming lands; all evincing that the E. R. of Peterboro' is second to no County in the Province of Ontario in material wealth and prosperity.

*Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer.*

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>DR.</b>							
To Balance in hand .....			7	65			
" 173 Members' Subscriptions.....		173	00				
" Legislative Grant .....		102	43				
" Borrowed.....		400	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds .....		731	05				
" Exhibition Grounds .....		60	00				
						1474	13
<b>CR.</b>							
By Loan paid .....		414	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		61	11				
" Purchase of Seed .....		872	05				
" County Exhibition .....		100	00				
" Working Expenses.....		25	93				
						1473	09
	Balance in hand.....					1	04

## REPORT.

From the treasurer's financial statement, which will be read to you in detail, it will be observed that the income has been insufficient to meet the necessary expenditure. A marked decrease in the Society's share of the grant from the government, and the want of the usual receipts for admission of non-members to the annual show, accounting for this result.

In carrying out your instructions at the last annual meeting in the building of a substantial fence around the new exhibition grounds, your Directors have incurred a debt of about one hundred dollars. Sixty dollars of which having been required for immediate payment was borrowed for a term of eighteen months. This sum and an amount still due and unpaid for lumber and nails, will be required to be provided by our successors during the ensuing year.

The annual exhibition of the county Society having been held within our limits, no show was held by your Society during the past fall, but the sum of one hundred dollars was contributed to the funds of the county Society towards their prize list.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos and Cardiff.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 32 Members' Subscriptions.....	32 00		
“ Admissions to Show .....	4 50		
“ Legislative Grant.....	34 30		
“ Municipal Grant.....	40 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	1 75		
			112 55
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	62 50		
“ “ Field Products .....	33 00		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	1 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	5 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	14 02		
	124 02		
Unpaid ... ..	76 27		
		47 75	
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....		4 00	
“ Working Expenses .....		17 08	
			68 83
	Balance in hand .....		43 72

*Dummer and Dearo.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	176 03		
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	177 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	110 07		
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds .....	90 50		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	3 00		
Cr.			556 60
By Grounds, &c .....	266 86		
“ Purchase of Seed .....	225 17		
“ Working Expenses .....	14 75		
			506 78
	Balance in hand.....		49 82

*Physart.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	7 40		
“ 51 Members' Subscriptions... ..	51 00		
“ Legislative Grant .....	33 70		
“ Donations .....	25 00		
			117 10

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	56	20				
" " Field Products .....	19	00				
" " Dairy " .....	2	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	55				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	9	70				
					92	20
" Prizes of Previous Year .....					4	50
" Preparing Show Grounds .....					2	87
" Working Expenses .....					20	20
						119 77
Balance due Treasurer .....						2 67

*Harvey.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions .....	55	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	4	75				
" Legislative Grant .....	31	74				
CR.						91 69
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	30	50				
" " Field Products .....	8	00				
" " Dairy " .....	2	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	2	70				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	2	40				
		45 60				
Unpaid .....		2 75				
					42 85	
" Working Expenses .....					10 75	
						53 60
Balance in Hand .....						38 09

*Otonabee.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	75	06				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	136	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	82	97				
" Legislative Grant .....	77	45				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds and Plaster .....	286	75				
CR.						658 23
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	90	87				
" " Field Products .....	26	25				
" " Dairy " .....	8	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	00				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	3	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	17	67				
		150 29				
Unpaid .....		13 04				
					137 25	
" Purchase of Seed and Plaster .....					342 25	
" Paid Loan .....					80 00	
" Working Expenses .....					48 39	
						607 89
Balance in hand .....						50 34

PETERBORO', WEST.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	121	43				
" 85 Members' Subscriptions.....	90	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	265	50				
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	21	75				
					1198	68
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	23	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	23	75				
" " Dairy " .....	45	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	31	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	86	75				
	420	00				
Unpaid .....	100	75				
					319	25
" Prizes of Previous Year.....	34	95				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	560	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds....	50	34				
" District Ploughing Match .....	29	00				
" Working Expenses .....	68	25				
					742	54
					1031	79
Balance in hand.....					136	89

Monaghan, South.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	29	97				
" 59 Members' Subscriptions .....	59	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	2	95				
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	1	50				
					251	42
Cr.						
By Prizes .....	182	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	14	75				
" Working Expenses .....	20	35				
					217	10
Balance in hand .....					34	32

REPORT.

In presenting the report of the Society's operations for the year just closed, we have no special new feature to report. It is gratifying to know that the Society still continues in good working order. The past season was remarkable for abrupt changes of temperature and the prevalence of high winds. On the whole the soil has yielded remunerative returns for the labours of the husbandman.

\* \* \* \* \*

Owing to the poor pastures, stock of all kinds was in thin condition to commence winter. We would wish to call the attention of brother farmers to the desirableness of growing more green crops for feeding stock during the dry summer months; perhaps western corn grows the largest crop and most nourishment per acre of any that has been tried in this section of country. We are of the opinion that if farmers met occasionally to compare notes regarding the best kinds of stock, and how to care for and manage the same; also the most profitable crops,



and the best methods of cultivating the soil for the different kinds of grain, roots, vegetables, &c. By such a course we are persuaded that very material benefits might be gained by all.

The Fall show of the Society was on the whole a successful one. Of the different classes of horses there was a fair show, and some good animals were exhibited. Cattle were largely exhibited, but with the one exception, were all grades. Mr. Wm. Rutherford showed a fine specimen of a yearling thorough-bred Durham bull. Sheep: in no kind of stock exhibited is there as keen competition as in sheep, neither has any class been as much improved. There are several exhibitors, but Mr. John Stephenson stands at the head. Leicesters and Cotswolds the only kinds shown. Pigs not extensively exhibited, although some good Berkshires were on exhibition. In poultry there was not a large show, although some superior geese and good turkeys, ducks and fowls were exhibited.

The samples of the various kinds of grain, although not numerous, were of good quality. In roots there was rather a limited show, although there were some very good turnips, white carrots and mangolds. In fruit the show was scarcely up to the usual standard, doubtless from reasons before mentioned. In dairy produce there was a very good show. Fairdale factory showed several fine cheeses. Butter was well represented in quantity, and of a superior quality.

Ladies' work, fine arts, &c.—Under this head the show was perhaps not so large as on some former years, but the various articles exhibited indicated much care and labour in their preparation. In the paintings and drawings there were some on exhibition which showed a good deal of artistic skill and taste.

On the whole the operations of the Society for the year just closed have been characterised with a fair share of success, and with a united effort in the future as in the past, much good may yet be accomplished.

*Smith, Ennismore and N. Monaghan.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	41	31				
" 60 Members' Subscriptions .....	61	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	7	10				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					249	41
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	96	00				
" " Field Products .....	30	50				
" " Dairy " .....	9	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	6	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	22	25				
	164	25				
Unpaid .....	16	25				
					148	00
" Prizes of Previous Year .....					32	00
" County Ploughing Match .....					15	00
" Working Expenses .....					25	18
					220	18
Balance in hand .....					29	23

PRESCOTT.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 55 Members' Subscriptions .....	56	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	116	86				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	1	00				
					873	86

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance due Treasurer .....				3	48	
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	202	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	27	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	45	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	4	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	63	75				
		342		25		
Less 10 per cent. ....		34		23		
					308	02
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00				
“ Interest on Loan.....	32	00				
“ Working Expenses .....	63	40				
					515	40
						826 90
Balance in hand .....						46 96

REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

In conclusion, the Directors would remind the members of the Society, that it is only through vigilant exertions and labor on their part, that success can be obtained. Efforts should be made by each member individually, to induce that portion of the Agricultural Community who have hitherto held aloof, to join the Society, and thereby contribute their share of healthy competition, which alone gives life and health to the enterprise. There are many farmers in the surrounding country who have never yet lent one single act of encouragement to the Society, and to a very great extent—by their actions—tend to discourage and make weak the doings of the labouring few. Our duty is quite plain—we should use every lawful means to enlighten their darkened views, show them the error of their doings, and hold out inducements such as will appeal to their better judgment; and trust to time, to reform those selfish views that ever were, and always will be, detrimental to the general interest of the whole community.

Caledonia.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 23 Members' Subscriptions .....	92	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	109	36				
					201	36
CR						
By Prizes .....			184	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			12	00		
					196	00
Balance in hand ...					5	36

Hawkesbury & Longueil.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	1	52				
“ 32 Members' Subscriptions.....	111	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	139	47				
					251	99
CR.						
By Growing Crops.....	198	43				
“ Working Expenses .....	60	00				
					258	43
Balance due Treasurer. ....					6	44

*Plantagenet, North.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		1	26			
.. 39 Members' Subscription .....		82	00			
.. Admissions to Show .....		1	50			
.. Legislative Grant .....		97	48			
CR.						182 24
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		43	32			
.. " Field Products .....		21	51			
.. " Dairy " .....		7	64			
.. " Horticultural Products .....		2	15			
.. " Agricultural Implements .....		3	48			
.. " Arts and Manufactures .....		7	97			
.. " Growing Crops .....		54	91			
				140	98	
.. Preparing Show Grounds .....				41	00	
.. Working Expenses .....				28	00	
						179 98
Balance in hand .....						2 26

*Plantagenet, South.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand .....		5	72			
.. 31 Members' Subscriptions .....		62	00			
.. Legislative Grant .....		73	69			
CR.						141 41
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		49	00			
.. " Field Products .....		12	50			
.. " Dairy " .....		7	10			
.. " Arts and Manufactures .....		8	45			
.. " Growing Crops .....		7	00			
						84 05
.. Working Expenses .....						55 00
						139 05
Balance in hand .....						2 36

## PRINCE EDWARD.

DR.			
To balance in hand .....	181	23	
.. 213 Members' Subscriptions .....	213	00	
.. Admissions to Show .....	695	20	
.. Legislative Grant .....	700	00	
CR.			1789 43
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	278	90	
.. " Field Products .....	14	25	
.. " Dairy " .....	12	25	
.. " Horticultural Products .....	13	70	
.. " Agricultural Implements and Carriages .....	33	25	
.. " Arts and Manufactures .....	49	35	
	401	70	
Unpaid .....	46	15	
			355 55

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes of previous year .....	166	10				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	419	98				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	264	56				
“ Millier and Hallowell Societies for 1871 .....	200	80				
“ Working Expenses.....	261	04				
			1312	48		
					1668	03
Balance in hand .....					121	40

*Ameliasburgh.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	43	50				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	142	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	25	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	125	25				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	8	00				
					343	75

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	90	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	18	25				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	6	60				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	7	10				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	12	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	36	10			170	80
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	11	75				
“ Agricultural Publications.....	84	00				
“ Working Expenses .....	17	00			112	75
					283	55
Balance in hand.....					60	20

*Hillier.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 197 Members Subscriptions .....	107	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	11	40				
“ Legislative Grants for 1871 and 1873.....	214	56				
					332	96

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance due Treasurer.....			36	80		
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	120	55				
“ “ Field Products .....	15	15				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	9	70				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	8	15				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4	25				
“ “ Carriages .....	8	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	20	50			187	05
“ Working Expenses .....			40	72		
					264	57
Balance in hand.....					68	39



*Marysburgh.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 74 Members' Subscriptions.....	76	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	26	48				
" Legislative Grant.....	62	60				
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	50	50				165 08
" " Field Products .....	6	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	6	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	29	35				
" Working Expenses .....			91	85		
			28	36		
						120 21
Balance in hand .....						44 87

*Sophiasburgh.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 68 Members' Subscriptions.....	68	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	10	95				
" Legislative Grant .....	46	56				
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	59	25				125 51
" " Field Products .....	15	50				
" " Dairy .....	2	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	1	45				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	6	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	23	70				
	108	90				
Unpaid.....	5	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			103	90		
" Working Expenses .....			3	75		
			16	38		
						124 03
Balance in hand .....						1 48

## REPORT.

Sophiasburgh agricultural show was held at Demorestville on Saturday, 18th of October, 1873. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the show was not as good as it would have been under more favourable circumstances, however the list of entries was unusually large, and the show of stock ahead of any preceding exhibitions. Some very fine specimens of Imported Durham cattle were shown by Wellington Boulter, Esq., of this place. Ayrshires, by Messrs. Lake and Davis, and Galloways, D. G. Fraser, Esq., of North Port. In horses there was strong competition, no less than ten entries in brood mares and foals, and some of them very fine animals. There was also a fine display of draught horses, eight teams competing, among them some fine specimens. No less than twenty-one entries of carriage horses and roadsters competing. The other classes were also well represented. A fine display was made by the ladies of their handicraft in domestic manufactures and dairy products. The floral hall was the admiration of all who witnessed it. A fine display of oil and crayon paintings were exhibited by the Messrs. Bartons, which were greatly admired by all.

*Pictou Horticultural Society.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	79	26				
" 102 Members' Subscriptions .....	102	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Admissions to Show .....	63	38				
“ Legislative Grant .....	89	55				
					334	19
CR.						
By Prizes for Fruits .....	13	50				
“ “ Flowers and Plants .....	98	75				
“ “ Vegetables .....	27	25				
“ “ Poultry .....	32	75				
“ “ Dairy Products .....	19	75				
“ “ Manufactures, Fine Arts, &c. ....	104	50				
	296	50				
Unpaid .....	49	50				
			247	00		
Working Expenses .....			109	96		
					356	96
Balance due Treasurer .....					22	77

### RENFREW, NORTH.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	430	66				
“ 90 Members' Subscriptions .....	186	25				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	15	00				
					1331	91
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	110	50				
“ “ Field Products .....	30	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	20	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	15	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	84	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	64	25				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	69	00				
			392	75		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	210	00				
“ Purchase of Live Stock .....	80	00				
“ Working Expenses .....	212	65				
			502	65		
					895	40
Balance in hand .....					436	51

### Grattan & Wilberforce.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	143	27				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	18	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	102	00				
					263	27
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	49	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	12	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	5	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	5	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
B. Prizes for Agricultural Implements .....	16	25				
"    Arts and Manufactures .....	37	55				
	125	80				
Unpaid .....	59	05				
			66	75		
Working Expenses .....			55	65		
					122	40
Balance in hand.....					140	87

NOTE.—The Exhibition, on the whole, was quite satisfactory, and with more exertion on the part of those who are immediately interested in the progress of Agriculture, the Society would speedily assume a first-rate position.

<i>Ross.</i>						
DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	219	66				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	56	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					415	66
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	68	00				
"    Field Products .....	18	80				
"    Dairy .....	9	50				
"    Horticultural Products .....	4	25				
"    Agricultural Implements.....	16	75				
"    Arts and Manufactures .....	22	00				
"    Ploughing Match .....	26	00				
	165	30				
Unpaid.....	20	00				
			145	30		
" Agricultural Publications.....			16	00		
" Working Expenses.....			57	99		
					219	29
Balance in hand .....					196	37

### REPORT.

Your directors, in submitting a statement of the affairs of the Society for the past year feel happy in being able to say that it is in a healthy and prosperous condition; and we are pleased to find that the farmers are beginning to take a greater interest in its welfare than heretofore. However, we hope to witness still greater efforts on the part of the public in upholding such a useful institution.

The horses, cattle, sheep, grain, implements, and home manufactures exhibited on the 26th September last, reflected great credit on the members of the Society. In regard to our Society we have simply to say that, apparently, it is as full of life and vigour as ever, our Annual Exhibition having passed off with the usual elact, for which state of things we have, in no small measure, to thank the numerous friends and patrons of the Society, who so liberally contribute to its funds, without expecting any direct benefit in return. Such are truly the men who understand the importance of advancing the agricultural interests of the country. What a contrast between them and too many of our farmers, who cannot be induced to give one dollar to the funds of an Agricultural Society—whose sole aim and object is the development of the resources of the soil, as well as the arts and manufactures, so popular and pleasing a feature in our Agricultural Exhibitions.

RENFREW, SOUTH.

DR.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	110	75				
“ 120 Members’ Subscriptions .....	144	50				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Borrowed for purchase of show-ground .....	700	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	41	80				
					1697	05
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	157	60				
“ “ Field Products .....	30	95				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	19	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	35	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	28	75				
	277	05				
Unpaid.....	38	25			238	80
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	420	00				
“ Provincial Ploughing Match .....	25	00				
“ Purchase of Seed Wheat.....	31	80				
“ Exhibition Grounds .....	713	50				
“ Working Expenses.....	189	45			1379	75
					1618	55
Balance in hand .....					78	50

REPORT.

Your directors, in submitting to you their financial statements for the past year, would also further report, that in carrying out the suggestions adopted in last report, relative to a more suitable site for exhibitions, they have purchased, from Sampson Coumbes, 5½ acres and 23 perches of land, for a permanent Show Ground, at a cost of \$125 per acre, for the payment of which \$700 was borrowed from David Airth, and a lien given on the land in security. This site is very convenient to the village. Having had plans and specifications of the required buildings, fencing and other improvements prepared and adopted, tenders were advertised for, resulting in the contract being awarded to the lowest tender, that of Donald Frood, of the Township of Horton, at \$3,695; this being considered a reasonable figure for the amount of work to be performed, and, although the sum seems large at first sight, your directors are of opinion that it would have been an error, and a waste of money, to have only erected temporary buildings, which would require replacing in the course of a few years.

The mode contemplated, at the outset, for raising the required funds for completing the Show grounds, was, 1st, application to the adjacent municipalities for municipal grants (municipalities being privileged by statute to give such grants.) 2d. Voluntary subscriptions; and, 3rd, borrowing the required balance. Application having been made to the municipalities, your directors have to regret that the Village of Renfrew *only* responded favourably.

Voluntary subscriptions are now in course of being solicited, and it is hoped that the public will respond heartily to the call, there being no doubt that, with the grounds properly fitted up, the collections at the gates would, in the course of a few years, pay off the whole indebtedness.

A Stallion Show was held at the Village of Renfrew, in May last, as an inducement for the travelling of a superior horse in this section. There were six entries for competition, when the Society's prize, of \$25, was awarded to Mr. John Clark, of Napuan, for his celebrated horse "Black Pirate," said horse having been travelled within the limits of the Society for the past season.



The Fall Exhibition would, upon the whole, compare favourably with any of its predecessors, although there was a falling off observable in some of the classes. Others were better represented than on former occasions, and a great many of the exhibits were of a superior quality, the display of carriages, grains, and roots being decidedly in advance of former exhibitions.

*Admasto.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	81	33				
“ 40 Members’ Subscriptions .....	101	70				
“ Legislative Grant .....	123	75				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	6	50				
					313	28
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	59	70				
“ “ Field Products .....	17	90				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	11	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	10	94				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	22	10				
“ “ Growing Crops .....	21	70				
			143	34		
“ Purchase of Seed .....			89	88		
“ Working Expenses .....			45	24		
					278	46
Balance in hand .....					34	82

*McNabb.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand .....	39	76				
“ 78 Members’ Subscriptions .....	127	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	131	50				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	4	30				
					302	56
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	82	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	24	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	17	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	8	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	20	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	36	90				
“ “ Growing Crops .....	34	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	35	00				
			259	90		
Unpaid .....	142	96				
					116	94
“ Ploughing Match .....	35	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	37	18				
“ Agricultural Publications .....	41	75				
“ Working Expenses .....	69	25				
					183	18
Balance in hand .....					300	12
Balance in hand .....					2	44

## REPORT.

The season of 1873 which, even as late as the end of July, showed a very cheerless prospect for agriculturists, has finally in some respects, we are happy to state, far exceeded our expectations, particularly so in root crops and oats. The Hay and the wheat crops are how-

ever greatly deficient. Yet our Exhibition this year was one to be proud of, one which in many respects we cannot reasonably expect to exceed for many years to come, and as a Society, we must now bestir ourselves actively in the direction of improvement in quality, or we may expect to be compelled to place ourselves in a lower rank as a Township Society, than that to which we have honorably risen this year.

Early in the season overtures were made to us to hold our Exhibition in the Village of Arnprior. Very valuable and substantial offers were made with the view of inducing us to do so, but as we were elected to the Directorship with the understanding at least implied, if not plainly expressed, that the Exhibition was to be held at Stewartville, we declined the offers made, joining however in the ploughing match held by the Arnprior Association, to which we contributed \$25.

Mr. Bannerman, of Greenlaw, subsequently made us a present of a steel-mould board Plough, to be ploughed for by members of this Society, not being under 40 years of age. Arrangements were made to have the contest for this plough take place in the same field and at the same time as the match to which we were already committed by contributing the sum above named. In the meantime an article appeared in the *Arnprior Review*, respecting our exhibition, which was unhappily followed by the overlooking of the plough presented by Mr. Bannerman, in the advertisement of the Arnprior Ploughing Match. These things, with the inevitable personal feeling, which is sure to arise in such cases, and the bad state of the approaches to Arnprior at that season of the year, effectually prevented our ploughmen or members from joining in, or interesting themselves in the match in any way, and we were obliged to hold a match of our own for the Plough, and \$10 which we gave in additional prizes; and we are happy to state, that considering the circumstances, and the short time at our disposal, it was a very successful little match; and as Mr. Bannerman has kindly promised us another plough on similar terms for next year, we think we are justified in anticipating an extra successful match in 1874.

The extra expense thus incurred, and the building of the shed authorized at the last annual meeting, have somewhat crippled our finances, and we were compelled to make a reduction of 40 per cent. on the prizes awarded; but a building of the kind was a necessity, and no true friend of the Society we are satisfied, would begrudge the sacrifice of even a whole year's prizes for the purpose. We thought to raise the necessary funds by voluntary subscriptions, and allowing such subscriptions to be accounted for as subscriptions for the year in drawing the prizes awarded, but this failed. A statement of the amounts thus paid is herewith submitted to you; but although we have failed in raising the necessary funds in that way, it is perhaps not correct to lay the want of funds altogether on the building of the shed, as there was actually \$47.75 more prizes awarded this year than there was last year, and the actual reduction of prizes by the 40 per cent. is only \$77.96.

We think this is a good opportunity of inviting you to look back on the doings of the Society for the past five years, and note the steady and rapid advances which have been made. In 1869 the prizes awarded amounted to \$122.35; in 1870 to \$175.15; in 1871 to 22.90; in 1872 to \$212.15, and in 1873 to \$259.80.

*Arnprior Horticultural Society.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 161 Members' Subscriptions .....	869	25				
“ Admissions to Show .....	770	13				
“ Legislative Grant.....	132	75				
“ Municipal Grants and Donations .....	334	00				
“ Proceeds of booths, &c. ....	194	42				
					2300	55
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	508	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	32	25				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	29	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	45	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	39	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures.....	108	25				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	75	00				
	837	75				
Unpaid ....	33	00				
					804	75
“ Preparing Show Grounds and Building.....	1950	48				
“ Working Expenses .....	583	41				
					2533	89
						3338 64
Balance due Treasurer .....					1038	09

## RUSSELL.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	7	16				
“ 19 Members' Subscriptions .....	36	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
						743 16
CR.						
By Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....			420	00		
“ Prizes of previous year .....			25	00		
“ Purchase of Live Stock .....			150	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			76	75		
					671	75
Balance in hand.....					71	41

## REPORT.

Your Directors, in submitting this Report for the approval of your Society, beg leave to say they have not the material at hand as in former years, out of which to frame a lengthened Report, owing to your Society having held no Exhibition for the past year, a fact which must make our remarks very brief.

In place of distributing the funds of the Society in prizes as usual, your Directors determined on expending such funds on the improvement of the agricultural stock of the County, and although the means at our disposal were too limited for such an object, we thought it advisable to make a beginning. Accordingly we purchased four Rams last fall, and placed them in the most central and convenient localities for the members of the Society, such purchase absorbing all our means with the exception of the balance which you will find in the detailed statement accompanying this Report.

Relative to last year's crops, suffice it to say, up to the latter part of June the season was remarkably dry, which caused the farmer to shake his head ominously, but seasonable and genial rains following in the wake of a hot sun and scorching winds, made him look complacently on the prospect of being fully rewarded for all his arduous labor: “Man soweth, but God giveth the increase.”

In conclusion, we earnestly recommend to the Society to carry on the improvement of our Agricultural Stock; the means are limited, but taken in connection with the efforts of the Branch Societies in that direction, such a disposition of your funds will prove the most remunerative investment.

*Clarence.*

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	3	03				
“ 18 Members' Subscriptions.....	72	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	54	00				
						129 03

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	49	58				
" " Field Products.....	9	44				
" " Dairy " .....	7	53				
" " Horticultural Products .....	9	43				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	9	24				
" " Growing Crops .....	26	54				
			111	76		
" Working Expenses .....			14	00		
					125	76
Balance in hand .....					3	27

*Cumberland.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 52 Members' Subscriptions.....	104	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	90	50				
					194	50
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	70	60				
" " Field Products.....	50	00				
" " Dairy " .....	30	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	22	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	14	00				
			186	60		
" Working Expenses.....			7	90		
					194	50

*Gloucester.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		74				
" 30 Members' Subscriptions .....	120	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	97	00				
" Proceeds Rent of Grounds .....	80	00				
					297	74

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	118	75				
" " Dairy " .....	8	37				
" " Horticultural Products .....	8	19				
" " Growing Crops .....	63	76				
			199	07		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			49	50		
" Working Expenses.....			56	75		
					305	32
Balance due Treasurer .....					7	58

*Osgoode.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	98	63				
" 31 Members' Subscriptions .....	63	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	52	54				
					214	17
CR.						
By Purchase of Live Stock .....			220	00		
" Working Expenses .....			11	55		
					231	55
Balance due Treasurer .....					17	38



NOTE.—The report strongly recommends greater exertions towards improving live stock; a proceeding that cannot fail to be highly profitable, if conducted with judgment. The funds of the Society would not allow of the procuring of seed grain the past year—an object of great importance.

*Russell.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 33 Members' Subscriptions.....	123	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	103	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	9	00				
					235	00
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer .....			11	33		
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	114	10				
“ “ Field Products .....	12	00				
“ “ Dairy .....	8	30				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	17	80				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	32	55				
			184	75		
“ Purchase of Live Stock .....			30	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			25	75		
					251	83
					16	83

Balance due Treasurer ..... 16 83

NOTE.—The exhibition on the whole was in advance of former years, but in some departments the competition was not what it ought to be. Improvement of live stock is the great want, but progress in this direction is being slowly made.

## SIMCOE, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	190	44				
“ 189 Members' Subscriptions .....	363	30				
“ Admissions to Show .....	269	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Proceeds of Rent of Stalls, &c. ....	58	50				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	19	35				
CR.					1600	59
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	511	50				
“ “ Field Products .....	87	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	67	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	69	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	90	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	50	50				
	876	00				
Unpaid .....	104	00				
			772	00		
“ Prizes of previous year .....	100	50				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	409	10				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	26	75				
“ Liabilities of 1872 .....	129	82				
“ Working Expenses .....	204	75				
			870	92		
					1642	92
					42	33

Balance due Treasurer ..... 42 33

## REPORT.

The proceedings of the Society during the past year, while showing steady progress in the agricultural resources of the county, present but little requiring comment.

The only show held during the year was that which took place in October last, and while in some respects the number of entries made, and the quality of articles exhibited were far in advance of any previous exhibition, in others there was a decided falling off, traceable chiefly to the peculiarities of the season. The principal diminution from this cause was in root crops and garden produce, of which the display was meagre as compared with the previous year. Of grain, too, owing to the lateness of the season, the quantity shown was less than usual, though the quality was excellent, and the capability of our soil for wheat-growing was proved by the fact, that a sample of Fall wheat grown in the north riding excelled the first-prize wheat at the Provincial exhibition of the same year. The articles shewing the largest increase, as compared with last year, were fruit and agricultural implements. The entries in both of these classes were more than doubled, and the quality of the articles good in proportion. It is now proved beyond all question that in this northern region not only the hardier varieties of apples and small fruits can be grown in perfection, but that grapes of very superior quality can be raised with success in the open air. With reference to the class of agricultural implements, it may be observed that there is no article of this description which cannot now be obtained in the riding either from local manufacturers or from the agents of well-known Provincial firms.

The show of horned cattle, though not quite so large as that of last year, was very good. The short horns as usual formed the principal class, but the number was somewhat limited by the application of the salutary rule hereinafter referred to, confining the entries to thorough-bred animals. The same rule affected to a greater degree the show of other breeds, not so well established in the county.

The show of sheep, both of long and short woolled, was excellent, and this part of the county held its own against all comers.

Your Directors are also glad to learn that several additions to the thorough-bred stock of the riding in different breeds of cattle and sheep have recently been made.

In the show of horses your Directors are glad to be able to note a decided improvement over the previous one, both in the number of entries and the quality of the animals exhibited.

The display of dairy produce, especially of butter, was as usual very superior; as yet there is no regular cheese factory in the county, and the cheese of domestic manufacture is by no means as good as it might be.

Home manufactures generally were well represented, and the ornamental department gave striking evidence of the progress of the county towards a higher appreciation of culture and taste in art as well as in nature. Your Directors have much pleasure in noticing the very valuable collection of botanical specimens prepared by Mr. Spotton, master of the Barrie Grammar School, but for which it was not in their power to award a prize at all proportionate to their intrinsic merit or scientific importance.

Your Directors have now to bring before the Society several matters connected with its future welfare, respecting which they think that some action should be taken. The chief of these is the purchase of a show ground for which the necessity will soon arise, as the present ground cannot long be depended upon.

The rule already referred to, that no animal should be allowed to enter in any named breed of horned cattle, unless thorough-bred, such breeding to be shown by registered pedigree, was first brought into force at the last exhibition, though it could not then be strictly carried out. Your Directors are of opinion that in future it should be strictly adhered to.

*Nottawasaga.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	83	28				
“ 159 Members’ Subscriptions .....	173	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	13	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Legislative Grant .....	105	30				
“ Municipal Grant .....	40	00				
					415	08
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	155	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	43	00				
“ “ Dairy .....	7	50				
“ “ Horticultural products .....	15	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	22	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	28	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	26	00				
					297	50
“ Agricultural Publications .....					12	00
“ Working Expenses .....					68	42
					377	92
Balance in hand .....					37	16

NOTE.—The spring and fall Exhibitions indicated no diminution of interest, and the Ploughing match in October was of a satisfactory character, considering the unfavorable state of the weather.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Oro.						
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	19	00				
“ 63 Members' Subscriptions .....	95	25				
“ Legislative Grant .....	56	25				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	45					
CR.					170	95
By Premiums Paid .....					96	75
“ Agricultural Publications .....					8	50
“ Working Expenses .....					38	54
					145	79
Balance in hand .....					27	16

### REPORT.

We have been again spared to see the close of another year, and we are happy to chronicle the past year as one in which the farmers of this District have had their labors crowned with more success than for many previous years.

We had a fine dry seedtime, and in many parts of Canada the drought continued until the meadows and early sown spring crops were almost a failure; happily for this section of country we were favoured with heavy thunder showers before the crops were too far advanced and the result was, that seldom have such magnificent crops been realized by our farmers.

\* \* \* \* \*

We are pleased to report an improvement in this Agricultural Society, an increase of Members, an increase of Entries, Prizes awarded and also Balance on hand; this is as it ought to be, and we believe it only requires a little more effort both in Directors and individual members to make it unsurpassed by any of the neighbouring Township Societies.

The weather turned out favourable for our Annual Exhibition, and a goodly number of spectators made their appearance.

The show of Agricultural teams was excellent. Colts of all ages were not so well represented as on some former occasions.

Cattle were not very numerous, but some good specimens of grades were shown, especially among the young stock.

Sheep and pigs were not so numerous as we could have wished, but good specimens of both were on hand; pastures having been partially hurt with the early drought, stock was not so generally in good condition as on some previous occasions.



The display of grain was excellent, and some highly creditable specimens were shown, farmers on high lands generally carrying off the palm. Roots were very good.

We are pleased to notice the interest manifested by the ladies in the good cause, a large number being present with their dairy produce or their needlework. We feel assured that the judges must have had an arduous task in making the awards among so many good specimens of butter.

In fruit there is great room for improvement, although the Township has many advantages—it yet remains to be seen whether it may claim a higher standard as a fruit-growing section.

*Orillia, North and South.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	64	59				
“ 104 Members' Subscriptions .....	190	25				
“ Admissions to Show .....	92	30				
“ Legislative Grant .....	125	40				
“ Proceeds Sale Live Stock .....	44	50				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	7	00				
					524	04
<hr/>						
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	129	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	21	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	32	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	9	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	39	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	50	75				
	283	00				
Unpaid .....	53	00				
			230	00		
“ Prizes of previous year .....	17	50				
“ Keeping of Live Stock .....	65	00				
“ Balance on price of Bull .....	64	00				
“ Working Expenses .....	67	50				
			214	00		
					444	00
Balance in hand .....					80	04

REPORT.

The officers and directors in submitting for your consideration their Annual Report for the year 1873, take great pleasure in being able to congratulate you upon the prosperous and flourishing condition of the Society.

The Annual Fall Show held in October last, was in every respect a decided success, far exceeding any previous Exhibition ever held by this Society. The number of entries were over 600 (six hundred), and the number of visitors during the day about 1,500. (fifteen hundred.) The Asylum grounds were again used for the purpose by consent of the Government, which added greatly to the convenience of all concerned.

The Show of Live Stock in every class was pronounced by the Judges excellent, and superior to the County Show both in numbers and quality.

The Show of grain was very good, also field and garden products, which were in abundance and of excellent quality. Dairy products largely represented as usual, and of very good quality, especially butter.

In Arts and Manufactures, also Ladies' Work, the Show was considerably in excess of last year, more especially the latter.



<i>Summidae.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dr.							
To	Balance in hand .....		3	11			
"	60 Members' Subscriptions .....		62	75			
"	Admissions to Show .....		11	00			
"	Legislative Grant .....		33	15			
"	Municipal Grant .....		30	00			
"	Miscellaneous Receipts .....		1	00			
						141	01
Cr.							
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....		69	25			
"	" Field Products .....		22	10			
"	" Dairy .....		7	00			
"	" Horticultural Products .....		4	60			
"	" Agricultural Implements .....		3	00			
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....		12	90			
"	" Ploughing Match .....		4	00			
					122	85	
"	Working Expenses .....			19	24		
						142	09
	Balance due Treasurer .....					1	08

<i>Vespra.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dr.							
To	Balance in hand .....		66	30			
"	54 Members' Subscriptions .....		150	00			
"	Legislative Grant .....		99	00			
"	Miscellaneous Receipts .....		13	25			
						328	55
Cr.							
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....		89	00			
"	" Field Products .....		18	50			
"	" Dairy .....		5	25			
"	" Horticultural Products .....		4	50			
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....		6	25			
			123	50			
	Unpaid .....		59	75			
					63	75	
"	Prizes of previous year .....		62	25			
"	Purchase of Seed .....		48	50			
"	Agricultural Publications .....		56	25			
"	Working Expenses .....		13	95			
					180	95	
						244	70
	Balance in hand .....					83	85

## REPORT.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your Directors consider the financial state of the Society to be as favorable as could, under the circumstances be expected. A larger amount than usual has been awarded in prizes, and in the purchase of agricultural publications. A considerable sum has also been expended in the purchase of seeds. One source of income for the past two years was stopped this year, *i. e.* the Township Council grant.

Your Directors are pleased to report that the operations of the Society during the year

have given general satisfaction. Arrangements were made by which members were supplied with seeds and plaster at rates considerably below the market prices. Over \$400 worth was purchased at a saving to members of over \$60. Forty-six copies of the *Canada Farmer* were supplied to members of the Society, which must have had a good effect in an agricultural and domestic point of view in the families in which they have been read. The annual Exhibition was held as usual. Your Directors issued as extended a prize list as the state of the finances would permit. The entries were more numerous than usual, and the animals and articles brought forward of a superior description. Few Township shows could boast of such a display of stock as was on the grounds. A larger attendance of visitors than usual, was present. Taken as a whole, your Directors consider the Exhibition was a very successful one.

With the exception of hay, which was, on account of late frosts and a dry season, far below an average, the crops were good. We hear of wheat yielding, in some sections of the Township from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and coarse grain in proportion. Roots also yielded well. A crop of early-rose potatoes raised on the Nottawasaga River flats, yielded 500 bushels per acre. The Colorado bug was in large numbers, and did considerable damage, but did not affect the general average of the crop. The horticultural products of the Township have increased considerably the last few years—good orchards are numerous and pay their owners well. Several kinds of grapes have been tried and found to ripen well, by taking care to lay the vines down in the fall; we have plenty of snow to cover them. The most valuable out-door grapes could be successfully grown here.

\*                      \*                      \*                      \*                      \*

#### SIMCOE, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	100 81		
“ 345 Members’ Subscriptions .....	548 50		
“ Admissions to Show .....	395 75		
“ Legislative Grant .....	700 00		
			1745 06
<hr/>			
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	456 00		
“ “ Field Products .....	100 00		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	32 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	64 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	110 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	98 00		
		860 00	
“ Prizes of previous year .....	20 50		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420 00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	13 50		
“ Working Expenses .....	139 61		
		593 61	
			1453 61
			<hr/>
			Balance in hand. .... 291 45

#### REPORT.

Your directors are happy to be able to congratulate you on the very prosperous state of your Association—indeed, it never was, at any period since its organization, in a more healthy state than at present.

During the past year your Association had two Exhibitions in the Village of Cookstown, both of which gave proof of the rapid improvement it is making, and growing interest manifested in it by the public, as evidenced by the vast crowds of respectable people who congregated together to witness these exhibitions, especially the Fall Exhibition, held on the 2nd and 3rd days of October last.

The amount received at the gates, from non-members, exceeded considerably any amount ever collected before, and although the entries in some articles were not as large as on the previous year, yet, upon the most important animals, and articles of produce, they were vastly larger. For instance, on horses alone there were sixty-one more entries; dairy produce, nine; and on fruit, eighty-five more entries than in the previous year.

The grain exhibited was of a very superior quality, especially both fall and spring wheat—indeed, your directory feel rejoiced to be able to congratulate you on the very large yield of the latter, the grand-staple article of our country. For some time past it was feared that fall wheat would become a failure in Ontario, but the abundant yield of the past harvest has caused the honest sons of toil to rejoice, and even to hope that it may yet prove as lucrative a crop in the future, as it has been in the past.

The display made in the ladies' department was the wonder and praise of all who viewed it, and was considered by competent judges to be very little inferior, if not equal, to the Provincial Exhibition; a fact that fully proves that our farmers' wives and daughters are as tasty and intelligent as the wives and daughters of our city grandees.

In thorough-bred cattle and sheep there was a marked improvement visible. And with good management no doubt that, in a few years, the farmers in South Simcoe will be amongst the most fortunate exhibitors of stock at the Provincial Exhibitions.

Your directors are pleased to state that in the produce of the dairy, and in fruit, there was a great deal more active and keen competition than in the previous year, as well as a marked improvement in those articles.

The crops of roots and vegetables were also very abundant the past year; and your directors never beheld better selections than those exhibited at your Fall Show—indeed, the judges found much difficulty in awarding prizes, where all were so well deserving.

*Essa.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	15	27				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	134	25				
“ Admissions to Show .....	23	20				
“ Legislative Grant .....	40	50				
					213	22
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	79	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	20	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	3	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	9	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	42	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	24	00				
					178	00
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....					1	00
“ Working Expenses .....					14	40
					193	40
Balance in hand .....					19	82

*Gwillimbury, West.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 434 Members' Subscriptions .....	434	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	206	68				
“ Legislative Grant .....	157	54				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	163	70				
					961	92
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	266	50				
“ “ Field Products .....	59	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	13	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	39	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements .....		44	00			
"    "    Arts and Manufactures .....		109	50			
		531	50			
Unpaid .....		5	00			
				526	50	
Preparing Show Grounds .....				76	61	
Working Expenses .....				182	35	
						785 46
Balance in hand .....						176 46

*Innisfil.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand ..		3	70			
" 114 Members' Subscriptions .....		114	00			
" Admissions to Show .....		38	90			
" Legislative Grant .....		46	17			
Cr.					202	77
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		85	50			
"    "    Field Products .....		24	00			
"    "    Dairy .....		6	00			
"    "    Horticultural Products .....		12	25			
"    "    Agricultural Implements .....		16	00			
"    "    Arts and Manufactures .....		20	25			
				164	00	
" Working Expenses .....				59	63	
						223 63
Balance due Treasurer .....						20 86

*Mulmur.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		35	18			
" Members' Subscriptions .....		82	00			
" Admissions to Show .....		16	60			
" Legislative Grant .....		33	21			
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....		8	75			
Cr.					175	74
By Prizes for Live Stock .....		57	00			
"    "    Field Products .....		27	50			
"    "    Dairy .....		9	00			
"    "    Horticultural Products .....		16	50			
"    "    Agricultural Implements .....		21	50			
"    "    Arts and Manufactures .....		23	50			
				155	00	
" Preparing Show Grounds .....				3	00	
" Working Expenses .....				27	50	
						185 50
Balance due Treasurer .....						9 76

*Tecumseth.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		133	66			
" 146 Members' Subscriptions .....		146	00			



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Admissions to Show .....	91	79				
" Legislative Grant .....	60	34				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	12	65				
					444	44
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	177	00				
" " Field Products .....	49	20				
" " Dairy .....	7	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	11	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	56	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	31	70				
	332	90				
Unpaid .....	55	90				
			277	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			38	00		
" Working Expenses .....			65	33		
					380	33
Balance in hand .....					64	11

*Tossorontio.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	84	42				
" 207 Members' Subscriptions .....	215	50				
" Admissions to Show .....	195	40				
" Legislative Grant .....	82	21				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	29	95				
					607	48
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	127	25				
" " Field Products .....	61	50				
" " Dairy .....	18	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	41	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	73	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	53	25				
			375	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			110	38		
" Working Expenses .....			83	85		
					569	73
Balance in hand .....					37	75

## STORMONT.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	12	91				
" 173 Members' Subscriptions .....	173	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	147	95				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Borrowed .....	100	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	19	60				
					1153	46
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	140	50				
" " Field Products .....	37	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products .....	18	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	18	50				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	46	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	33	00				
			293	50		
" Prizes of previous year.....	2	25				
" L. G. to Township Societies.....	420	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	383	85				
" Working Expenses .....	131	39				
			937	49		
					1230	99
Balance due Treasurer.....					77	53

*Finch.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	85	41				
" 80 Members' Subscriptions .....	82	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	114	95				
					282	36
CR.						
" Paid Premiums .....			208	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			4	00		
" Working Expenses .....			31	00		
					243	00
Balance in hand .....					39	36

*Osnabruck.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To 65 Members' Subscriptions .....	112	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	165	05				
" Proceeds Sale of Stock .....	83	50				
					360	55
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			3	23		
" Paid Premiums .....			237	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			12	00		
" Keep of Live Stock.....			4	00		
" Working Expenses .....			41	35		
					298	08
Balance in hand.....					62	47

*Roxborough.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	30	34				
" 78 Members' Subscriptions .....	96	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
					266	34
CR.						
By Paid Premiums .....			202	25		
" Preparing Show Grounds .....			7	20		
" Working Expenses .....			63	76		
					273	21
Balance due Treasurer.....					6	87

REPORT.

Your directors, in laying before you their annual report, would, in the first place, with thankfulness acknowledge the abundant harvest secured the past season.

The Fall Shows of this Society were usually held at Moose Creek, but evidently it did not give general satisfaction. At last annual meeting a new arrangement was made that the Fall Show should be held every alternate year at the Town Hall, and at the west side of the township, in the 5th concession. In accordance with this understanding, the annual exhibition was held at the Town Hall, on the first of October, and your directors are happy to be able to say that the last exhibition was one of the most successful ever held in this township.

There was a decided improvement in the show of stallions, owing to the fact that several excellent specimens of the heavy draught stallion were introduced into this township, at great cost, by some of our enterprising farmers. The high prices paid for good horses the past years, has induced our farmers to turn their attention to horse raising, and to breed from the best of stock; consequently, many of our farmers had to travel long distances to secure that object.

The show of cattle was fair; some good bulls were on the ground.

The show of sheep was good, but confined principally to Leicester and mixed.

The swine exhibited were more numerous than usual, and would do credit to any show.

The show of grain and vegetables far exceeded anything we ever had in this township.

\* \* \* \* \*

TORONTO.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	71	41				
" 168 Members' Subscriptions .....	425	00				
" Admission to Show.....	141	90				
" Legislative Grant.....	550	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	500	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	12	25				
					1700	56
Cr.						
By Prizes for Fruits ..	62	00				
" " Flowers and Plants....	282	50				
" " Vegetables .....	54	50				
" " Silver Cups .....	40	00				
	438	00				
Unpaid .....	55	75				
			382	25		
" " Preparing for Show, Music, &c. ....	110	15				
" " Printing, Advertising, &c.....	224	02				
" " Horticultural Publications .....	14	00				
" " Working Expenses.....	244	06				
			592	23		
					974	48
Balance in hand .....					726	08

REPORT.

The usual spring exhibition of horticultural products was held in the Music Hall, on the Queen's birthday, May 24th. The amount offered in prizes was \$258.00, the number of entries was 126, the amount received for admission of non-members of the Society was \$32.70. Except that it was a fair exhibition of plants and flowers, there was nothing to call forth any special remarks, unless as to the apparent want of appreciation on the part of the public, of

the efforts of the Society and the exhibitors to promote the art of horticulture, and the pleasure and profit of those willing to participate in it.

The summer exhibition was held in the Horticultural Gardens, which were kindly granted for the occasion, on the 10th and 11th of July. The weather, during the first day, was very unpropitious. The amount offered in prizes was \$384.00, besides a silver cup of the value of \$20.00, given by Messrs. J. E. Ellis & Co., for the professional gardener taking the largest number of 1st prizes at the exhibition; a silver cup also of the value of \$20.00, given by Mr. W. E. Cornell to the exhibitor showing the best specimen of table decorations, in plants and flowers; and a silver cup of the value of \$15.00, offered by the Society for an amateur taking the largest number of 1st prizes at the exhibition. The number of entries was 415, the amount received for the admission of non-members was \$109.20. The first cup was awarded to Messrs. George Leslie & Son; and the second to Mr. Thomas Farnham, gardener to W. H. Boulton, Esq. No entries were made for the Society's cup.

So far as relates to the display of plants and flowers at this exhibition, it was superior to those of former years. Fruits—such as cherries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, and hot-house grapes, were well represented. The show of vegetables was small. The most interesting competition was for the cup given by Mr. Cornell, for table decoration; bringing out five splendid displays of well-grown new and rare plants, of such uniform merit as to render the task of the judges in awarding the prize a most difficult one.

Your Directors reiterate the regret expressed by their predecessors, as to the want of a suitable building in which to hold the Society's exhibition. The large tent heretofore erected for the occasion, in the Horticultural Gardens, for the July exhibition, rented from Mr. James Fleming, was not available when required; and your Directors had to use the pavilion instead. Could a site be granted in the corner of the Horticultural Gardens, so located and the building so constructed as to be an ornament to the Gardens, it might be made available not only for this Society's exhibition, and for the Horticultural Society's concerts during inclement or threatening weather, but might also be so constructed as to be suitable for such concerts and oratorios as those given by the Philharmonic Society of this city, and for concerts and bazaars for benevolent purposes, for which no room sufficiently large is now available.

VICTORIA, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	137	35				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	79	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	84	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	200	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	11	35				
					1211	70
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	156	75				
“ “ Field Products .....	49	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	10	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	13	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	32	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	34	25				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	30	00				
	327	50				
Unpaid .....	76	25				
					251	25
“ Prizes of previous year .....	54	50				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	410	31				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	160	92				



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Ploughing Match.....	30	00				
“ Agricultural Publications .....	6	30				
“ Working Expenses .....	121	86				
			783	89		
					1035	14
Balance in hand.....					176	56

### REPORT.

The Directors of the North Victoria Electoral Division Agricultural Society in submitting their sixth Annual Report, have much pleasure in stating that now, as in years gone by, we are called upon, in view of His fostering care, to give an expression of our gratitude to Him “ who giveth seed-time and harvest,” and who “ crowneth the year with His goodness.” The year that has just passed has been a highly prosperous one, and one that amply rewarded the labourer’s toils—the fall wheat having excelled both in quality and quantity the crop of 1872. The spring crops, although more or less affected by the severe drought in the early part of the summer, were very fair notwithstanding, the only exception to the general prosperity being in the hay crop. Your Directors have much pleasure in congratulating you upon the great success attending our Fall Show. It was certainly, in every respect, highly creditable to the riding, the number of entries being 142 in excess of that of the previous year. The show of horses and cattle was allowed by competent judges to be superior in many respects to that of the South Riding. The show of grain, roots and vegetables was excellent, that of domestic manufactures very creditable indeed, and the ladies’ fancy work department also good, so far as it went; but it is a matter of regret that in this particular department the competitors were so few—the number during the past year being only 8, and the number of entries 35. Your Directors would like to see more competition in this respect, between the ladies of North Victoria.

The ploughing match, held near Woodville, was also very gratifying and creditable to the parties engaged, the only objection being the paucity in the number of competitors; and it is very much to be regretted that more of our farmers do not come forward on such occasions to compete with each other in a healthy emulation, in their efficiency in a very important branch of agriculture.

Your Directors have again to acknowledge a further donation of \$200 from the County Council, whose liberality in this respect is worthy of all praise.

#### *Bexley.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members’ Subscriptions .....	52	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	49	47				
					101	47
CR.						
By Paid Prizes .....			71	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....			0	92		
“ Working Expenses .....			14	73		
					86	65
Balance in hand.....					14	82

### REPORT.

The Directors of the Bexley Agricultural Society have much pleasure in submitting to the members the first Annual Report of the Society. They feel called upon to express their gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the bounteous harvest which has blessed the labours of the husbandman last season, and filled the land with plenty; the grain crops of the township affording a better return than in either ’71 or ’72—fall wheat being above an average, and of superior quality. Peas, oats and barley were about average crops, while spring wheat

and hay were not more than half crops, owing to the severe drought during June and part of July. Late potatoes were also below the average, while early varieties were good.

Your Directors have to regret that the weather during the day of the Fall Show was so very unfavourable, as to render it impossible for many of the exhibitors to attend: however, all circumstances being considered, the show was a decided success—the total number of entries being 274; of these only 23 entries were for fancy work, the remaining 251 entries being in the more important branches of stock, dairy produce, grain, roots and vegetables.

The most prominent features of the show were the display of butter and of cattle. The number of entries for butter was 18. The show of cattle was large and of superior quality, indicating the adaptability of this part of the county for stock-raising and dairying purposes.

In conclusion, your Directors are of opinion that a large and successful Agricultural Society can be maintained here through the efforts of energetic Directors, whom we feel confident you will appoint to succeed us.

*Beeton, Laxton, and Digby.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	29	63				
“ Members’ Subscriptions .....	52	00				
					81	63
Cr.						
By Paid Prizes .....			72	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			18	50		
					90	50
Balance due Treasurer .....					8	87

*Eldon.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	92	95				
“ 103 Members’ Subscriptions .....	103	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	29	70				
“ Legislative Grant .....	99	91				
“ Proceeds Sale of Stock .....	30	00				
					355	56
Cr.						
By Paid Prizes .....			129	15		
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....			21	07		
“ Purchase of Stock .....			45	00		
“ Ploughing Match .....			10	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			47	25		
					252	47
Balance in hand .....					103	09

*Fenelon.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	27	04				
“ Members’ Subscriptions .....	60	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	24	22				
“ Legislative Grant .....	58	20				
					169	46
Cr.						
By Prizes paid .....			133	90		
“ Working Expenses .....			33	62		
					167	52
Balance in hand .....					1	94

REPORT.

There have not been better crops in this township for many years. Hardly anything can be considered a failure, which is a rare circumstance. Fall wheat has been a first-rate crop both in quantity and quality. It will probably average 30 bushels to the acre.

Spring wheat in the early part of the season looked very poor, but the late rains caused it to improve very much. There is not much rye raised in this township. The crops are, if anything, deficient in variety. Hence the failure of one kind, such as wheat, is severely felt. Oats, like spring wheat, were saved by the late rains, and turned out considerably above the average. Peas were a splendid crop. Roots also were a good average. There is but little fruit raised as yet in this township, although a good many orchards have been lately planted with every prospect of success. Considerable progress has been made of late in stock-raising. The much greater profits derived from good stock, are coming to be well understood: reapers and labour saving machines are also coming into use.

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	234	36				
“ 96 Members’ Subscriptions.....	107	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	236	25				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Donations .....	400	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	52	25				
					1734	86
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	233	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	64	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	22	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	38	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	17	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	48	75			425	50
“ Prizes of previous year .....	68	00				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	456	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	447	13				
“ Band, Delegates and Interest.....	98	60				
“ Working Expenses .....	86	20			1155	93
						1581 43
Balance in hand .....						153 43

REPORT.

We must congratulate the members of the Society at the progress it has made the past year, in almost every respect. Our spring exhibition of horses and bulls was far superior to that of any former year, particularly in the show of horses, and most of them, we are proud to say, were owned in the Riding, which shows a decided improvement in that respect. Two of the bulls exhibited were very fine animals, but only being brought into the Riding a few months previous.

Our fall exhibition was far superior to former years, both in quantity and quality; the show of horses was excellent, particularly carriage horses; in cattle, sheep and pigs no marked improvement over former years; the grain department was small, but excellent in quality; roots and vegetables could not be surpassed in any exhibition outside of the Provincial; the dairy and fruit department very good, particularly the latter, which satisfied almost every one who saw the display, that this Riding bids fair to be a good fruit district. Our



display of implements was very meagre, but what there was being very good. The ladies' department, as also the fine arts, far surpassed any former year. In a pecuniary point of view our show was fifty per cent. better than the previous year. We were very fortunate in securing our exhibition ground, it being so centrally situated and close to the drill shed—the latter having been given to the Society for exhibition purposes. We find through the Riding that the farmers are turning their attention very much to dairying, particularly cheese-making—there now being four factories already established and in good working order, and we expect to see two or three more started during the present season. Our crops, on the whole, during the past year were much better than in our neighbouring counties, and we are glad to say have been marketed at good prices. In conclusion, we cannot but congratulate the farmers in this Riding at the prosperity attending them.

*Emily.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 54 Members' Subscriptions.....	54	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	38	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	55	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	44	50				
					191	50

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance due Treasurer.....			6	26		
“ Prizes for Live Stock .....	63	25				
“ “ Field Products... ..	35	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	36	00				
			134	25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....			27	84		
“ Working Expenses .....			23	15		
					191	50

*Mariposa.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 58 Members' Subscriptions .....	58	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	13	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	55	00				
					126	00

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance due Treasurer .....			53	64		
“ Paid Premiums .....			66	95		
“ Working Expenses .....			30	86		
					151	45

Balance due Treasurer .....	25	45
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REPORT.

Owing to a deficiency of funds our Society held but one show during the year.

The Officers and Directors in curtailing expenses, determined on reserving their funds as prizes at the Fall show.

The show was held on October 4th., and proved a very unfavourable time, raining all day. Notwithstanding there was a fair show in the different classes. There were in all 300 entries.

There is a very plain improvement each year over the last, in the various departments of the exhibition. In stock some very superior animals were shown, especially in horses and sheep. Some very handsome articles were shown in fancy work and woollen manufactures. The Society is glad to be able to report that increased attention is being given to improved methods in agriculture, and many are directing attention to horticultural improvement. In art there is some improvement also. In manufactures we can only report the establishment of an additional cheese factory. The operation has proved remunerative to all concerned, and



all the patrons seem satisfied. The number of bricks manufactured during the past year has been increased. A pump factory has also been opened in East Oakwood.

The Officers are glad to state that agricultural machinery is getting into general use, also the practice of ploughing a second time during the fall lands intended for spring crops. It is hoped the result may be a reduction of the great evil, arising from the increase of the spread of the thistle. The Society also thinks it would be well if some steps were taken to enforce the law against the spread of the above-named evil. Thorough summer fallowing and early fall ploughing is believed to be the best remedy. A number of farmers are turning attention to cornstalk growing, both as a summer and winter fodder, with satisfactory results.

<i>Ops.</i>				
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 156 Members' Subscriptions.....	156	00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	161	00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	7	00		
CR.				324 00
By Balance due Treasurer .....			2	02
“ Paid Prizes... ..			291	49
“ Working Expenses .....			25	00
				318 51
Balance in hand.....				5 49

<i>Verulam.</i>				
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	10	05		
“ 72 Members' Subscriptions .....	72	00		
“ Admissions to Show .....	26	20		
“ Legislative Grant .....	131	00		
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds, Plaster, &c .....	180	92		
CR.				420 17
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	75	50		
“ “ Field Products .....	26	75		
“ “ Dairy “ .....	7	50		
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	6	25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	2	00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	20	50		
			138	50
“ Purchase of Plaster .....	43	00		
“ Purchase of Seed .....	142	55		
“ Working Expenses.....	31	34		
			216	89
				355 39
Balance in hand .....				64 78

<i>Lindsay Horticultural Society</i>				
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	60	29		
“ 51 Members' Subscriptions .....	51	00		
“ Admissions to Show .....	25	50		
“ Legislative Grant.....	54	00		
CR.				190 79
By Prizes for Fruits .....	78	50		
“ “ Flowers and Plants .....	65	50		

	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
By Prizes for Vegetables .....	21	50				
" " Fine Arts and Ladies Work .....	4	25				
			169	75		
Unpaid .....			60	00		
					109	75
" Preparing for Show .....					12	85
" Working Expenses .....					50	16
						172 76
Balance in hand.....						18 03

## WATERLOO, NORTH.

Dr.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	229	82				
" 194 Members' Subscriptions .....	196	50				
" Admissions to Show .....	213	56				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grants.....	225	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	16	00				
Cr.					1580	88
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	402	00				
" " Field Products .....	88	00				
" " Dairy .....	22	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	65	75				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	12	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	63	50			654	50
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	280	00				
" Prize for Stallion.....	15	00				
" Working Expenses.....	352	05			647	05
						1301 55
Balance in hand .....						279 33

## Wellesley.

Dr.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	84	33				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	216	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	36	40				
" Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	40	00				
Cr.					516	73
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	197	50				
" " Field Products.....	37	00				
" " Dairy .....	18	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	15	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	30	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	25	75			324	00
" Preparing Show Grounds .....					6	50
" Working Expenses .....					64	45
						394 95
Balance in hand .....						121 78

*Woolwich.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	79	11				
“ 83 Members' Subscriptions .....	96	50				
“ Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	20	00				
Cr.					335	61
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	140	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	63	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	23	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	11	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	15	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	19	00				
			272	50		
“ Working Expenses .....			58	47		
					330	97
Balance in hand .....					4	64

## WATERLOO, SOUTH.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	14	99				
“ 317 Members' Subscriptions .....	317	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	217	47				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grants.....	230	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	32	00				
Cr.					1611	46
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	672	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	83	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	43	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	28	95				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	60	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	80	00				
			974	45		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	140	00				
“ Preparing Show Grounds. ....	120	33				
“ Agricultural Publications .....	40	00				
“ Working Expenses.....	358	32				
			658	65		
					1633	16
Balance due Treasurer .....					121	64

## REPORT.

After one of the most unremunerative seasons for the cultivation of the soil that the oldest inhabitant remembers during the year 1872, when the only real good crop was potatoes, and when many farmers actually spent, and more ought to have spent, a larger sum for feed than the sales from the farm amounted to,—your Directors are pleased to be able to congratulate you on what may, upon the whole, be looked upon as rather a prosperous season for the farmer, for notwithstanding the great destruction of Fall wheat by winter-killing,—the want of clover on account of the two previous years of unprecedented drought, and the all but total failure of Spring wheat by the ravages of the Hessian fly, other crops have been so generally good, and sold at such remunerative prices, that upon the whole farmers have not had much reason to complain.

The early part of June was exceedingly dry, threatening a repetition of the two previous years; but in this locality genial showers began to fall about the middle of the month, and the effect on vegetation was very remarkable. Showers continued to fall at intervals during the season and the consequence is a splendid *catch* of clover everywhere throughout this Riding. Drought and winter-killing during the two previous years had nearly banished that indispensable plant from many farms, utterly confounding all calculations for rotation of crops, and greatly injuring the productions of the soil, but this year the *catch* is good and the land universally covered with that enriching plant.

Hay may be set down as a very unequal crop, there was little breadth of clover and that by no means heavy, while Timothy on low rich land was very abundant.

Oats good both in quantity and quality.

Peas as good a crop as ever was harvested.

Barley a good crop and bringing nearly double its usual price.

Corn sowed for soiling and fodder produced well. The drought and grasshoppers have induced farmers to largely increase the breadth sown with very favorable results. Western corn has afforded more food per acre than any other plant yet raised.

Roots generally were a fair average crop.

Fruit, especially apples, did not suffer from insects so much as formerly.

Wilmot.					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand .....	141	75		
"	292 Members' Subscriptions .....	295	50		
"	Admissions to Show .....	75	75		
"	Legislative Grant.....	140	00		
"	Municipal Grants .....	100	00		
"	Special Prizes .....	66	50		
				819	50
Cr.					
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	326	50		
"	" Field Products.....	48	75		
"	" Dairy " .....	27	25		
"	" Horticultural Products .....	41	25		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	52	00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures .....	54	25		
				550	00
"	Preparing Show Grounds .....			22	75
"	Working Expenses .....			89	22
				661	97
Balance in hand.....				157	53

WELLAND.					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand .....	176	08		
"	Members' Subscriptions .....	197	00		
"	Admissions to Show.....	318	00		
"	Legislative Grant .....	700	00		
"	Municipal Grant .....	100	00		
"	Proceeds of Booths, &c.....	32	00		
"	Donations.....	200	00		
				1723	08
Cr.					
By	Prizes for Live Stock .....	402	20		
"	" Field Products .....	47	55		
"	" Dairy " .....	6	25		



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products .....	19	26				
" Agricultural Implements .....	34	50				
" Arts and Manufactures .....	124	18				
" On Farms .....	100	00				
				733	88	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	120	00				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	47	99				
" Agricultural Publications .....	4	00				
" Working Expenses .....	170	00				
				641	99	
						1375 87
Balance in hand .....						347 21

### REPORT.

In detailing the transactions of the present year, your Directors have much pleasure in stating that it was one of unexampled prosperity to this Society, and this in various respects, at the Fall Exhibition. The weather was exceedingly fine, the roads good, and the numbers of those in attendance exceeded those of any previous occasions, showing that the Society stands high in the favor of all classes of the community.

Your Directors are gratified in being able to record that during the year, they received substantial aid from three different sources, viz: \$100 from the County Council of Wel-land; \$100 from Wm. A. Thompson, Esq., M.P.; and \$100 from Hon. J. G. Currie, M.P.; for which your Directors thanked the donors, and they also take this opportunity of thanking the donors in a more public manner for their liberality.

The number of entries recorded for Exhibition purposes largely exceeds that of last year, the number for 1872 being 853, whilst those for 1873, foot up 1053, shewing a net gain during the year of 200, which speaks well for the prosperity of the Society.

The amount realized at the gate as fees during the Exhibition, amounted to the large sums of \$318, the largest ever yet realized on a similar occasion.

The horses displayed were numerous, and in excellent condition, and elicited general commendation.

The cattle department was well represented, but this, as usual, only the Durhams and Grades, no other class being exhibited. Many of the animals in this department were excellent specimens of stock culture.

The sheep department was very fine indeed, the number being large, and quality without exception.

The root and fruit department was well represented indeed, although the season was not of the most favorable character for their production, owing to the long-continued drought in the early part of the year.

There was a decided improvement in the ladies' department, which was very gratifying, and tends greatly to the interest and success of the Exhibition.

Your Directors would not consider it out of place to refer to the loss this Society has sustained in the demise of the late Edward Jones, one who was a steady worker and supporter of this Society for a long number of years, and whose wisdom and experience (which were of a mature order) were always freely given for the benefit of this Society. A resolution was unanimously passed by your Directors, instruction your Secretary to convey their condolence as expressed therein to the widow under the mournful circumstances, and that a copy thereof be engrossed in the Society's Journal.

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Your Directors consider that the tendency to fast riding or driving on the part of some at these exhibitions, is a thing to be deplored, and every effort used in future to prevent it should be of the most vigorous type. A serious example of the effects of fast riding at the last exhibition, came near proving fatal.

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<i>Bertie.</i>					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 68 Members' Subscriptions		82	60		
" Legislative Grant		73	70		
		<hr/>			156 30
Cr					
By Balance due Treasurer				22	58
" Prizes for Live Stock		95	35		
" " Field Products		9	95		
" " Dairy		1	85		
" " Horticultural Products		7	60		
" " Agricultural Implements		1	00		
" " Arts and Manufactures		9	35		
		<hr/>			125 10
" Working Expenses				20	62
				<hr/>	
					145 72
		<hr/>			
	Balance due Treasurer				12 10

Crowland.					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand			2	13	
" Members' Subscriptions			55	00	
" Legislative Grant			50	00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts			3	00	
					110 13
Cr					
By Prizes for Live Stock			55	35	
" " Field Products			14	41	
" " Dairy			2	25	
" " Horticultural Products			4	85	
" " Agricultural Implements			4	07	
" " Arts and Manufactures			12	52	
					83 46
" Working Expenses					10 25
					93 71
					108 71

Humberstone.					
Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand		1	23	
"	75 Members' Subscriptions		75	00	
"	Legislative Grant		70	75	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts		11	00	
					157 98
Cr.					
By	Prizes for Live Stock		54	59	
"	Field Products		14	85	
"	Dairy		1	74	
"	Horticultural Products		7	91	
"	Agricultural Implements		19	12	
"	Arts and Manufactures		21	85	
				120	06
"	Working Expenses			24	39
					144 45
	Balance in hand				13 53
					163

*Stamford.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	22	09				
" 107 Members' Subscriptions .....	113	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	92	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	50	00				
					277	09

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	149	50				
" " Field Products .....	11	10				
" " Dairy .....	3	60				
" " Horticultural Products .....	8	80				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	2	40				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	17	75				
			193	15		
" Working Expenses .....			21	01		
					214	16
Balance in hand .....					62	93

*Thorold.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	32	90				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	93	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	74	80				
" Municipal Grant .....	20	00				
					220	70

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	152	42				
" " Field Products .....	23	21				
" " Dairy .....	1	25				
" " Horticultural Products .....	10	56				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	6	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	13	50				
			207	44		
" Working Expenses .....			22	22		
					229	66
Balance due Treasurer .....					8	96

*Willoughby.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	67	88				
" 64 Members' Subscriptions .....	65	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	59	25				
					192	13

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	75	52				
" " Field Products .....	18	86				
" " Dairy .....	1	50				
" " Horticultural Products .....	4	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	9	32				
			109	45		
" Working Expenses .....			24	31		
					133	7
Balance in hand .....					58	5

WELLINGTON, NORTH.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	211	00	
" 115 Members' Subscriptions .....	120	00	
" Admissions to Show .....	40	50	
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00	
" Municipal Grant .....	250	00	
" Arthur Society .....	114	00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	20	00	
			1455 50
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	254	75	
" " Field Products.....	153	75	
" " Dairy " .....	34	00	
" " Horticultural Products .....	19	00	
" " Agricultural Implements .....	60	00	
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	38	50	
" " Ploughing Match.....	42	00	
			602 00
" Prizes of Previous Year .....	35	25	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	331	86	
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	51	47	
" Working Expenses .....	347	45	
			766 03
			1368 03
Balance in hand.....			87 47

REPORT.

As the funds at their command were ample, they resolved to hold a seed fair at the Village of Rothsay, and which accordingly was held on the 11th day of March, when premiums to the amount of \$62, for the different kinds of Grain and other cereals were paid. The seed fair was better attended than in former years, although perhaps not so well as desirable; what was shown was generally of good quality. In all there were 29 prizes awarded, and for which the Treasurer paid in the aggregate the sum of \$62.

The Fall Show of the Society was held in the Village of Arthur, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd October, and as the days proved fine there was a large turn out of people from the surrounding country.

The horses shown were good of their kind, and much about as numerous as in 1872, but cattle and sheep were the exception, and both were numerous and good. There were but few pigs shown; the grain shown was of excellent quality—better than for some years back. The roots &c., with exception of potatoes, were rather deficient. In Dairy Produce, butter, although the entries were not so numerous as in some former years, was really of excellent quality, but the cheese was very indifferent, there being only one parcel that was considered by the Judges worthy of a premium. Domestic Manufactures were well represented, and some excellent specimens of needlework—the handy work of the good wives and daughters of the Riding, and which deservedly were commended by the Judges. Agricultural Implements and other articles in the mechanical department were good in their different kinds, but were not largely exhibited—on the whole, a perceptible improvement from former years was observed.

Your Directors at their meeting on the 17th day of June, decided to have the annual ploughing match for the year in the Township of Minto, and accordingly appointed a committee to select the ground and make the necessary arrangements. The ploughing match was accordingly held in a field belonging to Mr. Nicholson, on the 24th day of October, under the auspices of said committee. The day was all that could be desired, and the field in pretty good order, being free from stones and other obstructions. The ploughmen turned out better than the preceding year, there being 12 men and 3 boys, or 15 in all; the number of premiums that were offered by the society was 12, say 6 in mens' class and 6 in boys' class, the



sum offered in each class being \$29, or in both classes \$58 in all. In the mens' class, the whole prizes offered were awarded, but in the boys' class only 3 prizes were awarded and paid. The work was in general well executed.

Your Directors need not say much about the crops, as every member is aware that all kinds of crops were of excellent quality; the hay crop was not so heavy as in 1872, but the grain crop all over the riding was of good quality—better than it has been for some time past, although the straw was not very heavy. Root crops in some places were rather deficient, with exception of potatoes, which, notwithstanding the ravages of the bug to some extent, were a fine crop all over.

*Amaranth.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 79 Members' Subscriptions .....	79 00		
" Admissions to Show .....	18 62		
" Legislative Grant .....	60 84		
			158 46
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....		2 63	
" Prizes for Live Stock .....	59 25		
" " Field Products .....	20 20		
" " Dairy .....	4 25		
" " Horticultural Products .....	1 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	14 75		
		99 95	
" Preparing Show Grounds .....		2 25	
" Working Expenses.....		24 53	
			129 36
Balance in hand.....			29 10

*Arthur.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	37		
" Members' Subscriptions .....	114 00		
" Legislative Grant .....	88 56		
			202 93
Cr.			
By N. R. Society for Union Show .....			202 56
Balance in hand.....			0 37

NOTE.—The Society united with that of the Electoral Division for a Fall Exhibition.

*Luther.*

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand .....	26 77		
" Members' Subscriptions.....	100 50		
" Admissions to Show .....	5 90		
" Legislative Grant .....	78 38		
			211 55
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	71 50		
" " Field Products .....	26 25		
" " Dairy .....	18 00		
" " Horticultural Products .....	16 25		
" " Agricultural Implements .....	1 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	30 50		
			166 00

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds .....			5	00		
" Working Expenses .....			41	75		
					210	75
Balance in hand.....						00

*Minto.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	31	00				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	142	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	26	33				
" Legislative Grant .....	109	97				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	4	30				
					307	60

## CR.

By Prizes for Live Stock.....	115	75				
" " Field Products .....	20	25				
" " Dairy " .....	14	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	29	28				
" " Agricultural Implements .....	38	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	18	45				
	237	23				
Unpaid.....	57	53				
			179	70		
" Prizes of previous year .....	39	25				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	1	00				
" Agricultural Publications .....	10	00				
" Working Expenses .....	54	39				
			104	64		
					284	34
Balance in hand.....					23	26

*Peel and Maryborough.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	1	66				
" 114 Members' Subscriptions .....	114	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	25	40				
" Legislative Grant .....	82	67				
					223	73
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	130	50				
" " Field Products.....	25	50				
" " Dairy " .....	3	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	3	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	18	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	9	12				
			188	37		
" Prizes of previous year.....			7	00		
" Working Expenses .....			27	15		
					222	52
Balance in hand.....					1	21

## WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	245	73				
“ 203 Members' Subscriptions .....	203	50				
“ Admissions to Show .....	46	82				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grants .....	275	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	4	80				
					1475	85
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	327	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	116	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	35	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	21	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	30	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	48	00				
“ “ Music .....	10	00				
“ “ Ploughing Match, &c .....	67	00				
	655	25				
Unpaid .....	44	75			610	50
“ Prizes of previous year .....	22	00				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	345	13				
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....	59	43				
“ Working Expenses .....	158	69			585	25
					1195	75
Balance in hand .....					28	10

## REPORT.

The Directors of the Centre Wellington Agricultural Society in presenting their Sixth Annual Report, have much pleasure in stating that the financial affairs of the Society are in a prosperous condition.

The Township Societies of Nichol and Pilkington amalgamated with this Society during the past year, and the Union Exhibition was held in Elora, on the 11th and 12th days of September, at which premiums were offered to the amount of \$551.25.

The Annual Ploughing Match was held in Lower Nichol, on the 7th of November, at which premiums were offered to the amount of \$69.00; and the show of Fat Stock was held in Fergus, on the 9th of December, at which premiums were offered to the amount of \$52.00.

Several members of the Society have advocated the advisability of confining the Fall Exhibition of the Society to one day instead of two. Many arguments might be used for and against the proposed change, and your Directors without offering any suggestion would recommend you to express an opinion on the matter by resolution before separating.

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## Eramosa.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	174	90				
“ 285 Members' Subscriptions.....	306	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	102	93				
“ Legislative Grant .....	108	32				
Cr.					692	15
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	215	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	46	25				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	18	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products .....	29	40				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	25	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	49	50				
			383	40		
Preparing Show Grounds .....	52	08				
" Interest on Grounds and Buildings .....	60	00				
" Working Expenses .....	81	78				
			193	86		
					577	26
Balance in hand.....					114	89

REPORT.

After a winter of unusual severity, the harvest of 1873 was anxiously looked forward to with the hope that it might be a plentiful one, and thus relieve the financial pressure caused by the short crops of the two previous years, which was the result of the extreme dryness of their summers. The early part of the spring was very favorable, and grain and seeds were got into the ground seasonably and in general good order, but dry weather commenced after seeding, and continued week after week, till the hopes of the most sanguine began to fail, and crops were looking very short, parched-up and yellow to about the 17th of June, when the first rain came, and being followed by frequent showers, vegetation took a surprising start, and in a short time the appearance of the country was materially improved.

The Annual Exhibition was held on the 30th of September--the day was fine, and stock and produce came in freely and in good time.

The show of horses was perhaps as good as any heretofore seen, while the show of Durham Stock certainly reflected great credit on the breeders of this vicinity. There were also some fine grade animals, as well as several yoke of superior working oxen.

There was an excellent show of sheep, and competition was keen among the several Breeders; some of the animals took first prizes both at the Guelph Central Exhibition and at the Provincial Fair held at London.

There were not many entries for pigs, though most of the animals shown were creditable. The increase in the exhibition of poultry, is worthy of notice, the entries being in the proportion of 29 to 10 in 1872.

The entries for grain, though fully up to last year, were not numerous, but the quality in general was good.

Your Directors notice with pleasure the very superior show of roots and vegetables, many of the larger exhibitions might be well satisfied with as good a display, both as regards quality and quantity.

In no part of the show was there such a surprising increase as in fruit, the entries being in the proportion of 260 to 114 in 1872. The appearance of so large a display of fruit of different kinds, and of superior quality, was truly interesting, showing also that the climate and soil of this section are favorable to the production of most kinds of fruit, and that the people are fully alive to the benefit to be derived from their growth.

The increased interest displayed in the exhibition of implements, was very satisfactory, the entries being over double of the previous year. In the variety class there was a keen competition among the ladies for the several prizes offered on bread, there being 24 entries for the same.

Dairy produce was good, and 22 entries were made for best firkin of butter, and 26 for butter in rolls.

In domestic manufactures we were far behind, and your Directors would call special attention to the fact that the entries were only 6 to 21 in 1872. It is to be hoped that at our next annual show we will not be found with such a meagre display in this important branch of home industry.



*Exhib.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	86	14				
224 Members' Subscriptions .....	233	00				
Admissions to Show .....	203	40				
Legislative Grant .....	86	29				
					609	13

CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	245	50				
Field Products .....	68	50				
Dairy .....	20	50				
Horticultural Products .....	18	45				
Agricultural Implements .....	29	25				
Arts and Manufactures .....	99	85				
Ploughing Match .....	30	50				
	512	55				
Unpaid .....	147	15			365	40
Prizes of previous year .....	42	75				
Preparing Show Grounds .....	4	52				
Working Expenses .....	113	64			160	91
						526 31
Balance in hand .....						82 82

*Garafraza.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	3	71				
Members' Subscriptions .....	102	50				
Admissions to Show .....	10	75				
Legislative Grant .....	41	75				
					158	71
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	68	00				
Field Products .....	21	00				
Dairy .....	9	00				
Horticultural Products .....	5	00				
Agricultural Implements .....	5	25				
Arts and Manufactures .....	19	00				
					127	25
Working Expenses .....					36	42
						163 67
Balance due Treasurer .....						4 96

*Garafraza, East.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members Subscriptions .....	125	50				
Admissions to Show .....	62	15				
Legislative Grant .....	56	91				
Extra Subscriptions .....	59	50				
					304	06
CR.						
y Balance due Treasurer .....					61	12
Prizes for Live Stock .....	153	50				
Field Products .....	34	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products .....	9	75				
" Horticultural Products .....	1	00				
" Agricultural Implements.....	18	50				
" Arts and Manufactures .....	23	75				
	244	00				
Unpaid .....	11	75				
			202	25		
Preparing Show Grounds.....			8	00		
Working Expenses .....			31	16		
					302	53
Balance in hand.....					1	53

*Nichol.*

DR.						
To 77 Members' Subscriptions .....	77	00				
CR.						77 00
" Centre Riding Society, for Union Show.....			60	00		
" Working Expenses .....			10	25		
					70	25
Balance in hand.....						1 75

NOTE.—This Society united with the Electoral Division Society for exhibition purposes.

*Pilkington.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	16	50				
" 85 Members' Subscriptions.....	85	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	20	00				
" Extra Subscriptions.....	24	00				
CR.			145	50		
" Prizes at Easter Fair.....	61	00				
" County Treasurer .....	65	00				
" Working Expenses.....	25	50				
			151	50		
Balance due Treasurer .....						1 00

*Elora Horticultural Society.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
" Members' Subscriptions .....	114	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	29	01				
" Legislative Grant .....	51	73				
CR.					194	74
By Prizes for Plants and Flowers.....	62	29				
" " Fruits .....	22	00				
" " Vegetables .....	24	00				
			108	29		
" Working Expenses .....			37	97		
					111	26
Balance in hand .....					48	48

## REPORT.

The Directors, in presenting their Annual Report, beg to congratulate the Society upon its prosperity, and also have much pleasure in reporting a large increase in membership. We are also pleased to see that the people of Elora and vicinity are taking an increased interest

in horticulture, as we had 100 entries at our exhibition this year in excess of what we have had on any previous occasion. The spring show was held in the drill shed on the 17th of July. The display of plants and flowers was large and good, the quantity and quality of fruit and vegetables were an improvement on former years. The battalion band kindly gave their services on the occasion, and by their excellent music did much to attract the large number of visitors that were there in the evening. The Fall Show was held in September. The show of flowers and green-house plants was large, and of excellent quality. The show of vegetables was good; there was a large increase in the number of entries in this department. There was a fine display of fruit, which was a decided improvement on former years. The show of apples, plums and pears was very good indeed; tomatoes were large and of good quality.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	206	17				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	732	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	5675	96				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant (County) .....	1000	00				
" Proceeds Rent of Booths, &c. ....	770	25				
" Stalls and "Pay .....	297	13				
" Special Prizes .....	152	30				
" Township Guelph Agricultural Society.....	231	00				
" Guelph Town Council.....	200	00				
					9964	81

CR.					
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	3638	50			
" " Field Products.....	413	00			
" " Dairy ".....	237	00			
" " Horticultural Products.....	625	00			
" " Agricultural Implements .....	352	00			
" " Carriages and Cabinet Ware .....	244	00			
" " Machinery, Metal Work and Sewing Machines .....	128	00			
" " Groceries and Chemical Products .....	65	00			
" " Domestic Manufactures and Woollen Goods .....	121	00			
" " Fine Arts .....	377	00			
" " Ladies' Work .....	123	00			
" " Musical Instruments and Natural History.....	163	00			
" " Other Manufactures .....	127	00			
" " Bands .....	100	00			
	6713	50			
Unpaid .....	217	50			
			6496	00	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	234	62			
" Exhibition Buildings .....	677	92			
" Printing .....	478	39			
" Working Expenses .....	1976	40			
			3367	33	
					9863 33
Balance in hand .....					101 48

NOTE.—Special prizes in goods were awarded, valued at \$85, not included in the preceding abstract.

REPORT.

The Directors of the South Wellington and Guelph Township Agricultural Societies, in making their Annual Report, have just cause to congratulate the members and patrons on

the continued success of the Central Exhibition, and in doing so would beg to call their attention to the following comparative statement, showing the mount offered, amount paid, and the number of entries, for the three years the Central Exhibition has been established.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Prize money offered.. . . .	\$7,597	\$7,590	\$8,466
“ “ paid .....	5,549	5,421	6,358
No of entries .....	5,426	5,272	5,810

With the exception of a slight falling off in the number of cattle, nearly every other class shows an increase this year in the number of entries, the total excess being 538, whilst \$937 in cash have been paid in premiums over 1872.

The number of entries is not always an indication of success, as many more are frequently made than are brought forward; but when we find an increased amount has been paid for premiums, we may then be sure that an advance has been made.

In December 1872, a petition was forwarded to the Ontario Government, asking for a more liberal grant to our Central, and other similar exhibitions. The Minister of Agriculture replied, that owing to the session being so far advanced, and so much business of grave importance demanding their attention, the Government would not be able to consider the petition this session. The Directors therefore recommend that a similar petition be presented this session, and we hope with better success.

A committee was appointed to lay before the Directors an estimate of what might be required in the way of additional buildings for the accommodation of the coming Exhibition. At a subsequent meeting, the committee made a verbal report, recommending some additional cattle sheds and horse stables, and the alteration of the poultry coops. The latter part of the report only was adopted, as most of the Directors were of opinion that there would be accommodation sufficient. A committee was appointed to meet the Exhibition Committee of the Town Council, to consider in what way this association could have a joint recognized interest in the Exhibition buildings and access to the grounds. The committee were not able to come to any definite arrangement, but the Town Council subsequently passed a by-law in reference to the grounds and buildings.

The Directors jointly with the Town, invited the Governor General and the Lieut. Governor, to open the Exhibition last year. The Mayor of Guelph, with the Warden and President of the Association, waited on Lord Dufferin at Quebec, but his Lordship was unable to comply, as matters of state required his attendance in the lower Province.

During the summer, the roof of the grain shed fell, and the Town Council very liberally had it replaced at their expense.

At the expiration of the time for receiving entries it was found, that the accommodation for horses and poultry would be insufficient, and it was agreed to put up twenty-five additional stalls, and procure one hundred and twenty hen coops. The Town Council, generously agreed to pay one-half the cost of erecting the twenty-five stables, which amounted in the whole to \$425.27.

We now wish to make a few remarks on the different departments of the Exhibition, and as the horses stand first, we commence with that class.

The number of blood horses shown was few, and some of them had rather doubtful pedigrees, the only class that requires any special mention is that of aged stallions, in which were some showing unmistakable good breeding.

The Agricultural class was well filled, especially stallions of any age, and some fine animals were in the ring. The one shown by W. Sanderson, of Grahamsville, took the diploma, and was a very promising 2 years old. In road and carriage horses, the show was beyond anything we have seen here before, not only as regards numbers, but the general appearance of the animals of all ages. J. J. Fischer, of Benmiller, took the diploma for the best stallion of any age with a 3 year old imported horse.

The heavy draught class was not as well filled, but some of the stallions were fine specimens of the Old Country cart horse. J. J. Fischer, again took first honours with his imported 4 year old "King of Dominion."

In Durham cattle the show was superior to any before held here, comprising animals from all the most noted herds in the Province, as well as many others from our successful local breeders; who although they cannot boast of such extensive herds, have many first class ani-



mats on their farms, this county has long been noted for its cattle, and we think, can safely claim to have more thoroughbred stock, than any county in the Dominion, and we may also claim to have been the first to receive direct importations of Durham cattle from England; Roland Wingfield, having imported some in 1831, since then many valuable additions have been made by other enterprising farmers in the locality.

Other breeds, such as Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires, Galloways and Grades, were represented by nearly all the best in each class the Province can produce.

The show of sheep was excellent comprising, Cotswold, Leicesters, Southdowns, Lincolns and other long woolled sheep; and although the show of 1872, was considered to have been the best ever held here, the display this year far exceeded it, there being no less than 140 entries more. This may be partly accounted for, on account of two more classes being added to the prize list, viz: Lincolns and other long woolled sheep, but there was a large increase over and above those two classes showing conclusively that the show was a very large one. As to the quality of those shown little need be said, for now but the best are ever brought to this or other Exhibitions of a similar character.

In pigs there was a slight falling off in numbers, but not in quality: in the Berkshire class the show was unusually good, owing, in some measure, to the fact that Mr. R. Craig had a lot of his far-famed animals there, among which the celebrated boar "Sambo" was conspicuous.

There was a very large display of poultry, there being nearly 200 more entries than in 1872, comprising birds from most of the leading fanciers in the province; this part of the exhibition is one of great interest and attraction, and calls for all the encouragement that can be judiciously given it.

There was a very good show of grain, seeds, &c., especially when we take into account the early period at which our show is held, it being thought advisable to hold the exhibition the week previous to the Provincial one, and that being in the third week in September necessitates our holding ours in the second, consequently many farmers have not had time, after finishing harvest and putting in their fall wheat, to thrash and prepare some of their grain, &c., for exhibition. This is, no doubt, the cause of our not having a much larger show of cereals than we have had. The same may be said of roots, for, although we had an excellent display, yet it would no doubt have been much larger had the show been somewhat later.

In fruit the show was superior to any held before in this county, for, although a little early for this section, it suited those from more favourably situated districts, and our friends from Niagara, Hamilton, Brantford, &c., made up for any deficiency from this locality.

It has been frequently stated that Canada could not grow fruit equal to our neighbours on the south side of the lakes, but the honours gained at the late Pomological Society of Boston, by the Fruit Growers' Association, will dispel that hitherto expressed idea.

The horticultural productions at the exhibition were excellent, far exceeding those of last year, this is attributable to the show being so early in September, when plants and flowers have not been exposed to our early frosts, consequently they are in greater perfection, and a much better display was the result.

There was a fine display of dairy produce—some 60 firkins and tenets, besides large quantities of fresh butter, competed for the different prizes—and in cheese, both factory and dairy, the show was good—some 6 large factories sent their products for competition, one of them milking 600 cows. This branch of business is becoming of great importance, vast quantities being exported to England every year, where it is well appreciated, and in fact at the present time brings more money than the once-famed American article.

In classes 30 and 31—agricultural implements and tools—these classes have shown a steady increase since the Central was established, and the number of articles on exhibition this year far exceeded those of 1872, which is very gratifying, as nothing is of much greater interest to the farming community than a fine display of implements adapted to their use. The plan of not offering prizes for the larger class of agricultural implements is gaining favour, both with the manufacturer and those having the management of our exhibitions. One argument used by the maker is, that they have more time to attend to and show their machines to intending purchasers when they are not competing; we think it would be well for our successors to give this matter due consideration, before making out the prize list for 1874.

Cabinet-ware and carriages made a better show than last year, but still not what we have a right to expect; but we hope our makers will wake up and shake off the supineness that has crept over them for the past year, and take more interest in showing people from other towns and cities what they can do in their several branches of business.

The exhibition of fine arts was very creditable, especially so when we recollect that an Art Association and Exhibition has been established in Toronto; and as many of our leading artists reside there, they decided to exhibit there instead of visiting the Agricultural Exhibitions.

Other portions of the exhibition were about equal to those of former years, with the exception of one or two branches, such as musical instruments, paper and bookbinding, leather, &c.; in these classes there was a slight increase. Therefore, taken as a whole, we feel justified in saying that our Central Exhibition is steadily increasing, and bids fair to be one of the leading institutions of the country.

This report would be hardly considered complete were it to omit to acknowledge and congratulate its members and the farming community upon the establishment of the Agricultural Farm and College in the vicinity of Guelph, and we sincerely trust that the farmers of Ontario will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, of obtaining for their sons a thorough scientific and practical knowledge of farming; for we hold it to be a great advantage to the farmer to understand the different soils, and their adaptability to the several kinds of cereals, grasses and roots usually grown on the farm. Another useful branch of study is a practical knowledge of draining, for, however well our farms are tilled, there are few that would not be benefited by under-drainage. Lands that from the quantity of stagnant water allowed to remain on them till evaporation takes place, would, by a system of drainage, be turned into the most productive portions of the farm. Another advantage would be that the farmer would be enabled to commence operations several days earlier in the spring, when every day so gained is worth two or three a few weeks later.

Another very important branch of study would be a scientific knowledge of breeding, for no man can be a thoroughly successful breeder without some experience and knowledge of the subject.

Your Directors earnestly hope that the future management of this valuable institution may conduce most highly to the cause of agricultural improvement, towards which the County of Wellington has already contributed so much.

*Guelph.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		9	05			
Members' Subscriptions .....	211	00				
" Canada Company .....	20	00				
					240	05
Cr.						
" Paid over to County Society .....					231	00
Balance in hand .....					9	05

NOTE.—This Society united with the South Wellington Electoral Division Society for exhibition purposes.

*Postville.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	72	72				
" 141 Members' Subscriptions .....	142	50				
" Legislative Grant .....	24	62				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	17	00				
					326	84
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	122	00				
" " Field Products .....	41	50				
" " Dairy " .....	16	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	16	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements .....	9	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	16	50				
			221	50		
" Working Expenses .. .....			62	12		
					283	62
Balance in hand.....					43	22

NOTE.—The report furnishes ample evidence of the continued progress of this Society, and congratulates the farmers of the Township on the improvements that are making in agriculture.

*Guelph Horticultural Society.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions .....	177	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	59	89				
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	14	50				
					391	39
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			35	59		
" Prizes for Fruits .....	68	50				
" " Plants and Flowers .....	136	50				
" " Vegetables .....	89	75				
			294	75		
" Working Expenses .....			62	16		
" Band.....			16	00		
" Lithographs of Fruit .....			21	18		
					429	68
Balance due Treasurer. ....					38	29

REPORT.

The Directors of the Guelph Horticultural Society in making their Annual Report, would remind the members, that at the last annual meeting the Secretary was instructed to communicate with those parties likely to give any information with regard to the best method of procuring a collection of lithographs of the most desirable kinds of fruit.

After doing so with several parties, and receiving samples from two establishments, it was decided to accept the offer from the Amanu Society of Ohio, and the following gentlemen were appointed to make the selection, viz: Messrs. G. Elliott, N. Smiley, J. P. Goldie, Wm. Benham, and the Secretary. That Committee selected one hundred of the choicest and best known varieties of apples, pears, plums, &c., the entire cost of which was \$21.18.

We feel sure that this has been a wise expenditure, and feel confident that the members will fully endorse the action we have taken. It will in a great measure obviate the annoyance that amateurs often feel from not knowing the names of their fruit, for no reliance can be put on some nurserymen who send out large quantities of trees, that you will get the varieties you ordered, as either from carelessness or something worse, after waiting till your trees fruit, you find that instead of having as you expected, some choice varieties hitherto not in your garden, you find, when too late, that you have been deceived, for instead of having something new you often get many of the same varieties you have been cultivating for years, or some that you do not know at all, and in that case the book of lithographs will be of great service.

At a meeting held the 16th of June, it was thought desirable to have the Spring show on Wednesday, the 2nd of July, and on that day the show was held. The display was good, and in almost all departments above the average.

Plants and flowers were very fine, fuchsias, geraniums and petunias in particular.

Strawberries were much superior to those of last year, and other small fruits well up to the mark. Vegetables were excellent. Potatoes, beans, peas, &c., could hardly have been beaten so early in the season.







progressing: there are several cheese factories in successful operation, and some others about being built. Hops are cultivated to a limited extent, and are slightly increasing; it is a crop however which cannot be cultivated successfully, except near some town where plenty of help can be procured.

*Beverley.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	42	56				
“ 172 Members' Subscriptions .....	175	50				
“ Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	40	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	11	00				
CR.					409	06
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	157	25				
“ “ Field Products .....	41	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	11	00				
“ “ Horticultural products .....	13	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	7	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	40	25				
“ “ Ploughing Match .....	26	00				
			296	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....				2	18	
“ Working Expenses .....				60	67	
					359	35
Balance in hand.....					49	71

*Flamborough, East.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand .....	65	66				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	225	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	43	35				
“ Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	50	00				
CR.					524	01
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	201	50				
“ “ Field Products .....	63	50				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	17	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	23	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	13	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	17	50				
			336	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds .....				11	25	
“ Working Expenses .....				87	05	
					434	30
Balance in hand .....					89	71

*WENTWORTH, SOUTH.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	600	00				
“ 126 Members' Subscriptions .....	137	30				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	200	00				
“ Proportion of Balance to Treasurer of Central Fair.....	652	53				
					2289	3

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Legislative Grant to-Township Societies.....			378	00		
“ Pioneer Ploughing Club.....			40	00		
“ Treasurer of Central Fair.....			1197	31		
“ Working Expenses.....			70	31		
					1685	62

Balance in hand..... 604 21

NOTE.—This Society united with the North Wentworth and City of Hamilton Agricultural Societies for holding a union exhibition, which was highly successful.

*Ancaster.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....		5	78			
“ 143 Members' Subscriptions .....	143	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	44	60				
“ Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	50	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	11	00				
CR.					394	38
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	146	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	80	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	20	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	29	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	6	25				
“ “ Growing Crops .....	20	00				
					301	25
“ Prizes of previous year .....			3	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			9	70		
“ Working Expenses .....			70	36		
					384	31
Balance in hand .....					10	07

*Barton & Glanford.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	43	65				
“ 106 Members' Subscriptions .....	109	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	12	80				
“ Legislative Grant.....	98	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	60	00				
CR.					323	45
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	169	50				
“ “ Field Products .....	35	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	11	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	24	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	16	50				
			258	50		
“ Working Expenses .....			53	72		
					312	22
Balance in hand .....					11	23

*Saltfleet & Binbrook.*

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	66	58				
“ 178 Members' Subscriptions .....	181	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Admissions to Show .....	31	77				
“ Legislative Grant .....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	65	00				
					484	85
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	204	50				
“ “ Field Products .....	53	75				
“ “ Dairy .....	7	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	36	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	9	60				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	38	25				
			349	25		
“ Working Expenses .....			59	12		
					408	37
Balance in hand .....					76	48

## YORK, NORTH.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand .....	199	75				
“ Members' Subscriptions .....	218	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	587	76				
“ Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant .....	150	00				
“ Donations .....	175	00				
“ E. Gwilliambury Society .....	166	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	4	00				
					2200	51
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	340	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	120	00				
“ “ Dairy .....	47	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	49	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	105	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	132	50				
			794	50		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies .....	420	00				
“ Exhibition Grounds, Interest, &c. ....	671	50				
“ Union Amount, &c. ....	57	40				
“ Working Expenses .....	193	25				
			1342	15		
					2136	65
Balance in hand .....					63	86

## REPORT.

Gentlemen,—In presenting this Annual Report for the past year, your Directors have pleasure in being able to congratulate the Society upon its continued prosperity. By mutual arrangement a union was effected last year with the Township Society of East Gwilliambury, and so far as your Directors are aware, with the utmost satisfaction, nothing occurring to mar the harmony and concord of the united Board in its efforts to make the late Fall Show held under the auspices of the Union, a great success.

An exhibition of more than usual interest was held in the North York Society's grounds, in Newmarket, on the 7th and 8th of October, and without speaking disparagingly of former

exhibitions, it may safely be said exceeded all former shows ever held by the Association—the entries being more numerous, and the attendance of visitors greater than on previous occasions. Several causes contributed to this result, viz: the union with East Gwillimbury Society being one: added to this were the large and numerous special prizes offered by the friends of the Association, and the determined efforts of the Directors to do all in their power to guarantee satisfaction to exhibitors. No less than 1961 entries were made in the several classes, as follows:—

Horses .....	238	Roots, Vegetables and fruits ....	538
Cattle .....	96	Dairy .....	107
Sheep .....	139	Implements .....	125
Swine .....	55	Domestic Manufactures.....	186
Poultry .....	46	Fine Arts &c. ....	151
Grain and Seeds .....	133	Extras .....	147
Total.....		1961.	

This datum of itself is sufficient to prove the growing interest manifested in the late exhibition, and when is added the important fact that the stock entries embraced several important animals both in horses and cattle, your Board is satisfied an increased interest is being awakened among this growing community in favor of a better grade of stock in this section of country.

Last year your Directors congratulated the Society upon the introduction within the bounds of your district of a couple of imported stallions, by the Messrs Boag; and this year we have to add the enterprize of Mr. Seth Herrick, in bringing into the Riding several head of imported and thorough-bred cattle, and several head of horses by the Aurora Importing Company. The improvement of stock within the past few years in North York has been very marked, and great credit is due those gentlemen who have taken the lead in this direction. The Exhibition last Fall furnished ample evidence of progress and improvement, and the entries in the various classes of stock gave evidence of growing interest in favour of first-class animals.

Your Board has reduced the original debt on the Agricultural Grounds to \$400, but they exceedingly regret that, during the recent heavy gale in December, the Agricultural Hall suffered damage to the extent of about \$500, and perhaps more. Steps have been taken towards repairs, and an estimate obtained of the probable cost; but your Board does not deem it prudent to make the same public till after a contract has been let for the work. They would, however, recommend the new Board to enter upon the work of repairs at the earliest practicable moment.

A special donation of \$150 has been received from Mr. A. G. P. Dodge during the year towards the funds of the Society, which has been applied towards reducing the debt on the Agricultural Grounds; the other special donations were applied on the prize list, as requested by the donors, and, as previously observed, these special prizes added largely to the competition at the late Fall Exhibition in October.

Having already reported on the state of the crops, as requested from the Ontario Government, in accordance with returns from the several Township Boards, your Directors do not consider it necessary to make further reference to the subject here. Taking it all in all, the year has been quite an average to the farming community; and from the reports of Township Societies your Directors may safely state that agriculture in the North Riding of York is improving.

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The several Township Societies in the Riding have forwarded their respective reports, but, with the exception of East Gwillimbury, they do not contain the information required by statute, and are consequently informal. The law expressly states that these Annual Reports shall give the amount awarded in prizes to each kind of live stock, agricultural products, implements, domestic products, or other objects respectively; these facts are not given in the reports referred to, and your Board has directed the Secretary of this Society to notify them of the omission. Section 38, of cap. 29, 31 Vic., gives particulars of what Annual Reports shall contain; and the subject is alluded to here, so that difficulty may be avoided in future.



*Georgina and North Gwillimbury.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	11	01				
" 94 Members' Subscriptions.....	94	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	4	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	56	60				
" Donations.....	36	00				
					201	61
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	63	50				
" " Field Products.....	12	50				
" " Dairy .....	20	75				
" " Horticultural Products .....	17	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	26	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	11	50				
" " Growing Crops.....	9	00				
			161	50		
" Prize of previous year .....			1	00		
" Working Expenses .....			26	25		
					188	75
Balance in hand.....					12	86

*Gwillimbury.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	40	46				
" 166 Members' Subscriptions .....	166	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	116	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts .....	17	40				
					339	86
CR.						
By Treasurer of County Society for Union Show .....			282	00		
" Working Expenses .....			12	00		
					294	00
Balance in hand.....					45	86

NOTE.—This Society held no exhibition, but united with the Electoral Division Society for that purpose—the result proved mutually beneficial and satisfactory.

*King.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	179	20				
" 178 Members' Subscriptions .....	178	00				
" Admissions to Show .....	175	00				
" Legislative Grant .....	122	00				
					654	20
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	302	25				
" " Field Products .....	51	75				
" " Dairy .....	26	50				
" " Horticultural Products.....	32	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	52	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	45	75				
	510	25				
Unpaid .....	65	75				
					444	50

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Hire of Tents, &c. ....			30	96		
“ Working Expenses .....			60	00		
					535	46
Balance in hand.....					118	74

NOTE.—The Directors state that the Fall Exhibition was, in point of quality as well as quantity, in advance of previous ones, and that improvement in agriculture in this township is manifest, particularly in live stock of all kinds.

<i>Whitchurch.</i>						
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	377	70				
“ 179 Members' Subscriptions .....	179	00				
“ Admissions to Show .....	167	20				
“ Legislative Grant.....	125	10				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts .....	20	00				
					869	00
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	240	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	50	75				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	37	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	19	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	45	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	30	00				
“ “ Growing Crops .....	15	00				
	438	00				
Unpaid.....	10	00				
			428	00		
“ Prize of Previous Year .....			1	00		
“ Working Expenses .....			95	09		
					524	09
Balance in hand .....					344	91

### REPORT.

Your Directors in presenting their Annual Report, beg to acknowledge with gratitude the kind care of an over-ruling Power for the peace and prosperity which are enjoyed by the people of Canada, as well as by neighboring nations, and your Directors are also thankful for an Agricultural institution, where Agriculturalists and Artizans of all nationalities, creeds, and political shades can meet in one brotherhood for the promotion of Agriculture, Art and Science, without those jarrings which so frequently alienate the friendly feeling that would otherwise exist between neighbours.

Those who have seen the wealthy reduced to poverty, and the poor to charity in the neighbouring Republic, caused by the friction to the wheels of progress by the “Rings” existing among that people, should respect the “Union Jack,” cling to the “Maple Leaf,” and feel contented with their Canadian homes.

The Fall Show which was held at Stouffville, on the 10th of October, was very good, but not as successful as it would have been if the Township of Pickering had not had their show on the same day; therefore your Directors would suggest that some action be taken to prevent a recurrence of the same difficulty.

The animals on exhibition were of excellent quality, and your Directors are pleased to see the prizes awarded on animals in this township to be on a continual increase.

The show of agricultural implements was small, many classes not having been represented, which had much to do in causing a considerable balance in the Treasurer's hands.

The grain, seeds, roots, and in fact everything that was shown in the canvas tent was all that could be desired.

There were about 1500 tickets sold to visitors to the show ground, which is an item of some importance in making a prize list for the next show.

Your Directors are of the opinion that the proverbial popularity of the shows will continue as long as the members continue their patronage, and likewise the respect for the visiting public.

The entries for competition of roots in the field were not numerous, but the quality and quantity would compare favourably with any previous year.

### YORK, EAST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand ... ..	431	89				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	297	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	1719	58				
" Legislative Grant .....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	125	00				
" Proceeds of Stands, Pens, &c .....	401	00				
" Donations .....	77	00				
					3751	47
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	1025	50				
" " Field Products.....	81	50				
" " Dairy " .....	95	00				
" " Horticultural Products .....	63	00				
" " Agricultural Implements, Carriages &c.....	173	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	325	50				
" " Ploughing Match.....	93	00			1856	50
" Prizes of previous year.....	6	50				
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	412	50				
" Preparing Show Grounds .....	248	75				
" Stock in Agricultural Hall.....	120	00				
" Spreight on account of union .....	132	22				
" Working Expenses.....	436	54			1356	51
					3213	01
Balance in hand .....					538	46

### REPORT.

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On the Fifth day of March last, your Directors united with the directors of the Markham Agricultural Society, for and during the year. In adopting this system, your Directors felt that as in the past, so in the future, both societies would be benefitted thereby, and the results have been of the most satisfactory kind.

The Societies united on the following terms, viz: each Society to contribute to the united Board its entire receipts subscribed or raised during the year—from every source. All profits or losses arising from holding shows or exhibitions by united Board, to be divided or borne equally by each Society; the officers and directors of each Society to have an equal voice and vote in all matters concerning said united Board.

The united Board held a spring fair and ploughing match, at Hagarman's Corner. The show of stallions was large, especially the imported draft, which was exceedingly good. The ploughing match did not come up to former years, there being only thirteen competitors in all the classes.

In October, the united Fall Fair was held as usual, on the Society's grounds, Markham Village. The Exhibition was a great success, there being a greater number of entries than in any former year—the total number being upwards of 2300.

Your Directors are pleased to report that the class *Agricultural Implements* was very largely represented, there being the largest and best display ever made by this Society.

The prizes in the ladies' class was extended this year, and has been attended with very beneficial results; the large number of useful and ornamental articles made a very fine display

*Markham.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	429	37			
" 234 Members' Subscriptions .....	234	60			
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00			
" Municipal Grant .....	25	00			
" Proceeds of Union Show.....	366	22			
				1194	59
Cr.					
" Paid on account of Union with County Society.....			399	00	
" Exhibition Building .....			252	50	
" Working Expenses .....			14	75	
				666	25
				Balance in hand .....	528 34

NOTE.—This Society united with the East Riding of York Agricultural Society in holding a Fall Exhibition.

*Scarborough.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand. ....	94	87				
" Members' Subscriptions .....	212	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	100	39				
" Legeslative Grant.....	140	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	25	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	16	00				
					588	26
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	208	50				
" " Field Products .....	36	50				
" " Dairy " .....	21	00				
" " Horticultural Products. ....	20	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	6	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures .....	46	50				
			339	00		
" Working Expenses .....			111	91		
					450	91
					Balance in hand .....	137 35

*YORK, WEST.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	97	00				
" 71 Members' Subscriptions .....	92	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant .....	125	00				
					1014	00
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	207	00				
Unpaid.....	45	00				
					162	00



	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prizes of Previous year.....			10	00		
Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....	496	00				
Working Expenses .....			34	48		
					702	48
Balance in hand .....					311	52

## REPORT.

This Society held six meetings during the past year, at which the business of the Society was done. At two of those meetings the necessity of procuring a suitable site for a fair ground, in the Village of Weston, was considered and discussed, but still remains unsettled.

Agricultural products, owing partly to dry and cold weather in the month of May, were not so productive as in some previous years; but the amount realized was of a very good quality, and calls forth our most earnest thanks to a kind Providence for such an abundant supply. For horticultural pursuits the season was unfavourable; turnip and other root crops were, in many places, almost a failure.

Arts and Manufactures in the Riding are in a very good and prosperous condition, especially agricultural implements, which we consider second to none in the Dominion.

*Etobicoke.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	16	27				
Members' Subscriptions .....	210	00				
Admissions to Show .....	130	30				
Legislative Grant .....	165	00				
Municipal Grant.....	100	00				
Proceeds of Rents and Specials .....	253	00				
Buildings and grounds .....	305	60				
					1180	17
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	285	50				
Field Products .....	60	50				
Dairy .....	32	00				
Horticultural Products .....	43	50				
Agricultural Implements.....	33	00				
Arts and Manufactures .....	71	50				
			526	00		
Preparing Show Grounds .....			484	43		
Working Expenses .....			141	88		
					1152	31
Balance in hand.....					27	86

*Vaughan.*

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	886	62				
Members' Subscriptions .....	303	00				
Admissions to Show .....	399	87				
Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
Municipal Grant .....	25	00				
Subscriptions to Exhibition Hall .....	566	00				
					2320	49
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	256	50				
Field Products.....	39	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Prizes for Dairy Products .....	29	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	19	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	66	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	139	50				
	549	50				
Unpaid .....	132	00				
			417	50		
“ Prizes of previous year .....	172	50				
“ Grounds and Buildings .....	1461	46				
“ Working Expenses .....	220	99				
			1854	95		
					2272	45
Balance in hand .....					48	04

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and great exertions have been successfully made for procuring an extensive and commodious Exhibition Hall. A greater interest is being felt in general agricultural improvement, particularly in live stock, of which the farmers of this Township possess many valuable specimens of pure breeds.

#### York.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand .....	199	40				
“ Member's Subscriptions .....	909	36				
“ Admissions to Show .....	170	00				
“ Legislative Grant .....	222	50				
“ Municipal Grant .....	125	00				
					1626	26
By Prizes for Live Stock .....	682	00				
“ “ Field Products .....	114	00				
“ “ Dairy “ .....	38	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products .....	169	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements .....	7	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures .....	100	00				
			1110	00		
“ Prizes of Previous year .....			8	50		
“ Working Expenses .....			410	37		
					1528	87
Balance in hand .....					97	39

#### REPORT.

The Directors congratulate the members of the Society upon the successful Exhibition held near the Prospect House, Eglinton, on the 8th and 9th of October, when there was keen competition for prizes. The large amount of \$1500,00 was offered in prizes, being the largest amount ever offered at a Township Exhibition in Ontario. There was a magnificent display of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, dairy produce, fruit, roots, vegetables, and ladies' work. As an Exhibition it would compare favourably with many county exhibitions, especially in horses and field roots, which were second to none held during the year, except the Provincial held at London. The entries of cattle, although comparatively few, were of first quality.

The show of sheep was large and of the best the county could produce, the pigs were well represented and of good quality.

The poultry was not so fully represented as could be wished for, but some good specimens bantams, cochins and ducks were shown. The turkeys and geese were not well represented.

The show of grain was poor, considering the proximity of a fine grain-producing coun-

ty which has taken the Canada Company's prizes at the Provincial Exhibitions for wheat, twice in three years.

Of field roots the display was simply magnificent, greatly surpassing the same at the London Exhibition.

In vegetables, as is usual at a York Township show, it was first-class, for in no part of Canada can vegetables compete with York Township.

In dairy produce the supply of butter was large, and of fine quality, giving the Judges some difficulty in deciding who was the successful competitor. In cheese the supply was limited, but of fine quality.

The fruit, as it is always at the Exhibitions of your Society, surpassed the County Show for quality and quantity, vying with the Province, especially in grapes.

The flower display was meagre, but some fine specimens were shown.

The ladies' work was very good, showing that the ladies in York Township are not behind the ladies of any county, and more especially in plain needle work, which was highly commended, and it was thought by the Judges of that department that in future the Society ought to place a prize in their list for the same.

The exhibition of fine arts was not as large as at some of the Society's previous shows, but was of high merit.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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APPENDIX (B.)

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS  
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR 1873.

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# APPENDIX TO REPORT

## OF THE

# Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

## APPENDIX (B).

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS  
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,  
TORONTO, April 1, 1874.

To Hon. A. McKELLAR,  
*Commissioner of Agriculture, &c.,*  
*Toronto.*

SIR,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, respectfully to submit the subjoined abstract Report of the Proceedings of the Council and of the Association during the past year.

The Council consisted, at the first meeting which took place during the year, of the following members, viz. :

*Elected Members* :—Messrs. Archibald McNab, Lochiel ; Ira Morgan. Osgoode ; Andrew Wilson, Maitland ; J. B. Aylsworth, Newburgh ; Nathan Choate, Port Hope ; George Graham, Brampton ; George Murton, Guelph ; J. C. Rykert, M.P.P., St. Catharines ; Hon. D. Christie, Paris ; Robert Gibbons, M.P.P., Goderich ; Lionel E. Shipley, Falkirk ; Stephen White, Charing Cross.

*Ex-Officio Members* :—Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture ; Jas. Young, M.P., President of the Mechanics' Institute Association ; Rev. R. Burnet, President of the Fruit Growers' Association ; Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, President of the Entomological Society ; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education ; and George Buckland, Professor of Agriculture in University College. At a later period, in accordance with legislative enactments, the following ex-officio members were added, viz.—Thos. Ballantyne, President of the Dairymen's Association ; and Prof. McCandless, Principal of the Agricultural College, Guelph.

The first meeting of the Council for the year took place at Toronto, on February 26th. Mr. Wilson was elected President, Mr. Gibbons Vice-President, and Mr. Graham was re-elected Treasurer. The Treasurer submitted his statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the previous year, as examined and reported by the Auditors, showing that, including the balance of \$2,287.78 from 1871, the sum of \$32,518.44 had been received.

and the sum of \$28,972.07 had been expended, leaving a balance at the Bank at the credit of the Association at the close of the year 1872 of \$3,546.37. An application was submitted from the solicitors of Mr. Denison, the late Treasurer, asking for an extension of time for one year for Mr. Denison to pay his liabilities to the Association, but no action was taken thereupon, the matter remaining as at the previous meeting. Steps were taken to wind up some disputed accounts in connection with the preparations for the late Exhibition at Hamilton. Sundry accounts were submitted and passed. An Executive Committee was appointed, and Standing Committees on Accounts, Exhibition Buildings, Turnstiles, and Printing. The Secretary was instructed to obtain tenders for the ordinary printing of the Association for the ensuing year. The revision of the prize list was referred to the Executive Committee. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the manufacturers of threshing machines, reapers and mowers, with the view of obtaining their opinions with regard to withdrawing or continuing the prizes heretofore offered for those articles. The Hon. Mr. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture, conferred with the Council in reference to proposed amendments in the Agricultural Statute, and a Committee was appointed to revise the Act, and recommend desirable alterations to the Commissioner. A resolution was passed stating that, in the opinion of the Council, the early establishment of an Agricultural College and Model Farm would tend greatly to the advancement of the Agricultural interests of the Province. Messrs. Thos. Ballantyne and K. Graham, representatives of the Dairy interests of the Province, conferred with the Council in reference to the organization of one or more Dairymen's Associations for the Province of Ontario, and a resolution was passed, approving of the incorporation of one such Association for the whole Province on such terms as the Government might see fit, and that the President of the Association should be ex-officio a member of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

The second meeting of the Council took place at Toronto, on June 4th. The Prize List for the Exhibition was revised, and sundry alterations and additions made. In accordance with the expressed desire of numerous manufacturers, the prizes formerly offered for mowing and reaping machines, threshing machines, and various other machines and implements, were dispensed with. The contract for the printing of the Association for the year was awarded to Messrs. Bell & Co., of Toronto. Arrangements were made for obtaining four new turnstiles for the use of the Exhibition, to be made at Hamilton, similar to those imported from England. Communications in reference to the preparations for the Exhibition at London were received and considered. Certain accounts amounting to \$809.35 were submitted and passed. The Treasurer, Mr. Graham, stated that Mr. Denison had made arrangements by which he would be enabled to pay off the mortgage on his property having precedence of the Association's mortgage, and would also pay about \$6,000 of the debt due to the Association, and give a second mortgage for the balance of the debt. A committee was appointed to provide for the erection of steam power and shafting for driving machinery at the approaching Exhibition at London, a matter which has long been felt a desideratum, but not heretofore obtained. The proposition made by Mr. Denison was considered and accepted, provided the security were found to be satisfactory. The Judges for the Exhibition were nominated. Arrangements were made for holding four Provincial Ploughing Matches under the auspices of the Association, in four different sections of the Province, each section consisting of three Agricultural districts, as named in the Agricultural Act, the Council appropriating the sum of \$300 for the match in each section. The examination papers of the Agricultural students in the Veterinary College, in competition for the prizes offered by the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Council, were examined and reported upon by a committee, and the prizes awarded.

The next meeting of the Council was held at Toronto, on September 4th. The meeting was called chiefly to consider some difficulties that had arisen in regard to the title to the property to be given as additional security by Mr. Denison in his arrangements for paying off a portion of his debt, and giving a mortgage for the balance; also to consider the question of transferring the Bank Account of the Association to another Bank which would pay a higher rate of interest on the current deposits than the Bank at which the account had heretofore been kept. These questions were duly considered, and it was decided to carry out the arrangement with Mr. Denison. It was also decided to



transfer the Account of the Association from the Bank of British North America to the Bank of Commerce. Various matters connected with the approaching Exhibition were also considered and disposed of.

The Council met again at London, on September 22nd, and the following days on which the Provincial Exhibition was held, with the management of the many details of which they were chiefly occupied during the week. The annual meeting of the Directors of the Association was held at London, on Thursday, September 25th, at which Messrs. Jas. Johnson, of London, and D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, were appointed Auditors of the accounts of the Association for 1873, and it was decided that the Exhibition of 1874 should be held at the City of Toronto, in accordance with established rotation.

The fifth and last session of the Council for the year took place at Toronto, on December 18th. The meeting was occupied chiefly in closing the financial and other business of the year. It was ordered that entries for the third volume of the "Short Horn Herd Book" should be called in, and the Secretary was also instructed to call for tenders for the printing of the same, and of an additional volume of the Transactions. Reports were submitted of the four Provincial Ploughing Matches which had been held in four different sections of the Province, as appointed by the Council in Spring, and a 1 of which appear to have been attended with very satisfactory results. Various accounts were submitted and passed, and ordered to be paid. The Treasurer, Mr. Graham, stated that the negotiations which had been in progress in regard to the Denison matter had been carried out, and had resulted in a payment of \$6,760 to the Association, and the solicitors had taken a mortgage for the balance due. The Treasurer also stated that the Association had then a balance at the bank of \$12,257. A resolution was passed to memorialize the Dominion Government to make the standard apple barrel the same as in the State of New York, a matter of importance to fruit growers; also, to recommend to Parliament the abrogation of postage on Agricultural Journals and Documents passing from one part of the Dominion to another. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Toronto City Council in reference to a guarantee to provide the necessary accommodation for the Exhibition of 1874.

#### THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

A report of the results of the very successful Exhibition held at London, in September, as compared with previous Exhibitions, was presented to the Commissioner of Agriculture in November last. In addition to the facts then stated, I beg leave to submit the subjoined statements: Statement No. 1 is similar to statements which have been prepared and forwarded to the Commissioner for each of the previous exhibitions, and shows the number and amount of prizes awarded in each general class to each County in the Province. No. 2 is a comparative statement of the total number and amount of prizes awarded to each county in Ontario at each of the Exhibitions of 1873, 1872, 1871 and 1870 respectively. An examination of these statements will show to what extent each county directly participates in and receives benefit from the Annual Exhibitions, in the shape of forwarding articles and animals, and obtaining prizes for the same, and will also show to what extent the contributions from each county are affected by the locality in which the show is held. For instance, in 1870, when the show was held at Toronto, the County of Frontenac took \$39.50 in prizes; in 1871, when the show was held at Kingston, \$2,971.50; in 1872, with the show at Hamilton, \$57.00; and in 1873, with the exhibition at London, only \$36.00. In 1870, with the show at Toronto, the County of York took \$3,434.50 in prizes; in 1871, at Kingston, \$1,821.50; in 1872, at Hamilton, \$1,540.00; and in 1873, at London, \$923.00. Again, in 1870, with the exhibition at Toronto, the County of Wentworth took \$744.50 in prizes; in 1871, at Kingston, \$172.00; in 1872, at Hamilton, \$2,993.00; and in 1873, at London, \$799. In 1870, at Toronto, the County of Middlesex took \$326.00; in 1871, at Kingston—the most remote point from the county—\$124.00; in 1872, at Hamilton, \$582; and in 1873, at home, at London, \$3,988.50. Other counties, contiguous to, or more or less remote from those counties in which the four permanent exhibition buildings and grounds are placed, are similarly affected in a greater or less degree by their proximity to, or distance from, the exhibition during any particular year. But it will be seen that those counties whose con-

tributions to the Exhibition are usually of a somewhat miscellaneous description, consisting of some live stock, with grain, roots, and vegetables, and a variety of domestic products, show the greatest variation in the amount of prizes they obtain, according to their proximity to, or remoteness from, the Exhibition on any particular occasion. On the other hand, the counties whose productions are of a more condensed, distinctive character, and of such a value that it is of great importance to the proprietors to exhibit them, although still showing some variation, do not do so to nearly the same extent as the others; but preserve something approaching nearly an even balance, wherever the show may happen to be held. The County of Frontenac, already cited, is an instance of the first case in point varying from \$36.00 to \$2,071.50; and Middlesex, varying from \$124.00 to \$3,988.50. Addington varies from nothing at Hamilton, and \$10.00 at London, to \$257.00 at Kingston; Hastings, from \$42.00 at London, to \$357.00 at Kingston; Huron, from \$9.00 at Kingston, to \$376.00 at London; Simcoe, from nothing at London, and \$2.00 at Hamilton, to \$253.00 at Toronto; but Ontario, one of the great high-bred stock producing counties, takes \$1,118.50 at Toronto, \$1,219.00 at Kingston, \$884.50 at Hamilton, and \$948.50 at London. Peel, another great stock county, takes \$725.50 at Toronto, \$1,001.00 at Kingston, \$916.00 at Hamilton, and \$952.00 at London. Wellington, again, one of the most distinguished counties in the Province for its thorough-bred live stock, takes \$1,471.00 at Toronto, \$1,371.00 at Kingston, \$1,966.50 at Hamilton, and \$2,131.50 at London. Lincoln, whose strong point is in its splendid fruit, takes \$442.00 at Toronto, \$593.50 at Kingston, \$538.50 at Hamilton, and \$452.00 at London. One county, Russell, has not yet had the good fortune to take a single prize at any Provincial Exhibition, and there are nine others, no one of which has yet taken amounts reaching \$40.00 in any one year. But it must not be supposed that the entire benefit of the Exhibition to any of these counties is to be measured by the mere amount of money they draw, or fail to draw in prizes. If the counties which fail to obtain prizes, or obtain only small amounts, do not exhibit, or exhibit unsuccessfully, they at least send delegates or visitors to the Exhibition, who will carry home with them some new and improved implement, some new variety of grain, some improved breeding animal, or at the least some new ideas, and these will produce fruit in time. The improved classes of animals, and the improved modes of culture will gradually and surely by means of these annual meetings, be disseminated through the whole Province. The outlying or new counties which do not yet send articles to the Exhibition will gradually be brought into the field of competition, and a hundred beneficial influences will result in promoting the progress and well-being of the Agricultural and industrial interests of the country.



STATEMENT of the Number and Amount of Prizes Awarded in each General Class to each County in Ontario at the Provincial Exhibition at London, 1873

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		POULTRY.		FARM IMPLEMENTS.		GRAINS & FEEDS.		FIELD ROOTS.		Dairy Products.		FERTILIZERS & WASHES.	
	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount % cts.
Addington																				
Albion																				
Brant																				
Bruce																				
Carleton																				
Dundas																				
Durham																				
Elgin																				
Essex																				
Frontenac																				
Gloucester																				
Greenville																				
Grey																				
Haldimand																				
Hatton																				
Hastings																				
Huron																				
Kent																				
Lambton																				
Lanark																				
Leeds																				
Lennox																				
Lincoln																				
Midleton																				
Norfolk																				
Northumberland																				
Ontario																				
Oxford																				
Peel																				
Perth																				
Peterborough																				
Prescott																				
Prince Edward																				
Renfrew																				
Russell																				
Simcoe																				
Stromont																				
Victoria																				

Waterloo	1	30 00	1	30 00	25	81 00	5	21 00	1	20 00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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STATEMENT.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Garden Vegetables.		(Cabinet Ware.		Chemicals, Build- ing Materials, Fine Arts, &c.		Ladies' Work.		Machinery, Work in Metals		Musical Instru- ments, Natural History, Paper, Printing, &c.		Leather Manufactures, Saddlery, Shoemakers' Work, &c.		Woollen, Flax, & Fur, &c. Goods.		Total Number of Prizes per County, London, 1873.	
	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.	No. of Prizes	Amount cts.
Aldington																		
Algonia	6	12 00			7	49 00			8	79 00					5	19 00	85	527 00
Brant																		
Bruce																		
Carleton																		
Dundas					2	9 00												
Donnas					2	43 00												
Barham									1	5 00								
Elgin																		
Essex																		
Frontenac																		
Glengary																		
Greenville																		
Grey																		
Haldimand																		
Hastings																		
Huron																		
Kent																		
Lambton																		
Lanark																		
Leeds																		
Lenoa																		

STATEMENT of the Number and Amount of Prizes awarded in each General Class to each County in Ontario, at the Provincial Exhibition at London.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	Garden Vegetables.		Cabinet Ware.		Chemicals, Building Materials, &c.		Ladies' Work.		Machinery, Work in Metals.		Musical Instrumts, Pipes, &c.		Leather Manufactures, Saddlery, Work, &c.		Woollen, Flax & Furs, &c.		Total Number of Exhibits.	
	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount
Lincoln	113	228 50	6	22 00	61	365 00	4	23 00	2	13 00	16	171 00	15	117 00	3	11 00	152	452 00
Middlesex	1	4 00	57	402 00			43	88 00	24	150 00					13	77 00	717	3388 40
Norfolk					11	44 00	12	31 00							1	4 00	39	100 00
Northumberland			5	19 00			13	26 50			1	6 00	1	4 00	4	14 00	51	918 50
Ontario					1	20 00	10	14 00	15	18 00			8	21 00			65	242 00
Peel			1	3 00	1	6 00											40	397 00
Perth									1	14 00							1	6 00
Peterboro					11	77 00											5	69 00
Prescott																	13	101 00
Prince Edward																		
Renfrew																		
Russell			1	1 00														
Simcoe			2	6 00	1	1 00	4	9 00	7	161 00							3	6 00
Stormont																	53	376 00
Victoria																	4	18 00
Waterloo																	2	
Welland																	12	72 00
Wellington	5	8 50	2	10 00			5	10 00	3	29 00	11	100 00			7	44 00	184	2131 50
Wentworth	34	61 00			6	35 00	1	2 00	23	292 00	1	2 00			16	38 00	139	799 00
York			1	1 00	36	187 00	4	11 00	17	139 00	6	36 00			15	75 00	102	923 00
Other Localities			1	5 00	5	29 00			5	29 00	1	6 00	2	8 00	1	4 00	23	130 00
Totals	159	314 00	87	528 00	165	1009 00	113	260 50	105	950 00	44	336 00	58	233 00	78	392 00	159	13819 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number and Amount of Prizes awarded to each County in Ontario, in each of the Years 1873, 1872, 1871 and 1870.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL LONDON.		TOTAL HAMILTON.		TOTAL KINGSTON.		TOTAL TORONTO.	
	1873.		1872.		1871.		1870.	
	No. of Prizes.	Amount.	No. of Prizes.	Amount.	No. of Prizes.	Amount.	No. of Prizes.	Amount.
Addington .....	1	8 cts. 10 00	..	..	51	257 50	2	6 00
Algonia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brant .....	85	527 00	68	514 50	13	193 00	45	299 00
Bruce .....	..	..	..	..	1	10 00	..	..
Carleton .....	..	..	1	5 00	8	106 00	2	32 00
Dundas .....	..	..	..	..	7	136 00	2	249 00
Durham .....	13	115 00	43	417 00	71	943 00	89	799 50
Elgin .....	35	275 00	2	102 00	3	15 00	3	28 00
Essex .....	2	6 00	2	27 00	1	2 00	3	32 00
Frontenac .....	6	36 00	11	57 00	512	2071 50	9	39 50
Glengarry .....	..	..	..	..	22	133 50	..	..
Grenville .....	4	18 00	3	6 00	10	30 00	4	8 00
Grey .....	4	26 00	3	21 00	4	38 00	5	38 00
Haldimand .....	3	47 00	10	84 00	2	34 00	5	85 00
Halton .....	23	221 00	53	478 00	16	284 00	38	221 00
Hastings .....	6	42 00	13	110 00	31	367 00	16	167 00
Huron .....	65	576 00	34	412 00	2	9 00	22	133 50
Kent .....	14	116 00	13	49 00	..	..	1	4 00
Lambton .....	11	53 50	1	1 00	..	..	3	13 00
Lanark .....	4	29 00	..	..	10	95 00	1	15 00
Leeds .....	4	11 00	3	15 00	17	82 00	3	11 00
Lennox .....	2	6 00	..	..	50	395 00	11	72 00
Lincoln .....	132	452 00	158	538 50	188	599 50	119	442 00
Middlesex .....	717	3988 50	88	582 00	11	124 00	62	326 00
Norfolk .....	2	5 00	1	5 00	..	..	..	..
Northumberland .....	39	160 00	40	215 00	72	260 00	57	242 50
Ontario .....	104	948 50	87	889 50	104	1219 00	107	1118 50
Oxford .....	51	242 00	40	218 00	2	12 00	33	118 50
Peel .....	65	952 00	58	916 00	44	1001 00	65	725 50
Perth .....	40	397 00	22	208 00	9	85 00	23	126 00
Peterboro' .....	1	6 00	1	8 00	3	11 00	8	39 50
Prescott .....	5	69 00	6	102 00	3	62 00	..	..
Prince Edward .....	13	101 00	5	46 00	52	366 00	8	93 00
Renfrew .....	..	..	..	..	4	36 00	..	..
Russell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simcoe .....	..	..	1	2 00	3	36 00	21	253 00
Stormont .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16 00
Victoria .....	3	6 00	1	2 00	2	6 00	2	3 00
Waterloo .....	53	376 00	44	277 00	8	67 00	52	367 00
Welland .....	4	18 00	6	23 00	17	118 00	19	108 50
Wellington .....	184	2131 50	176	1968 50	116	1371 00	173	1471 00
Wentworth .....	139	799 00	672	2993 00	41	172 00	174	744 50
York .....	109	923 00	232	1540 00	202	1821 50	665	3434 50
Other Localities .....	23	130 00	17	154 00	42	390 00	65	359 00
Totals .....	1966	13819 00	1922	12984 00	1774	12957 50	1926	12243 50



## THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Veterinary College, during the past year, has maintained its high position as a most valuable public institution. The number of students in attendance has grown larger year by year, as the importance and value of the veterinary art becomes more fully known and appreciated throughout the country. Since the first establishment of the College, about one hundred students have passed successful examinations, and been awarded the diploma of the College, entitling them to practise as Veterinary Surgeons. And a large proportion of these are now in successful practice, either in this Province or neighbouring countries.

The Session of 1872-3 closed about the first of April, and the examination took place on Wednesday, the 16th of April.

The names of the candidates who passed a final examination, and were awarded the Diploma of the Board, are—

Mr. W. N. McKenny,	Michigan, U. S.
" David Miller,	Exeter, Ont.
" David Rogers,	Aurora.
" J. A. Brackin,	Caledon East.
" Harland Cook,	Grahamsville.
" William Sweet,	Exeter.
" Matchen Young,	Brampton.

The following gentlemen also passed a primary examination in Anatomy and Physiology, viz:—

Mr. John P. Bond,	Toronto.
" James Charlesworth,	Clinton.
" Mathew J. Henderson,	Syracuse, N. Y.
" Robert Baird,	Brucefield.
" Richard McKenney,	Michigan, U. S.
" Joseph Tucker,	Blythe.
" John C. Richardson,	Whitchurch.
" James Donnelly,	Treacastle.
" John Jeffrey,	Woodbridge.
" Louis O'Leary,	Duffin's Creek.
" John Nott,	Clinton.
" Henry Smith,	Whitchurch.
" William Brady,	Tilsonburg.
" George Neale,	Brooklin.
" Benjamin F. Holmes,	Erin.

The Examining Board consisted of Dr. Barrett, Toronto, and Messrs. Hagyard, Cowan, Sweetapple, and Wilson, Veterinary Surgeons.

The usual Christmas examinations took place on Thursday, December 11th, and the following gentlemen passed their final examination in a highly creditable manner, viz:—

Mr. John P. Bond,	Toronto.
" Robert Baird,	Brucefield.
" Richard McKenny,	Michigan, U. S.
" James Charlesworth,	Clinton.
" Benjamin Holmes,	Erin.
" William Brady,	Tilsonburg.
" Louis O'Leary,	Duffin's Creek.
" Henry Smith,	Whitchurch.
" John Nott,	Brussels.

The Board of Examiners comprised Messrs. Hagyard, Wilson, Sweetapple, and Cowan, Veterinary Surgeons, and Dr. Thorburn.

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FINANCES.

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The financial results attending the proceedings of the year have been satisfactory. The Exhibition was pecuniarily successful, and a considerable portion of the debt due by Mr. Denison to the Association has been liquidated. The Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, and the Auditors' Report thereupon, are submitted herewith, showing that, including the balance of \$3,546.37 from the account of 1872, the sum of \$42,976.48 was received, and the sum of \$31,655.84 expended, leaving a balance in the bank at the credit of the Association, to be carried to the account of 1874, of \$11,320.64.

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## CONCLUSION.

The operations of the Association for the year have, then, been attended with highly satisfactory results. A very successful Exhibition has been held. The breeders and importers of live stock, stimulated and encouraged by the awards offered at the Exhibition, as well as by the rapidly increasing value of that class of property, have shown great enterprise and energy in improving the quality and extent of their flocks and herds, so that the live stock of Canada now takes a high rank upon the Continent. The agricultural productions of the Province, also agricultural machinery, and other manufactures, show steady progress; while the splendid fruits and other horticultural productions shown in such increasing abundance at our annual Exhibitions, are further evidence of the great and varied resources of the Province of Ontario. Lastly, the finances of the Association are in a highly satisfactory condition with which to commence operations for the coming season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON,  
*Secretary.*

GEORGE GRAHAM, Treasurer, in account with the Agricultural and Arts Association, for the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

1873	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	cts.
Jan.	To Cash on hand at last Audit .....				3516 37
	RE DEBITED.				
Feb. 1.....	To Cash on account of Claim.....	105	00		
Mar. 1.....	do do .....	60	85		
May 1.....	do do .....	50	00		
.....	do do .....	240	00		
Jun. ....	do do .....	150	00		
July 1.....	do do .....	465	00		
Oct. 2.....	do do under last settlement.....	6760	45		
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.				7831 30
April 4. ....	Hugh C. Thomson, Herd Books sold .....	158	00		
.....	do do .....	125	90		
May 28.....	do do .....	200	00		
Dec. 20.....	do do .....	443	42		
	Catalogues of Entries sold .....	11	80		
	RENT ACCOUNT.				940 12
May 20.....	To G. W. Buckland & Co., Rent of Store to 1st Feb., 1873.....	500	00		
Nov. 17....	do do 1st Aug., 1873. ....	500	00		
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES FUND.				1000 00
	City of London Electoral Division Subscription .....	182	00		
	Net Proceeds of Booths sold .....	1150	00		
	E. Middlesex, Members' Subscriptions .....	580	00		
Sept. 20.....	H. C. Thomson, Sec., Members' Subscriptions.....	450	00		
Oct 1.....	Cash Net Amount Received at Gates for Admission to Grounds ...	15950	84		
	General Superintendent, Forage Sold .....	371	60		
	do do Stables Let .....	271	00		
	do do Locks Sold .....	23	25		
	do do Catalogues .....	1	10		
Dec. 20.....	Members' Subscriptions .....	356	87		
	PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.				19336 66
	One Year's Interest on Money Loaned .....	64	00		
	Government Grant for 1873 .....	10000	00		
	INTEREST ACCOUNT.				
	Received from Bank for Interest on Deposits .....	228	03		
	George A. Couse, Prize Refunded (paid by mistake) ..	30	00		
					842976 48

## ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Agricultural and Arts Association, for the Year ending December 31st, 1873.

Dr.

To Balance in Treasurer's hands, January, 1st, 1873.....

\$2546 37

## RECEIPTS.

Re Denison Received on Account of this Claim.....

\$7834 30

Miscellaneous Account.....

940 12

Rent.....

1000 00

Exhibition Expenses Fund Account.....

19336 66

Prince of Wales' Fund (Interest).....

61 00

Legislative Grant, 1873.....

10000 00

Interest on Deposits.....

228 03

Prizes Refunded.....

30 00

39430 11

Cr.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Prizes.....

\$14935 00

" Expenses of Council.....

1200 75

" Ploughing Matches.....

1112 00

" Legal Expenses.....

450 63

" Discount on Draft on G. W. R. Co. for Goods.....

12 50

" Salaries.....

2934 96

" Exhibition Purposes.....

7570 10

" Miscellaneous Expenses.....

1023 99

" Printing (including a portion of Book Post and Transactions).....

1785 54

834655 84

11420 61

412946 43

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

We certify that we have examined the Books of the Treasurer of the Provincial Agricultural Association of the Province of Ontario, and compared them with the Vouchers, and find them correct, and a balance on hand of eleven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-four cents, \$11,320.64, and said balance in bank on 31st December last. The Auditors are pleased to find the claim against the late Treasurer, Col. Denison, has been received from \$11,320.64 to a balance now due of \$6,834.79; the interest on the claim having been regularly paid up, full security for which we believe to hold.

D. W. HEADFIELD,  
JAMES JOHNSON, } Auditors.

BRAMPTON, Feb. 5th, 1874.



## THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1874.

OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS  
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, NOV. 1st, 1874.

To the HON. ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR,  
*Commissioner of Agriculture, &c, &c.*

SIR.—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Association, respectfully to submit the following Report of the results of the Provincial Exhibition, held by this Association, at Toronto, in September, 1874, as compared with previous Exhibitions.

I have the pleasure of being able to state with confidence that, the Exhibition was no exception to the rule which has prevailed on former occasions, viz. that each exhibition has been better in many respects than any of its predecessors. The late exhibition was certainly one of the best, if not altogether the best, and the most successful in many important respects, as an exposition of the agricultural and industrial productions of the country, of any that we have ever had. The entire number of entries fell a little in arrears of that at London, last year, owing, no doubt, to the long continued drought of the latter part of the summer, which prevented many kinds of produce, and even of live stock, from arriving at proper condition for exhibition. But then the number of entries at London in 1873, was unusually large, and the number at the late exhibition exceeded any other previous year, except 1873, and was over 1,200 in excess of the previous exhibition at Toronto, in 1870.

The amount offered in prizes at the late exhibition was \$16,640.00, against \$16,016.00 in 1873; \$16,092.00 in 1872; \$15,724.50 in 1871, and \$13,750.50, at Toronto, in 1870. The entire number of entries was 8162, against 8920 in 1873; 7714 in 1872; 6682 in 1871, and 6897 in 1870. The amount actually awarded in prizes, irrespective of the extra prizes to be paid on first prizes imported animals, after they have been one year in the Province, was \$14,070.00, against \$13,797.00 in 1873; \$13,142.00 in 1872; \$12,951.00 in 1871; and \$12,243.00 in 1870. I beg to submit the following synopsis of the amount of competition in each general class, or department, as shown by the number of entries, compared with the recent preceding exhibitions.

**HORSES.**—In all the classes of horses there were 760 entries, against 847 in 1873; 680 in 1872; 465 in 1871; and 471 in 1870. A good many of the horses exhibited, especially in the carriage and heavy draught classes, were new importations from England and Scotland, first-class, valuable animals.

**CATTLE.**—In all the classes of cattle there were 595 entries, against 849 in 1873; 677 in 1872; 647 in 1871, and 544 in 1870. In this very important department there appears to be a considerable falling off in the actual number of entries made, as compared with the three immediately preceding exhibitions. This circumstance may, no doubt, be attributed in part to the summer drought, but I believe that another reason may be assigned as operating to some extent, viz., owing to the numerous importations which have taken place, and the great efforts which have been made by our leading breeders to improve our thorough-bred stock, the animals now brought into the show ring at the Provincial Exhibition are of such a superior character as compared with some years back, that the owners and breeders of any but the very first class stock are becoming a little shy of entering into competition against them. This, however, speaks all the more favorably for the improvement taking place in the valuable breeds of cattle in the country. On the ground this year, notwithstanding the apparent falling off in the number of entries, the actual show of cattle was considered decidedly the best that we have ever had. The sheds were well filled, and many new importations of great promise put in a first appearance.

**SHEEP.**—In all the classes of sheep there were 580 entries, against 868 in 1873; 790 in 1872; 528 in 1871, and 491 in 1870. The remarks made in regard to cattle will also apply to a considerable extent in regard to sheep.

**SWINE.**—In all the different classes of pigs, the number of entries was 246, against 361 in 1873; 280 in 1872; 309 in 1871, and 209 in 1870. There was a very fine display in the different classes of these valuable domestic animals, particularly in the small breeds, amongst them being a number of late importations of a high order of merit.

**POULTRY.**—The show of poultry was the largest, and probably the best that we have yet had, and formed a very attractive feature of the Exhibition. There were 823 entries, against 607 in 1873; 528 in 1872; 393 in 1871, and 257 in 1870.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—In agricultural implements, machines and tools, there was a large and imposing display of first-class articles, decidedly in advance of any previous occasion, and exhibiting undoubted progress in this very important branch of manufacturing industry, so necessary as an accessory to the full and successful development of the agricultural capabilities of the soil. The number of entries in this department was 480, against 466 in 1873; 430 in 1872; 421 in 1871, and 427 in 1870.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.**—In this department, consisting of field grains, hops, small field seeds, field roots, dairy products, domestic wines, &c., the amount of competition was no doubt considerably influenced by the character of the season. Still, there were very fine samples of grain and other products on exhibition, though not so large a display as there would have been if the season had been more favourable. The number of entries was 686, against 1,075 in 1873; 893 in 1872; 1,149 in 1871; and 899 in 1870.

**HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.**—In this department, consisting of fruits, garden vegetables, plants and flowers, the influence of the season was also apparent in its effects upon the amount of competition, and although there were many fine samples, and many varieties of choice fruits on exhibition to maintain the high standing of Ontario as a fruit-growing country, the tables were not so well filled, especially in regard to vegetables and flowers, as on some former occasions. The entries were 1,599, against 1,858 in 1873; 1,797 in 1872; 1,286 in 1871; and 1,480 in 1870.

**ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.**—In the Arts and Manufactures Department, were exhibited, cabinet ware, carriages and sleighs, chemical manufactures, building materials, pottery, products of the fine arts, groceries and provisions, ladies' work, machinery, manufactures in metals, musical instruments, specimens in natural history, paper printing, saddlery, boots and shoes, leather and other leather manufactures, woollen goods, flax and cotton goods, furs, &c. In this department, the exhibition was undoubtedly larger and better than on any previous occasion in the Province. The drought of summer fortunately did not affect the competition in these classes. It may be observed that when the exhibitions have been held at Toronto heretofore, the classes in the Arts and Manufactures Department have generally been specially well-filled, and the late exhibition fully maintained the general rule in this respect. There was a large amount of excellent and highly finished machinery for working in wood and iron, and other manufacturing purposes, on exhibition; also of manufactures in metals, cabinet ware, woollen goods, leather manufactures and numerous other industrial products, forming a highly interesting display, and affording satisfactory evidence of marked progress in the manufacturing interests of the country. A considerable portion of the machinery, kept in operation on the ground by steam power, in a building erected for the purpose, made a very instructive and interesting feature of the exhibition. The total number of entries in the Arts and Manufactures Department was 2,387, against 1,989 in 1873; 1,639 in 1872; 1,484 in 1871; and 2,119 at Toronto in 1870. For further details as to the amount of competition in each class as compared with the four previous years, I beg leave to refer to the subsequent table, showing the amount offered in prizes in each class at the late exhibition, the amount actually awarded, and the number of entries; also the number of entries in each class at London, 1873; Hamilton, in 1872; Kingston, in 1871; and Toronto, in 1870.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS.

In its financial results the exhibition was highly satisfactory, the receipts being greater than on any previous occasion. The total amount received for members' subscriptions, rent of refreshment stands, rent of stables, sales of forage, admissions at the gates, and materials sold after the exhibition, was \$22,613.88 against \$19,346.36 at London, in 1873; 16,261.77, at Hamilton in 1872; \$7,593.51, at Kingston, in 1871; and \$20,800.03, at Toronto, in 1870.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON,  
*Secretary.*

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1874, showing the Amount offered in Prizes, the Amount Awarded, and the number of Entries in each Class; also the number of Entries in 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870.

CLASSES.	Amount offered, 1874.	Amount awarded, 1874.	No. of entries, 1874.		No. of entries, 1873.		No. of entries, 1872.		No. of entries, 1871.		No. of entries, 1870.
			Toronto.	£ s. dts.	London.	£ s. dts.	Hamilton.	£ s. dts.	Kimberly.	£ s. dts.	
Thorough-Bred Horses	315 00	151 00	32		25		24		22		25
Roadster Horses	461 00	361 00	137		513		302		206		219
Carrage Horses	429 00	107 00	161								
Canadian-Bred Draught Horses	441 00	346 00	277		194		171		103		137
Heavy Draught Horses	451 00	404 00	153		113		124		89		137
Parham Cattle	909 00	909 00	258		339		209		137		188
Hereford Cattle	559 00	458 00	44		31		34		24		27
Devon Cattle	559 00	325 00	41		80		71		78		71
Ayrshire Cattle	495 00	561 00	151		184		154		238		127
Galloway Cattle	229 00	389 00	39		43		17		47		32
Grade Cattle	330 00	103 00	27		96		63		73		41
Fat, and Working Cattle	330 00	280 00	32		75		39		33		38
Outsward Sheep	312 00	392 00	185		212		212		161		135
Leicester Sheep	310 00	261 00	148		349		277		176		173
Lincoln Sheep	200 00	164 00	104		97		50				
South Down Sheep	128 00	122 00	26		89		106		77		61
Shropshire and Hampshire Down Sheep	104 00	94 00	38		30		24		17		16
Merino Sheep	96 00	88 00	34		36		55		61		31
Fat Sheep	165 00	165 00	78		53		35		36		25
Improved Berkshire Pigs	146 00	146 00	51		145		135		124		74
Suffolk Pigs	146 00	146 00	48		64		50		50		50
Essex Pigs	146 00	126 00	34		30		35		35		26
Other Small Breed Pigs	146 00	146 00	35		30		35		37		26
Yorkshire and other Large Breed Pigs	255 00	238 00	374		607		19		63		33
Poultry, Dorkings, Poland, Game, &c.	249 00	249 00	100				328		306		257
Poultry, Asiatic Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, &c.			233		78						
Agricultural Implements, for Exhibition only	950 00	606 00	153		228		312		296		262
Do do (Power)	330 00	254 00	101		160		118		125		165
Do do (Hand)	483 00	477 00	248		160		294		301		323
Small Field Seeds, Flax, &c.	191 00	120 00	53		42		75		117		74
Roots, Hoed Field Crops, &c.	182 00	150 00	236		403		306		359		336
Dairy Produce, Honey, Bacon, &c.	297 00	275 00	109		145		122		162		144
Domestic Wines	96 00	82 00	40		34		35		72		98
Domestic Spirits	229 00	177 00	72		53		59		325		314
Fruit (Professional List)	239 00	220 00	544		712		632		213		
Fruit (General List)	271 00	253 00	396		345		430		310		450
Do do	159 50	147 50	399		517		478				
Garden Vegetables											



Plants and Flowers	253 00	275 00	158	231	158	136	118
Cabinet Ware, &c.	239 00	161 00	130	75	50	67	79
Carricages, Bells, &c.	263 00	193 00	93	180	57	70	112
Chemical Manufactures, &c.	108 00	48 00	41	40	26	12	31
Building Materials, Pottery, &c.	216 00	153 00	51	27	72	58	86
Fine Arts, Oil Paintings, Photography, &c.	563 00	480 00	193	195	146	75	170
Do. Water Colors, Pencil, &c.	407 00	368 00	363	199	338	209	245
Groceries, Provisions, &c.	177 00	91 00	48	69	76	70	47
Ladies' Work, Braiding, &c.	117 50	151 50	421	292	247	327	282
Do. Flowers, Hair Work, &c.	132 00	143 00	200	158	155	150	160
Machinery, Castings, and Tools	616 00	719 00	291	142	109	37	130
Sewing Machines, for Exhibition only			41	58	45	23	51
Metal Works, including Stoves	360 00	329 00	180	109	142	89	230
Musical Instruments, for Exhibition only			35	65	53	26	37
Natural History	176 00	95 00	19	28	18	29	28
Paper, Printing, Penmanship, &c.	103 00	66 00	49	45	40	18	36
Saddlery, Engine, Horse, &c.	259 00	190 00	56	61	43	36	90
Shoe and Foot Makers Work, Leather, &c.	188 00	120 00	49	70	17	29	82
Woollen Goods	275 00	142 00	95				
Flax and Cotton Goods, Furs, &c.	181 00	96 00	56	175	135	163	183
	1610 00	1407 00	812	8920	7711	6652	6897



## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

*(Mr. Sheriff Gibbons)**Gentlemen of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario:—*

We are assembled for the twenty-ninth time to hold our annual meeting, and, in accordance with the custom established by my predecessors in office, I have now the honour to address you as the President of this most important and influential Association.

In so doing, I would first of all congratulate you and the farmers of this Province generally on the bountiful harvest with which it has pleased a kind Providence to favour us, and upon the splendid exhibition of products which this has enabled us to witness here to-day. The spring was rather late in opening, but we had a most favourable season for committing the seed to the earth, and timely rains in June and July brought on the crops with wonderful rapidity. Fall wheat was doubtless considerably winter-killed in some sections, and the hay crop has, in certain parts of the Province, fallen short of the usual average yield. The Colorado potato beetle has also committed depredations on our most important root crop, while carrots, mangolds and turnips have suffered more or less from drought during the latter part of the summer. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, we rejoice over a plentiful ingathering. The spring grains have nearly everywhere yielded abundantly. We have had an unusually fine season for securing the harvest, so that every advantage has been gained in respect to grass, grain and straw; and our barns are now filled to overflowing. The fruit yield is good, and the root crop will probably, notwithstanding the dry summer, in most cases turn out well. Let us therefore heartily join in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings he has poured upon us, and humbly seek a continuance of them in the future.

Gentlemen, this Association has now attained to what may be considered a very respectable age. Twenty-eight years is no inconsiderable period in the life-time of an individual or of an institution. Those who were middle-aged men when this Association was first organized, and took an active part in its early operations, are now old, or have departed from the scenes of their earthly labours; while those who were then young are now well on in the journey of life. Since the formation of the Association, no less than ten gentlemen who worthily filled the position I now occupy have passed away from earth, John Wetenhall, Wm. Matthie, Adam Fergusson, John Stephenson, Edward W. Thomson, Henry Ruttan, John B. Marks, Thomas C. Street, Chas. P. Treadwell, and Asa A. Burnham, who were once the highest officers of this organization, and did their best to promote its useful influence, are no longer here to take part in its proceedings. But their places have been filled by others, and when we who now occupy the prominent positions shall in our turn retire from the stage of action, those who are now young will succeed us, and will no doubt carry the institution forward to far greater efficiency and prosperity in its efforts to promote the most important material interests of this country.

This Association was founded with a view to the following, among other objects:—To stimulate and aid the farmer in adopting the most approved methods of culture, and in raising the best possible qualities of grain and other products, and the finest and most profitable breeds of live stock; to aid in the introduction of the latest and most valuable improvements in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machines; and generally to promote in every practicable way the industrial and manufacturing interests of the country. These ends were sought to be attained, among other means adopted, by bringing together annually a public exhibition of all the best products, animals, implements, fabrics, &c., that thereby improvement might be promoted by practical examples—that those who were backward might witness what others had done and be induced to copy after them, and that those who were most advanced might still learn something from one another, and be led on to greater efforts after excellence. How far these objects have been attained, let the record of the Association tell. It was established some years after the kindred national societies of England, Scotland, Ireland and New York State. Yet, in its vigorous onward progress it has not fallen behind any of them. When our first exhibition was held, in 1846, Upper Canada was comparatively in its infancy. The whole Province then contained a population of only about 600,000. The agriculture of the Province was then, comparatively speaking, in a very primitive condition. Few improved

labour-saving implements had been introduced, and in the whole extent of the country but a small number of specimens of the more valuable breeds of live stock could be found. Now what a different state of affairs do we behold in every respect! The population of this Province is at the present time little, if any, short of 2,000,000 souls. A vastly extended area of land has been brought under cultivation; new and improved methods of culture have been adopted; labour-saving machines and implements, light but effective tools of husbandry, are everywhere to be met with, and the manufacture of these has become a very important element in the industry of the country. Large flocks and herds of the most valuable breeds of live stock are to be found in most of the well settled parts of the Province, and bring prices to their enterprising owners never dreamt of at the earlier date above mentioned. Many new branches of agricultural and mechanical industry, unthought of when this Association was established, among which may be named flax growing, the petroleum trade, mining, cheese factory dairying, grape culture, and various manufactures, have developed themselves, adding greatly to the wealth and resources of the country. Our extensive railway system, also, and our magnetic telegraph lines, have grown up during the time specified, bringing the distant parts of the Province into easy communication with one another, and facilitating the conveyance of produce and goods from one end of the land to the other. Moreover, under the Act of Confederation, this Province now forms an integral part, and by far the most important part, of a great Dominion, stretching from ocean to ocean, which, in the boundless extent of its fertile lands, the vastness of its forests, and its rich mineral and marine resources, contains the elements of a future development and prosperity practically illimitable.

In regard to the agricultural interest, which is the most important of all, and the main-spring of the rest, there can be no doubt that the improvement which has taken place in modes of culture, the use of improved implements, and the wide diffusion of the most valuable kinds of live stock, is largely attributable to the stimulus and encouragement imparted by the annual exhibitions of this Association and the kindred societies of the Province. The same observation is true of the older organizations in the Mother Country. They have led the way and we have followed in their track. Practical knowledge has been diffused, and a spirit of emulation awakened, by means of the choicest products of the country being annually collected together in one spot, at these exhibitions, for the inspection of the public, and especially of those interested in agricultural progress, which has led to a much more rapid advance than would otherwise have been the case. Let us examine the statistics of the exhibitions held by this Association since its foundation, including the first one, held in 1846, and we shall see how great has been the increase in the number of articles or animals shown in every department—an increase which may be taken as a gauge of the progress in production in the different branches of industry throughout the Province at large. Not wishing to over-burden this address with figures, I refer you, for more detailed statistics, to the published Transactions of the Association, merely submitting the following tabular statement, showing the amount offered in premiums, the number of entries of animals and articles, and the amount actually awarded in prizes, each time the exhibition has been held at the city of Toronto, the place where we are assembled to-day:—

Year.	Amount offered in prizes.	No. of entries.	Amount awarded.
1846	\$1,600 00	1,150	\$1,100 00
1852	5,916 95	3,048	4,913 00
1858	10,700 50	5,572	9,215 00
1862	12,036 50	6,319	10,722 00
1866	12,712 00	6,279	10,288 50
1870	13,740 50	6,897	12,243 50
1874	16,640 00	8,162	— — —

I am not yet able to state the precise amount awarded this year, but it will no doubt be in about the usual proportion to the sum offered as premiums.\*

\*NOTE.—The actual amount awarded this year was \$14,070 00, to which will have to be added the increased prizes given for imported animals after they have been one year in the Province, amounting to a considerable sum.



Now surely this is a record of which any association may well be proud. In the number of entries of live stock we actually eclipse the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the most celebrated institution of the kind in the world. As to the quality of the stock, though we do not contend that all the animals here to-day are up to the standard of the Royal, still it is a fact that among them there are some animals which have taken first prizes in their classes at the Royal Society's show, and it is certain that the large proportion of the stock on our grounds to-day is such as would do no discredit to any exhibition in the world. In the machinery and implement department, of course we do not as yet approach the English Show. Still our display in this line is respectable, and has made great advances over what it was a few years ago. When we make comparisons with the State and Provincial Exhibitions of this Continent it is an admitted fact, that, with the single exception of the great fair at St. Louis, our annual exhibition is the most important in the quality and extent of the articles and animals brought into competition, and the most successfully conducted, of any on this side of the Atlantic. Further we may congratulate ourselves on our exhibitions having been successful on every occasion. We have never yet been obliged to record one of them as a failure.

For the splendid exhibition of live stock which we are now enabled to make, the Province is incalculably indebted to those enterprising gentlemen who, during so many years, previous to and since the founding of this Association, up to the present time, at great cost and risk to themselves, have imported the most valuable animals from the mother country. It is true that they have in many cases, reaped an ample reward for their outlay, in the profitable sale of the imported animals or their progeny, but we are none the less indebted to them on that account. It may perhaps be considered invidious to particularise individuals in this connection, but in any history which may hereafter be written of the introduction of the most valuable breeds of live stock into this country, the names of Roland Wingfield, Adam Fergusson, the Millers of Markham and Pickering, the Thomsons of Whitby, F. W. Stone, David Christie, Simon Beattie, George Brown, and many others, must always be honourably mentioned.

In regard to the present exhibition I venture to say, from my own observation, that in many of the classes it surpasses, or at least equals, any of the preceding exhibitions which have been held in the Province of Ontario: that in so far as horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are concerned, they could scarcely be excelled on this continent.

The specimens of agricultural and other implements on the ground are of the most improved kinds, and are a credit to the manufacturers of Ontario. Fruit and vegetables are also very fair, together with the fine arts and ladies' work, comprising, as a whole, one of the finest exhibitions ever held in this province.

I now leave the subject of exhibitions, which has mainly occupied our attention thus far, and, with your permission, will glance briefly at a few other matters.

One of the important objects which the Council of the Association has been greatly interested in promoting during the past ten or twelve years, has been the establishment and maintenance of the Ontario Veterinary College. This institution, under the able management of the Principal, Professor Smith, has been attended by the most gratifying success. Since the opening of the College, more than one hundred students have passed successful examinations within its walls, have obtained the diploma of the Association authorising them to practise the veterinary art, and are now distributed over the Province at different points, where, in most cases, they are earning handsome incomes from the profession they have acquired, while their services are of great benefit to the owners of valuable domestic animals. This important boon to the farmers and stock owners of Canada has been obtained at the very inconsiderable outlay, on the part of the Association, of only about \$350 per annum. The College has now reached a stage of maturity at which it may probably be a wise policy to give it more liberal pecuniary support, and thus increase its efficiency and extend its usefulness.

The finances of the Association, I am happy to be able to inform you, are in a prosperous condition. We commenced the year with a balance in hand of. \$11,320 64

Amount received since that date.....	2,162 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,482 64
Amount paid out since Jan. 1st, 1874 ...	3,736 00
	<hr/>
Balance in hand Sept. 1st, 1874.....	\$9,746 64

This does not include the Government grant for the present year, nor the receipts in connection with the exhibition now in progress, which make the amount on hand at the opening of this exhibition over \$20,000. This is certainly a satisfactory state of the exchequer, and one which fully warrants the Association in offering a liberal list of premiums. The Government acts wisely in appropriating a certain amount annually from the public funds in support of this Association and the county and township Agricultural Societies of the Province. The money, as a matter of fact, belongs in great part to the farmers themselves, and so long as they approve of this disposition of a part of the Provincial funds, the Government will be fully sustained in continuing the appropriation.

In regard to the Denison matter, the sum originally decided by the Court of Chancery to be due the Association, in February, 1871, was \$14,897.61. Of this amount there has been paid up to the present time, the sum of \$11,311.30. There is now due, including interest, the sum of \$5,866, and there is every prospect that this balance will be fully paid off at an early date.

During the year of my presidency of this Association, the Government of this Province has opened the Ontario School of Agriculture, and the Dominion Government has been actively engaged in negotiations with a view to a new Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. The Provincial School of Agriculture is located at Guelph, and commenced operations in May last with about thirty students. Although some unforeseen circumstances have interfered with its thorough efficiency at the outset, it is to be hoped that these will be overcome in due time, and, situated as it is, in the centre of one of the best agricultural districts in the Province, there is every prospect of the institution becoming a great and permanent benefit to the farming interest. The new Treaty of Reciprocity is as yet only in the formative process, and awaits the action of those legislative and executive bodies which have a voice in its negotiation and ratification. Meantime, its proposed terms are undergoing that ordeal of criticism to which all public measures are subjected in free countries like our own. That the general welfare of the country, and in particular the agricultural interest, will be promoted by a fair treaty of reciprocity, there can be no doubt, and in all discussions on this subject, it ought to be borne in mind that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object of all wise legislation. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to frame a treaty which will not affect some individual and local interests unfavourably; but the question involves the general prosperity of our country, and surely that will be best secured by an open market between Canada and the United States. Hence, the prospect of renewed reciprocity should be hailed with pleasure by the people at large, and by none more heartily than by the farmers of our land.

It is gratifying to observe the signs and tokens of national prosperity which present themselves on every hand. Lines of railroad are being projected and built in all directions. Vast sums of money are being expended on canal, harbour, and other public improvements. Almost every village has its telegraph office. Our educational institutions are multiplying. Manufacturing is being carried on to an extent which augurs well for the country's advancement. New sections of the province, such as the district of Algoma, are being opened up, and beginning to contribute their vast mineral, fishery, and lumber resources to our markets and revenue. Our population has been receiving unusual accessions of late from immigration, owing to peculiar circumstances which have been at work in the Old Country, and the probability is that we shall continue to receive a considerable influx of settlers, composed largely of the agricultural class. To keep pace with the general prosperity, and to provide food for our increasing population, we must continue to improve in our farm practice. As land and labour increase in cost, there must be better farming in order to make agriculture pay. In the past, there has been a too exclusive culture of grain, until land, once highly fertile, has become impoverished. A rotation of crops is needed to correct this evil. Grass and roots must alternate with grain, if the production of the soil is to be maintained. The improvement of stock is an object that requires to be kept steadily in view. It costs no more to rear a well-bred animal than a common one; in most cases it costs less, and the profits in the end are far larger. In view of the many obvious advantages which accrue from keeping choice breeds of stock, is it not strange that so many farmers continue to raise inferior kinds? It is still only the few who have gone into the keeping of improved varieties of farm animals. Underdraining is another greatly needed branch of agricultural improvement. Large stretches of land are unproductive, and many districts of country are malarious, through neglect of drainage.



Earlier and better crops could be obtained on most farms if they were but drained. Under the provincial statute, township councils have it in their power to promote this important improvement, and if the municipalities were to bestir themselves, individuals would be encouraged to do something. In many cases the drainage of particular farms depends on a system of drains which must be established by a municipality before individual enterprise can accomplish much. Local agricultural societies can do great good by bringing their influence to bear in localities where municipal action requires to be taken to secure this great public improvement.

The progress of dairying in certain parts of the Province is a matter of congratulation. It is not, however, to be supposed that these districts have a monopoly of advantages for carrying on this branch of farming. In view of the fine market for cheese, and the increasing price of butter, it were well that more attention should be paid to dairy products. The testimony of those who live in those neighbourhoods where this interest now flourishes, goes to prove the wisdom of the course just recommended. This branch of farming suggests the subject of soiling cattle. Liable as we are almost uniformly to the prevalence of drought at some period of the summer, it is essential to the milk supply that there should be some resource when the pastures fail. This is to be found in those green forage plants which are to be seen flourishing in the greatest luxuriance amid the heat of midsummer. Foremost among these is Indian corn, a plant which, in its uses as a green fodder, is one of the greatest boons bestowed by an indulgent Providence on the inhabitants of this continent, to say nothing of its uses as a grain and an article of human food. Besides the special value of green forage for milch cows, it is contended by those who have experimented on the subject, that cattle, and indeed stock of all kinds, can be kept much more economically and in better condition on cut green food in summer than by pasturage. Rye, oats, vetches, and corn, in sufficient quantities to support the stock of a farm, can be grown on a much smaller area than is necessary to afford a run of pasturage; and until the setting in of frost, a constant supply of such food can be had, besides which, large quantities may be cut and cured for winter use instead of hay.

It is believed by competent judges that the summer droughts, just adverted to, are largely the result of a too sweeping destruction of our forests. Want of trees makes the Great Sahara the desert it is, and along the line of the Suez Canal, where trees have been planted, productiveness is beginning to show itself. Whatever may be the connection between the forests and rainfall of a country, it is quite certain that in this climate we need trees as shelter for buildings, animals and crops, and, moreover, that it is high time we should begin to think of our future timber supply. Hence it is plain that tree planting should be encouraged in every possible way. Among other means of promoting this object, would it not be well that our Provincial, County, and Township Agricultural Societies should offer premiums for the largest areas planted with trees, and for the most thrifty-looking plantations? Many farmers have so stripped their farms of timber that they are obliged to buy firewood. Our numerous railroads cause immense consumption of wood, and help to threaten us with a speedy dearth of timber. In view of the importance of this subject, it might be advisable for this Association to offer a premium for the best essay on tree-planting, its importance, and the best methods of doing it.

The desirableness of more attention to fruit culture is a topic well worthy of being introduced on an occasion like this. It has been amply demonstrated that this is one of the finest fruit countrys in the world, and that our climate will not only ripen the hardier fruits, but will give us the luscious grape and other choice fruits in perfection. Much, however, needs to be done in the way of diffusing information on this subject. Our country is extensive, the varieties that suit one locality are unfit for another, and modes of culture that succeed in one place will fail in another. The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is doing a good work in gathering up, and embodying in its reports, a great body of useful facts bearing on these points, and it is to be hoped that its endeavours will be warmly seconded by all who take an interest in the development of the fruit resources of our noble Province.

While there are various crops which it is desirable to have introduced or grown more extensively, there is one crop which the public good requires to be discontinued altogether. I refer to the weed crop. It is the costliest crop we raise. It is the heaviest tax that oppresses the farmer. The enormity of this crop is a crying evil, a nuisance loudly calling for abatement. One weed especially, the Canada thistle, is becoming a wide-spread curse. Our highways and railroads are for miles great seed-beds of this terrible weed, and each summer

light, downy seeds diffuse themselves over a yet wider area, borne on the wings of every passing breeze. It is easy to ridicule well-meant legislative attempts to get rid of this pest, but it is absolutely certain that unless we combine, with unanimous vigour, to give effect to some means of extirpation, the evil will virtually get beyond control. Already, many farmers who have toiled hard to keep their own places clean, are well nigh discouraged, because of the slipshod negligence of their neighbours, and it seems of little use to do anything, unless there is a general co-operation in the work. A wolf, bear, or sheep-killing dog, will rouse a whole township to the work of extirpation, and is there not in many localities far greater cause for a public awakening to the less romantic and exciting, but more needed, destruction of a vegetable pest, which is ravaging our crops and literally taking possession of our farms? One well tilled hoed crop or two years' summer fallowing, will effectually clear out the Canada thistle, and neighbouring farmers cannot too soon combine for its utter extermination.

There is yet another subject of present interest, which I desire to mention before closing this address. I refer to Fish Culture, or "Fish Farming," as it was termed in the heading of an interesting article which appeared in "The Field" department of *The Canada Farmer*, not long since. Our agricultural and other journals do well to call public attention to this matter. A few years ago, our creeks, rivers, ponds and lakes teemed with fish. From various causes—chiefly neglect of nature's laws of reproduction and increase—all this is changed, so that where there was once excellent fishing, now there is none. Means are being taken very effectively in Britain and the United States to re-stock the exhausted waters with their finny population, and you are all familiar with the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Wilmot, of Newcastle, to bring about similar results in this country. But what I have mainly in view, in the introduction of this topic, is not so much governmental action in re-stocking public waters as individual enterprise, in turning to good account springs, creeks and lakes, privately owned. Great attention is now being turned to this matter in the United States, and many farmers, whose places are suited to the purpose, are making it their business to raise fish for the market, precisely as others do flesh and fowl. Artificial propagation of fish can be cheaply and readily carried on, and the rapid growth of young fry, fed on the same principles as farm stock reared on land, renders the business as fairly remunerative as the production of other kinds of human food. I beg to suggest that to stimulate effort in this direction, premiums be offered by this Association for fish of artificial propagation. No country is better suited than this from its abundant water supply, for going successfully into this branch of rural industry.

In concluding these remarks, and retiring from the post of honour to which you elected me in February last, my best thanks are due, and are hereby rendered to my colleagues, for the uniform kindness and courtesy they have shown me during my term of office. While painfully conscious that its duties have been but very imperfectly performed by me, I can truly say, that this has not been from want of interest in the Association, or lack of desire to promote its prosperity and usefulness. It will ever be one of the proudest reflections of my life, that I had the high distinction of occupying the chair I am about soon to vacate; and, gentlemen, in retiring, permit me to express my best wishes for your future welfare and success, both as individuals and as an Association.

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# APPENDIX TO REPORT

## OF THE

# Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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## APPENDIX (C).

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REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO,  
AND ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

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ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, September 26th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you, herewith, in compliance with section 24, of the Agriculture and Arts Act, a copy of the Report of the Executive Committee, and of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Association, held in the City of Toronto, on the 23rd instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. EDWARDS,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

The Hon. Archibald McKellar,  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts,  
Province of Ontario.

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ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

City of TORONTO, September 23rd, 1874.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held at the Agricultural Hall, this evening, at seven o'clock—the President, James Young, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

Delegates from the following Institutes presented their credentials, which were approved :

AURORA—Rev. G. Bruce.

AYR—John G. Watson, Esq.

BRIGHTON—Peter Begg, Esq.

CLINTON—Edmund Holmes, and A. S. Fisher, Esqs.

ELORA—Rev. C. E. Thomson.

GALT—James Young, M.P., and Richard Blain, Esqs.



GUELPH—David McCrae and John Inglis, Esqs.  
 HESPELER—J. E. Bennett, Esq.  
 LONDON—John Maybank, Esq.  
 MEAFORD—W. D. Harvy, Esq.  
 MITCHELL—F. Butcher, Esq.  
 MOUNT FOREST—Eli Poole, Esq.  
 NEWMARKET—E Jackson, and J. A. Bastedo, Esqs.  
 NIAGARA—John A. Clement, Esq.  
 PARIS—James Reith, and John Allan, Esqs.  
 PETERBOROUGH—Wm. Helm, and Wm. Johnston, Esqs.  
 PRESTON—Otto Klotz, and Abraham Bauman, Esqs.  
 RICHMOND HILL—Isaac Crosby, and W. H. Sanderson, Esqs.  
 THOROLD—D. Sharp, Esq.  
 TORONTO—M. Sweetnam, and Thos. Davison, Esqs.  
 WHITBY—John E. Farewell, and D. Ormiston, Esqs.  
 WATERDOWN—James B. Hay, Esq.  
 WOODSTOCK—Thos. H. Parker, and Robert Stark, Esqs.

The President congratulated the meeting on the large number of members that were present; on the progress made by the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province during the last few years; and on the large number of youths who had embraced the opportunities provided by the establishment of evening classes for improving their education. He trusted that an increased interest would be manifested in evening class instruction; called attention to the changes proposed in the Agricultural and Arts Act: and called upon the Secretary, who then read the report of the Executive Committee.

Mr. E. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Peter Begg—"That the Report just read be received and adopted." Carried.

Mr. McCrae asked for statements from the Institutes, respecting the methods adopted by them, in the conducting of their several Evening Classes: to which replies were given by the Delegates from Ayr, Galt, London, Peterborough, Preston, Toronto, Whitby, and Woodstock—eliciting thereby a good deal of useful information.

Mr. Sweetnam moved, seconded by Mr. Davison—"That in view of the important educational advantages conferred upon the pupils (composed largely of young men engaged in mechanical and other employments) attending the *Evening Classes* of the Mechanics' Institutes in the Province of Ontario, this Association respectfully recommend to the Ontario Government that to such Institutes as shall in other respects meet the requirements of the Statute entitling them to receive \$400 per annum, the annual grant be increased over and above that sum to such Mechanics' Institutes as shall have in operation during at least five months in each year Evening Classes in which instruction is given, by competent Teachers, in the following subjects, namely: Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Mensuration, Free-hand, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, as follows, viz: \$50 for each fifty pupils over and above the first two hundred; that is to say, if the number of pupils reach 250 the sum of \$450; 300 pupils, \$500; 360 pupils, \$550; and in the same proportion for each additional fifty pupils." Carried.

Nominations for Office-bearers for the ensuing year were then made, *visu voce*, from which the following gentlemen were duly elected:

*President*—James Young, Esq. M.P., Galt.

*Vice-President*—Matthew Sweetnam, Esq., Toronto.

*Secretary-Treasurer*—William Edwards, Esq., Toronto.

*Executive Committee*—David McCrae, Esq., Guelph; Otto Klotz, Esq., Preston; Peter Begg, Esq., Brighton; and D. Ormiston, Esq., Whitby.

Mr. Jackson moved, seconded by Mr. Begg—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the retiring Office-bearers, for the efficient manner in which they have attended to the business of the Association for the past year." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. EDWARDS,

*Secretary.*



## SIXTH REPORT.

In presenting their Sixth Annual Report, the Executive Committee take the opportunity of again congratulating the Association, on the continued prosperity and usefulness of the larger proportion of the Affiliated Mechanics' Institutes.

During the past year six Institutes received Legislative Grants, which did not apply for any in 1872, namely :—Ayr, Berlin, Strathroy, Simcoe, Aurora, and Uxbridge—the two latter obtaining grants for the first time ; while nine Institutes which received grants in 1872, did not apply for any in 1873, and two subscribing Institutes have not yet renewed—thus leaving thirty-nine Institutes affiliated for 1873, against forty-four for 1872.

For the current year, 1874, sixteen Institutes have already applied for grants, of which two—Durham and Harriston—appear as applicants for the first time ; but as the applications for grants under the Statute are received by the Government up to the 1st of December in each year, a complete list for 1874 cannot be given in this Report.

The following list shows the number of Institutes affiliated with this Association during the past and previous year, and to what extent they have availed themselves of the Government Grant for each year—this being a continuation of the complete list given in the last Annual Report :—

## INSTITUTES RECEIVING GRANTS.

Name.	1872.	1873.
Aurora Mechanics' Institute .....		\$200 00
Ayr " " .....		124 00
Barrie " " .....	\$400 00	200 00
Berlin " " .....		234 72
Bowmanville " " .....	400 00	
*Bradford " " .....		
Brantford " " .....	244 38	400 00
Brampton " " .....	120 00	200 00
Brighton " " .....	137 28	148 00
*Chatham " " .....		
Clinton " " .....	400 00	400 00
Collingwood " " .....	206 84	200 00
Columbus " " .....	116 00	
Dundas " " .....	400 00	400 00
Durham " " .....		
Elora " " .....	400 00	300 00
Grimsby " " .....	400 00	90 00
Galt " " .....	400 00	400 00
Greenwood " " .....	70 00	
Guelph " " .....	134 34	
Hamilton " " .....	400 00	400 00
Harriston " " .....		
Hespeler " " .....	400 00	200 00
*Ingersoll " " .....		
Kincardine " " .....	210 50	169 20
*Kingston " " .....		
London " " .....	400 00	300 00
Meaford " " .....	200 00	150 00
*Merrickville " " .....		
Mitchell " " .....		
Milton " " .....	300 42	400 00
Mt. Forest " " .....	198 80	400 00
Newmarket " " .....	200 00	80 00

\* Names of Institutes thus marked have been affiliated with the Association for one or more years previous to 1872. See complete list in the Annual Report of September, 1873.

Name.	1872.	1873.
Niagara Mechanics' Institute .....	400 00	265 30
Norwood " " .....	233 30	100 00
*Oshawa " " .....		
Owen Sound " " .....	200 00	
Port Perry " " .....	400 00	
Paris " " .....	200 00	200 00
Port Elgin " " .....	126 40	146 00
Peterborough " " .....	400 00	400 00
Preston " " .....	400 09	400 00
*Renfrew " " .....		
Richmond Hill " " .....	73 50	325 74
Seaforth " " .....	100 00	
Schomberg " " .....		400 00
*Strathroy " " .....		
Streetsville " " .....	400 00	
Smith's Falls " " .....	100 00	200 00
Simeoe " " .....		400 00
Stratford " " .....	154 30	302 00
St. Catharines " " .....	400 00	400 00
St. Mary's " " .....	400 00	400 00
Toronto " " .....	400 00	400 00
Thorold " " .....	200 00	400 00
Uxbridge " " .....		200 00
*Vittoria " " .....		
Waterdown " " .....	80 00	
Whitby " " .....	200 00	400 00
Woodstock " " .....	400 00	400 00
Totals .....	\$11,405 96	\$11,134 96

At the last Annual Meeting, held in the City of London, in accordance with the Statute, a simplified scheme for awarding prizes to Mechanics' Institutes' Evening Classes, was submitted for your consideration, and, with slight modification, was adopted. The Programme of Studies, Rules for Examination and for awarding the Prizes, and forms of Certificates for returning the results of Examinations, were communicated to the several Institutes. The number which availed themselves of the prizes offered was eleven—just one-fourth of the whole number of Institutes connected with the Association; not so many as was anticipated by your Committee, but still very encouraging for a beginning.

The average attendance of pupils at the eleven Institutes, per evening of meeting, was 350; the average number of teaching nights, per Institute, was 34. The subjects studied comprised all laid down in the Programme, except "Principles of, and Practical Mechanics." In addition to the subjects named, however, the Toronto Institute formed classes for the study of the French Language, Phonography and Wax Flower Making—the latter class being exclusively for ladies. Your Committee are pleased to learn that in some of the Institutes the classes are open to both sexes, and it is to be hoped that hereafter the ladies will avail themselves more largely of this advantageous means of instruction and improvement.

\* Names of Institutes thus marked have been affiliated with the Association for one or more years previous to 1872. See complete list in the Annual Report of September, 1873.

The following Table shows the several results of the Classes of the different Institutes, held last Season.

No.	Name of Institute.	Class Opened.	Average Teaching Attendance.	Nos. of the Classes of Subjects taught.	1st Prize Winners.	2nd Prize Winners.	3rd Prize Winners.
1	Ayr .....	January, 1874.	14	Nos. I, II and III.	Michael Robson .....	Ebenezer Laiton .....	Warren Miller.
2	Dundas .....	November, 1873.	12	do I and III.	Samuel Howe .....	Richard Ogg .....	James Scott.
3	Galt .....	do .....	15	do I, II, III and VI.	Thomas McMorris .....	George Robson .....	Charles Turnbull.
4	Hespeler .....	do .....	30	do I, II and III.	John Hammett .....	Peter Jardine .....	Jepemiah Keffer.
5	Kincardine .....	do .....	14	do I and II.	Duncan Menzies .....	Albert Trollope .....	Boyer McDonald.
6	London .....	October, 1873.	43	I, III, V, VI & VII.	Walter H. Morgan .....	Arthur Balkwill .....	Bernard McEann.
7	Peterborough .....	do .....	25	Nos. I, II, III, and VII.	C. J. Leonard .....	F. E. Bell .....	W. H. Proutie.
8	Preston .....	January, 1874.	22	No. III.	Charles Winter .....	Frederick Bittmann .....	Francis Winter.
9	Toronto .....	October, 1873.	134	I, II, III, VI and VII.	A. E. Goldsmith .....	G. H. Coe .....	W. Delaney.
10	Whitby .....	do .....	18	Nos. I, II, III and VI.	J. F. Madill .....	John McGillicray .....	J. F. Gibson.
11	Woodstock .....	November, 1873.	23	do I, II, and III.	Robt. C. Campbell .....	Samuel Woodroffe .....	Richard Darby.
Totals.....			350	374	I, II, III, V, VI, VII.		



The Committee beg to congratulate the successful scholars who obtained the Association's prizes, and earnestly hope that the classes during the coming winter months will be more generally established by the various affiliated Institutes, and that the Association prizes will be still more warmly competed for, and as satisfactorily awarded.

During the Legislative recess, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, the Hon. A. McKellar, has caused to be prepared a draft of a Bill to amend and consolidate the Agricultural and Arts Act and its several amendments, under which this and similar Associations are incorporated, with a view to its simplification and greater efficiency. The draft has been printed and sent to the various Societies and Associations interested, with a request that suggestions for any further amendments or changes thereto may be sent to the Department before the first of November next.

The Bill as prepared, makes no change in the working of this organization — the Associated Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario; and the only change applicable to Mechanics' Institutes individually are, 1st, that affidavits and applications for the Government grants must be sent in by the 1st November, instead of the 1st of December, in each year; and, 2nd, that all Institutes receiving grants must terminate their business year on the 1st day of May in each and every year. The first change is necessary for the convenience of the Department, in the preparation of the sums required to be placed in the estimates; and the second is a most desirable change, for the following reasons: 1st, the lecture and class season, and the busiest reading season, are closed by the first of April, thus affording the Directors of each Institute ample time to prepare a complete report of the year's operations for their annual meeting; 2nd, the copies of reports sent to the Department, as required by the statute, not later than the 1st of July, will cover uniform periods of time, and enable the Department to make a proper analysis and comparison of work done by the several Institutes, as also the more readily to ascertain whether the Agricultural and Arts' Act has been complied with. There are two changes, however, which we think should be made in the old Act. In 1872 the Government grant was restricted to "cities, towns and incorporated villages;" we see no sufficient reason why unincorporated villages (some of which are quite important) should not be placed in an equally favourable position, provided they raise the necessary amount to entitle them to the Government grant, and comply with the other terms of the law. We are also of opinion that it would be well to amend sub-section 3 of clause 62, by providing that the representatives of each Institute at the annual meeting of this Association shall be the President and *Secretary* (instead of the President and Vice-President), or any two other *members* (instead of *officers*) whom each Institute may appoint. Your Committee recommend that the President and Secretary be instructed to bring these amendments under the notice of the Commissioner of Agriculture as early as possible.

Only four Institutes are in arrears to the Association for the statutory five per cent. on the Legislative grants for 1873, amounting to \$42.50.

The Treasurer's detailed statement shows total receipts for the past year, including the balance in hand previous year, of \$1,320.35; total expenditure, \$409.85; the balance in hand, \$910.50; with the balances due by Institutes as above mentioned, and the per-centages on all but four of the grants for 1874 yet to be paid in.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES YOUNG, *President*.  
WM. EDWARDS, *Secretary*.

TORONTO, September 23d, 1874.

## TREASURER'S DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

*For the Year ending September 23rd, 1874.*

1873.	RECEIPTS.	\$	c.
September 24.—To balance in hand .....		651	40
" 26.—To Waterdown Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on Grant for 1872 .....		4	00
" 26.—St Mary's .....		20	00
" 26.—To Whitby .....		10	00



1873.				\$	c.
September	26.—To Stratford Mechanics' Institute, 5 per cent. on Grant for	1873	15	10	
"	30.—Norwood	"	1872	11	66
October	29.—Streetsville	"	"	20	00
November	14.—Brampton	"	"	6	00
"	21.—Port Perry	"	"	20	00
"	21.—Strathroy	"	1873	20	00
December	3.—Seaforth	"	1872	5	00
"	13.—Collingwood, for "Bookseller"	"	"	1	50
"	22.—Grimsby Mechanics' Institute	"	1873	4	00
"	26.—Milton	"	"	20	00
"	31.—Richmond Hill	"	"	16	29
1874.					
January	3.—Meaford	"	1872	10	00
"	17.—Hespeler	"	1873	10	00
"	26.—Thorold	"	"	20	00
"	29.—Clinton	"	"	20	00
February	3.—Ayr	"	"	6	20
"	17.—Peterborough	"	"	20	00
April	28.—Collingwood	"	"	10	00
May	9.—Preston	"	"	20	00
"	11.—Dundas	"	"	20	00
"	14.—Brantford	"	"	20	00
June	1.—Brighton	"	"	7	50
"	8.—Hamilton	"	"	20	00
"	10.—Kincardine	"	"	8	00
"	13.—London	"	"	15	00
"	17.—Woodstock	"	"	20	00
"	17.—Niagara	"	"	13	26
"	24.—Port Elgin	"	"	7	30
"	27.—St. Catharines	"	"	20	00
"	29.—Uxbridge	"	"	10	00
"	29.—Newmarket	"	"	4	00
"	30.—Aurora	"	"	10	00
July	3.—Whitby	"	"	20	00
"	4.—Berlin	"	"	11	14
August	8.—Toronto	"	"	20	00
September	3.—Elora	"	"	15	00
"	7.—Paris	"	1874	20	00
"	7.—Galt	"	"	20	00
"	7.—Brantford	"	"	20	00
"	8.—Toronto	"	"	20	00
"	9.—Brampton	"	1873	10	00
"	10.—Smith's Falls	"	1874	7	50
"	15.—Simcoe	"	1873	20	00
"	19.—Mount Forest	"	"	20	00

\$1,320 35

## EXPENDITURE.

By Expenses of Office-bearers attending Meetings of Executive Committee, &c.....	25	75
Printing Reports, Circulars, Class Programmes, &c.....	43	50
Postage, Stationery, &c.....	9	00
Six copies of the "Bookseller" for 1874.....	10	80
Prizes to Evening Classes of Peterboro' Mechanics' Institute.....	20	00
" " Dundas Mechanics' Institute.....	20	00
" " Hespeler ".....	20	00
" " Galt ".....	20	00

			\$	cts
By Prizes to Ayr Mechanics' Institute .....			20	00
" " Preston .....			20	00
" " Woodstock .....			20	00
" " London .....			20	00
" " Kincardine .....			20	00
" " Whitby .....			20	00
" " Toronto .....			20	00
" Commission on Money Orders to eight Institutes.....			00	80
" Secretary-Treasurer's Remuneration for the year .....			100	00
" Balance on hand .....			910	50
			<hr/> \$1,320 35	

WM. EDWARDS,  
*Secy.-Treasurer.*

NOTE. —The Meaford Institute 5 per cent. for 1873, and the Mitchell Institute 5 per cent. for 1874, were received too late to enter in the above account.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR AWARDING PRIZES TO THE EVENING CLASSES OF AFFILIATED MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

1. The Association of Mechanics' Instittutes will award three prizes of the value of \$10, \$6 and \$4 respectively, to any Mechanics' Institute establishing an Evening Class or Classes with an average attendance of not less than twelve members, and of not less than twenty-five instruction meetings on separate evenings. The prizes to be awarded as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd for general proficiency in one or more of the classes of subjects named in the programme of studies.

2. These prizes are open to all members of affiliated Institutes, who are not students of any College, Graduates or Under-graduates of any University, certified School Teachers, or who are not following any of the learned professions.

3. The subjects for study and examination are as follows:—

- I. ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.
- II. ARITHMETIC, GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.
- III. PEMMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING.
- IV. PRINCIPLES OF, AND PRACTICAL MECHANICS.
- V. CHEMISTRY.
- VI. GEOMETRICAL AND DECORATIVE DRAWING.
- VII. FREEHAND DRAWING.

#### LOCAL COMMITTEES.

4. The Directors of affiliated Institutes desirous of co-operating with the Provincial Association, in promoting the education of their members, by means of Evening Class instruction, are invited to form a Special Committee to manage the Class or Classes and arrange for awarding the prizes. The Local Committee must consist of not less than three members, and should be composed of persons who will give their time and earnest attention to the work.

5. The examination of the Classes must be concluded by the first week in May, and the returns as required by the certificate annexed (see Sec. 8) must be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Provincial Association, not later than the 15th of the same month.

6. The treatises in general use in the Schools and Colleges of Ontario, are recommended as text books, but the Local Committee may adopt any other suitable books. In awarding the prizes, real knowledge, however, or wherever acquired, should be accepted, and the exposition of a subject in the candidate's own words preferred.

7. The Local Committee may either award the prizes in money or otherwise, but they must be of the value of \$10, \$6, and \$4 respectively.

8. Before obtaining the Prize money, the President and Secretary of the Institute, or the members of the Local Committee, must make the following certificate:—

" We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Mechanics' Institute of \_\_\_\_\_ established an Evening Class, or Classes, in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ last ; that there was an average attendance of \_\_\_\_\_ scholars ; that they met for instruction on \_\_\_\_\_ separate evenings ; that the \_\_\_\_\_ (*state subjects*) \_\_\_\_\_ classes of subjects in the Programme of Studies (see Sec. 3) were taken up ; and that, after due competition, the Provincial Association's prizes were awarded as follows :

1st Prize.....  
2nd Prize.....  
3rd Prize .....

Signed and Sealed in  
presence of

*President.*

*Secretary.*

9. Upon receipt of the foregoing Certificate, duly signed, sealed and witnessed, the Secretary-Treasurer will transmit the Prize Money, which will be payable to the President of each Institute, or his order.

JAMES YOUNG,

*President.*

WM. EDWARDS,

*Secretary.*

# ANALYSIS

## OF

### REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

#### AURORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	9 90	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	250 95
Members' Subscriptions.....	99 00	Evening Classes.....	50 25
Fees from Pupils.....	5 00	Furnishings, Fuel, Insurance, &c... ..	38 75
Fees from Lectures.....	77 66	Lectures.....	32 55
Rent of Rooms.....	77 66	Association of Mechanics' Institutes.	10 00
Legislative Grant.....	200 00	Miscellaneous .....	82 82
Miscellaneous.....	7 10	Balance in hand.....	11 00
	<hr/> 476 32		<hr/> 476 32

NOTE.—Members 93; library, 326 vols.; Mutual Instruction, 40 pupils, 4 lectures and 3 reunions. Clear assets, \$2,145.00.

#### AYR MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	159 12	Balance due Treasurer.....	3 88
Fees from Pupils.....	6 50	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	139 00
Fees from Lectures.....	141 93	Evening Classes.....	60 00
Donations.....	31 00	Books and Periodicals.....	14 43
Legislative Grant .....	124 00	Insurance .....	12 20
	<hr/> 462 55	Lectures.....	14 00
		Salaries .....	60 00
		Miscellaneous .....	12 19
		Balance in hand.....	146 85
			<hr/> 462 55

#### BRAMPTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	61 54	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	256 21
Members' Subscriptions.....	189 00	Books and Periodicals.....	75 99
Fees from Lectures.....	133 75	Fuel, Light, Stationery, &c.....	43 85
Donations.....	5 00	Reading Room.....	101 50
Legislative Grant .....	200 00	Insurance.....	18 00
Sale of Periodicals, &c .....	21 17	Lectures.....	110 75
Balance due Treasurer.....	25 84	Miscellaneous .....	30 00
	<hr/> 636 30		<hr/> 636 30



NOTE—Members, 200; library, 834 vols.; reading room, 7 newspapers and 13 magazines; 5 lectures on geology and astronomy, and other subjects. Clear assets, \$1,023.00

## BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
balance in hand .....	331 69	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	524 77
Members' Subscriptions .....	217 01	Books and Periodicals.....	120 75
Fees from Lectures and Excursion...	632 86	Fuel, Insurance, Stationery, &c.....	106 21
Rent of Rooms.....	21 00	Lectures and Excursion.....	531 45
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Rent .....	48 00
Miscellaneous.....	82 47	Salaries .....	100 00
		Mechanics' Institute Association....	20 00
		Miscellaneous.....	7 41
		Balance in hand.....	226 44
	1,685 03		1,685 03

NOTE—Members, 156; library, 1,803 vols.; reading room, 15 periodicals, 1 lecture on Manitoba, and 1 Excursion to Niagara Falls. Clear assets, \$2,315.00. A number of valuable books had been added to the library during the past year, and increasing interest was being felt in this important department of the Institution.

## BRIGHTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	3 99	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	164 18
Members' Subscriptions.....	77 00	Books and Periodicals .....	41 08
Fees from Readings and Concert...	84 41	Stationery, Fuel, Insurance, &c.....	16 24
Rent of Room.....	9 00	Reading and Concert.....	5 98
Legislative Grant.....	148 00	Rent of Reading room.....	15 00
		Salaries.....	30 50
		Mechanics' Institute Association...	7 40
		Miscellaneous.....	69
		Balance in hand.....	41 33
	322 40		322 40

NOTE—Members, 80; library, 732 vols.; reading room, 16 periodicals; readings and concert, 7. Clear assets, \$768.00.

## CLINTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	31 59	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant ..	225 76
Members' Subscriptions.....	83 25	Evening classes.....	216 55
Fees from pupils.....	53 91	Books & periodicals .....	54 32
Fees from lecture and concert.....	48 30	Binding, fuel, furnishing, &c.....	109 05
Municipal Council.....	25 00	Lecture and concert.....	16 00
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Mechanics' Institute Association ..	20 00
		Balance in hand.....	37
	642 05		642 05

NOTE.—Members, 210; library, 1,045 vols.; reading room, 32 papers and periodicals, 1 scientific lecture and 1 concert; bookkeeping and penmanship, 11 pupils; arithmetic and mathematics, 20; ornamental drawing, 9; chemistry and natural philosophy, 5. Clear assets, \$1,291.00.

COLLINGWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	244 90	Balance due Treasurer.....	193 64
Donations.....	100 00	Books bought in accordance with	
Rent of room .....	16 00	conditions of Grant.....	224 43
Legislative Grant.....	200 00	Binding, stationery, fuel, &c.....	81 80
Miscellaneous .....	44 64	Furnishing, insurance, &c.....	41 40
Balance due Treasurer.....	182 80	Salaries .....	110 62
		Reading room.....	75 00
		Rent .....	40 00
		Mechanics' Institute Association.....	10 00
		Miscellaneous.....	11 45
	788 34		788 34

NOTE.—Members, 151; library, 1,085 vols.; reading room, 57 periodicals and papers. Clear assets, \$1,208.00. This institute appears to be satisfactorily progressing, and a wider interest felt in its operations. The members have formed a Literary and Scientific Society in connection with the Institute, which has so far proved very successful.

DUNDAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	146 06	Books bought in accordance with	
Members' Subscriptions.....	183 25	conditions of Grant.....	194 01
Fees from Lectures .....	96 45	Evening Classes.....	314 36
Donations .....	75 95	Books, periodicals and papers.....	92 81
Legislative Grant .....	400 00	Association of Mechanics Institutes.	20 00
Miscellaneous .....	31 00	Lectures .....	76 60
		Rent, insurance, salaries, &c.....	183 70
		Balance in hand.....	57 23
	932 71		932 71

NOTE.—The Institute consists of 175 members; a library of 2,111 vols.; 26 pupils in bookkeeping, penmanship and grammar; 12 in arithmetic and mathematics; 14 in architectural and mechanical drawing; 5 lectures on various subjects, and an annual festival. Clear assets, \$4,777.

DUNVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	113 00	Periodicals .....	57 00
Donations .....	105 00	Stationery, Fuel, &c .....	20 04
Miscellaneous .....	12 10	Furnishings and Insurance.....	45 08
		Salaries .....	38 00
		Miscellaneous .....	9 00
		Balance in hand. ....	60 98
	230 10		230 10

NOTE. Members, 75; library, 591 vols.; reading room, 14 periodicals. Clear assets, \$618.00. This recently organized Institute had received no grant when the foregoing statement was made up, and its prospects for usefulness are of an encouraging character.

## ELORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	21 72	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant .....	400 68
Members' Subscriptions.....	182 75	Evening classes.....	37 29
Fees from Pupils .....	9 20	Stationery, Postage, Insurance, &c..	16 15
Fees from Lectures .....	68 77	Lectures.....	10 00
Legislative Grant .....	299 25	Association Mechanics' Institutes ..	15 00
Miscellaneous .....	4 43	Salaries .....	90 00
		Rent .....	15 00
		Miscellaneous .....	1 66
		Balance in hand .....	34
	586 12		586 12

Members, 215; library, 1,712 vols.; bookkeeping and penmanship, 12 pupils; arithmetic and mathematics, 6; English grammar and composition, 5; lecture, reading and concert, 1 each. Clear assets, \$1,678.

## FERGUS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	43 50	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	39 50
Donations .....	20 00	Periodicals .....	3 00
		Fuel and Light.....	2 00
		Balance in hand.....	19 00
	63 50		63 50

NOTE.—Members, 129; library, 646 vols. The Institute has been in an inactive state for some time past, but recently renewed efforts have been made with encouraging results.

## GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand .....	492 78	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant .....	401 98
Members' Subscription .....	250 66	Evening Classes .....	48 75
Fees for Entertainments.....	150 00	Reading-room.....	150 00
Legislative Grant .....	400 00	Books, Insurance, &c.....	95 04
Miscellaneous .....	5 00	Entertainments .....	115 06
		Balance in hand .....	487 61
	1,298 44		1,298 44

NOTE.—The Institute has 137 members ; 6,078 vols. in library ; 24 pupils in grammar, arithmetic and mathematics, and 9 in architectural and mechanical drawing. Clear assets, \$3,237. The library contains an excellent collection of books in the various branches of literature and science, which are extensively read, and the reading room is well supplied with the leading magazines and newspapers, of which the members largely avail themselves. Two concerts were given in aid of the Institute with satisfactory results. On the whole, this Institution appears to be progressively advancing and doing efficiently a good work.

GRIMSBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ ct.
Members' Subscription . . . . .	64 00	Balance due Treasurer . . . . .	8 00
Fees from Lectures . . . . .	91 27	Books bought in accordance with con-	
Legislative Grant . . . . .	90 00	ditions of Grant . . . . .	152 72
Miscellaneous . . . . .	8 50	Lectures . . . . .	28 72
		Rent, Stationery, &c. . . . .	57 25
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	6 26
		Balance in hand . . . . .	00 81
	253 77		253 77

NOTE.—The Institute has 68 members ; 819 vols. in library ; reading-room supplied with 11 periodicals ; had one lecture on British Columbia. Clear assets, \$1,348.

GUELPH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand . . . . .	182 32	Books bought in accordance with con-	
Members' Subscriptions . . . . .	538 25	ditions of Grant . . . . .	298 64
Fees from Lectures . . . . .	45 00	Binding, Stationary, Postage, &c. . . . .	140 90
Legislature Grant for 8172 . . . . .	134 34	Fuel, Light, and Furnishing . . . . .	74 21
Drawn from reserve in Savings' Bank. . . . .	120 00	Salaries . . . . .	479 00
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	16 56
		Balance in hand . . . . .	10 60
	1,019 91		1,019 91

NOTE.—Members, 184 ; library, 2,102 vols. ; reading-room, 15 newspapers, 15 reviews and magazines ; one lecture. Clear assets, \$2,000.

HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand . . . . .	1,950 20	Books bought in accordance with con-	
Members' Subscriptions . . . . .	1,319 91	ditions of Grant . . . . .	601 03
Donations . . . . .	1,135 00	Books, Newspapers and Periodicals . . . . .	250 73
Rent of Rooms . . . . .	537 50	Fuel, Light and water . . . . .	919 08
Rent of Hall . . . . .	2,166 50	Repairs and Furnishings . . . . .	5,690 52
Legislative Grant . . . . .	400 00	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,940 30
Newspapers, Catalogues, &c. . . . .	169 40	Balance in hand . . . . .	47 74
Interest account . . . . .	70 89		
Mortgage account . . . . .	1,700 00		
	9,449 40		9,449 40



NOTE.—Members, 754; library, 4,461 vols. Clear assets, \$28,349. This Institute is reported to be in a very flourishing condition. The large hall has been considerably extended and improved, and the reading-room and library are constantly becoming increasingly attractive and useful.

"Your Directors have much pleasure in again congratulating the members on the continued prosperity of the Institute. For many years past there has been a steady increase in the membership, and they have much pleasure in reporting that, during the past twelvemonths, the number has increased from 680 to 750. They beg to urge the members to exert themselves to still further increase this number, as every additional member's fee will add to the amount which the Directors will have at their disposal for the purchase of books and periodicals. Every member thus profits by an increase in the membership, and as it is believed that the advantages offered by the Institute need only to be known in order to be appreciated, it is hoped that next year will witness a greater increase than any previous one in the number of those participating in these advantages.

Your Directors cannot close this Report without referring to the loss which this Institute as well as the whole city, has sustained by the death of his Honor Judge Logie, the late President of this Institute. That gentleman had, for years past, taken the deepest interest in the charitable and educational institutions of this city, and particularly in our own Institute; and no one would have been more pleased than he, had he lived, to witness the completion of improvements in forwarding which he had taken a very active part. His advice, his assistance and his kindly presence will be missed from many a committee and other meetings, but to none more than to which this report is submitted."

#### KILCARDINE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand .....	17 20	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant .....	52 10
Members' Subscription .....	40 00	Evening Classes .....	26 00
Fees from Lectures .....	33 40	Books and Periodicals .....	71 45
Donations .....	30 39	Reading-room .....	57 69
Legislative Grant (less 5 per cent. for Association of Mechanics' Institutes) .....	160 70	Binding, Stationary, &c. ....	61 45
		Balance in hand .....	12 71
	281 30		281 30

NOTE.—Members, 43; library, 564 vols.; reading-room, 32 periodicals; book keeping, penmanship and arithmetic, 12 pupils; English grammar, composition and elocution, 16; mutual instruction, 23. Clear assets, \$1,112.

#### LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand .....	31 55	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant .....	317 68
Members' Subscription .....	333 30	Evening Classes .....	194 60
Fees from Lectures and Entertainments .....	201 75	Periodicals .....	82 94
Donations .....	119 50	Buildings, Furnishings, Fuel, Light, &c. ....	206 50
Rent of Rooms .....	235 36	Lectures and Entertainments .....	99 42
Legislative Grant .....	300 00	Librarian's Salary .....	70 00
Miscellaneous .....	40 44	Old debt .....	240 25
		Miscellaneous .....	29 51
		Balance in hand .....	21 21
	1,262 11		\$1,262 11

NOTE.—Members, 604 ; library, 1,069 vols. ; book-keeping and penmanship 67 pupils ; arithmetic and mathematics, 67 ; Architectural and mechanical drawing, 60 ; Ornamental drawing, 53 ; chemistry and natural philosophy, 20 ; elocution, 90 ; music, 58 ; mutual instruction, 100. Lectures and readings, 8 ; musical entertainments, 6 ; reading-room, 58 papers and periodicals. Clear assets, \$4,621. The report of this Institution contains pleasing evidence of its beneficial operations ; the classes having been numerously attended, and many of the pupils have felt the benefit of having been connected with them in obtaining situations. The Institution has a valuable collection of specimens in the different departments of natural history, scientifically arranged in 138 cases, which affords much rational enjoyment to visitors, and needful facility to students in those delightful branches of natural science.

## MILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand .....	138 12	Books bought in accordance with con-	
Members' Subscriptions.....	96 15	ditions of Grant.....	464 31
Fees from Pupils.....	33 00	Evening Classes ... ..	106 00
Fees from Lectures.....	66 20	Books and Periodicals .....	50 72
Donations .....	19 92	Furnishing, Insurance, &c.....	38 00
Legislative Grant .....	400 00	Lectures.....	44 25
Miscellaneous .....	22 15	Salaries.....	40 00
		Mechanics' Institutes Association ...	20 00
		Miscellaneous .....	3 53
		Balance in hand .....	8 73
	775 54		775 54

NOTE.—Members, 98 ; library, 1,504 vols. ; reading-room, 21 periodicals ; book-keeping, penmanship and arithmetic, 22 pupils ; music, 19. Three lectures and two concerts during the year. Clear assets, \$2,708. It would appear from the Inspector's report, that this Institute is in a prosperous condition, and progressively increasing in efficiency and usefulness.

## MITCHELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	2 12	Books bought in accordance with	
Members' Subscriptions.....	157 00	conditions of Grant.....	25 20
Fees from Entertainment.....	17 00	Periodicals.....	56 20
Donations.....	55 00	Furnishings, Fuel, &c.....	84 32
Balance due Treasurer .....	83 50	Reading room.....	120 00
		Miscellaneous.....	28 90
	314 62		314 62

NOTE—Members, 151 ; library, 358 vols. ; reading room, 19 papers and periodicals. This Institute has been recently established, and had not at the making of the report participated in the Legislative Grant.

## NEWMARKET MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand .....	23 43	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant .....	99 00
Members' Subscriptions.....	109 00	Books, Binding, Stationery, Postage, &c .....	93 65
Fees from Lectures.....	345 00	Repairs and Insurance.....	26 25
Legislative Grant.....	80 00	Lectures and Entertainments .....	298 73
Miscellaneous .....	12 45	Salaries.....	20 00
		Miscellaneous .....	11 20
		Balance in hand.....	21 05
	569 88		569 88

NOTE—Members, 165 ; library, 735 vols. ; excursion, musical reunion and lectures,  
4. Clear assets, \$934.

## NIAGARA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	35 68	Balance due Treasurer.....	1 40
Fees from Concert.....	52 82	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	286 10
Donations .....	60 00	Books and Periodicals.....	35 00
Legislative Grant.....	265 00	Concert .....	17 97
Balance due Treasurer .....	49 30	Salaries .....	40 00
		Repairs, Furnishing, Insurance, &c..	69 07
		Mechanics' Institutes Association...	13 26
	462 80		462 80

NOTE—Members, 61 ; library, 1,752 vols. ; reading room, 18 periodicals ; 1 concert.

## PARIS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	229 38	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	212 48
Members' Subscriptions.....	137 00	Evening Classes .....	61 25
Donations .....	100 00	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	18 48
Legislative Grant .....	200 00	Furnishing and Insurance.....	53 30
Miscellaneous.....	40 60	Reading room .....	140 60
		Mechanics' Institutes Association..	20 00
		Balance in hand.. .....	200 87
	706 98		706 98

NOTE—Members, 95 ; library, 1,676 vols. ; reading room, 28 papers and periodicals ; book-keeping and penmanship ; 18 pupils ; English grammar and composition, 18. Clear assets, \$2,908.00. The number of members has received a slight diminution during the past year : the demand for books from the library continues good, and the classes commenced the previous year have been sufficiently successful to justify their continuance.



## PETERBORO' MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	151 68	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	446 02
Members' Subscriptions.....	244 25	Evening classes.....	311 60
Fees from Pupils.....	151 25	Books, Binding, &c.....	20 75
Donations.....	102 93	Repairs, Furnishing, Fuel, &c.....	144 11
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Salaries.....	28 00
Town Grant.....	100 00	Reading Room.....	115 32
Interest.....	14 10	Association of Mechanics' Institutes for 1873-4.....	40 00
Miscellaneous.....	70 40	Miscellaneous.....	3 00
		Balance in hand.....	125 81
	1,234 61		1,234 61

NOTE—Members, 238; books in library, 1,370; book-keeping and penmanship, 42 pupils; the same in arithmetic, mathematics, English grammar and composition. Architectural and mechanical drawing, 14; reading room, 42 periodicals and papers. Clear assets, \$2,467.00. The Institute is reported to be in a prosperous condition—well managed; much interest is being felt in the library, which contains many excellent works of reference. The classes have been productive of much good, and an increasing interest is being felt by the public in the efficiency and welfare of the Institution.

## PRESTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	130 92	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	460 40
Members' Subscriptions.....	118 00	Evening classes.....	57 90
Donations.....	226 02	Books and Periodicals.....	65 65
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Furnishings, Fuel, Stationery, &c... ..	82 27
Miscellaneous.....	20 39	Reading Room.....	71 87
		Salaries.....	50 00
		Mechanics' Institutes Association....	20 00
		Freight and duty on Books.....	40 84
		Miscellaneous.....	43 72
		Balance in hand.....	2 68
	895 33		895 33

NOTE.—Members, 81; library 1,386 vols.; reading room, 17 periodicals; bookkeeping and penmanship 22 pupils; arithmetic and mathematics, 20; free hand drawing, 19. Clear assets, \$1,772.00.

"In this age of books, where volumes innumerable crowd around us crying, 'come read us;' where Arts and Sciences besiege us like armies, many may be puzzled to know WHAT to read. Good sense, however, will be the best assistant to decide in such a dilemma; good sense will teach man that he is not called upon to know everything, but only that which he professes to know, and that therefore he should first learn all that belongs to his profession or calling, and learn it well; and that after having accomplished that, he may be as discursive as he pleases, and take a general survey of the wide field of intelligence, which indeed is a kind of secondary duty as it corroborates the professional information. The very name of the Institute defines its chief object, and therefore, a good selection of works on Architecture,



Manufacture, Mechanics, Agriculture, Horticulture, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Natural History, Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, History, and kindred subjects were deemed the first and most requisite to commence with, thus rather endeavour to cultivate and educate the taste, than to flatter an uncultivated taste for reading. Following that principle, the books purchased during the first two years were principally of the kind required to meet the immediate wants of the Mechanic, the Artisan, the Horticulturist, and the Agriculturist; while during the third year a fair supply of Biographies, Travels, General Literature, Poetry, Drama and Standard Novels has been procured, thus combining the useful with the ornamental, the study, with entertainments and diversion, and it is sincerely to be hoped that especially the Youths of Preston will greatly profit by that Library. The Reading Room, which is well furnished with periodicals, as also the Library, are both open to the public every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at the Engine House."

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	71 75	Balance due Treasurer .....	18 90
Fees from Entertainments.....	59 75	Books bought in accordance with	
Legislative Grant .....	325 74	conditions of Grant.....	325 74
Rent of Piano.....	21 50	Books and Periodicals.....	43 00
Miscellaneous .....	4 90	Rent, Fuel, Stationery, Postage, &c.	62 50
Balance due Treasurer .....	56 04	Furnishings, Insurance, &c.....	35 00
		Entertainments .....	16 50
		Salaries.....	13 00
		Rent of Piano.....	25 00
	539 64		539 64

NOTE.—Members, 73; library, 853 vols.; reading room, 15 magazines and reviews; entertainments, 2. Clear assets, \$1,093.00.

SCHOMBERG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	21 80	Books bought in accordance with	
Members' Subscriptions.....	20 00	conditions of Grant.....	29 10
Fees from Entertainments.....	174 15	Furnishings, Fuel, &c .....	89 85
		Entertainments.....	24 55
		Balance in hand.....	72 45
	215 95		215 95

NOTE.—Members, 40; library, 35 vols.; 3 reunions and 1 concert. Clear assets, \$116.00.

SMITH'S FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	50 10	Books bought in accordance with	
Members' Subscriptions .....	74 75	conditions of Grant .....	200 30
Fees from Lectures.....	28 18	Books and Periodicals .....	8 00
Legislative Grant .....	200 00	Salaries .....	25 00
Miscellaneous .....	1 75	Association Mechanics' Institutes..	10 00
	354 78	Balance in hand .....	11 48
			354 78

NOTE.—Members, 72 ; library, 1,930 vols. ; 2 readings. Clear assets, \$2,678.00. The library of the Institute is reported to be doing a good work, the books being well selected, comprising many works of standard excellence.

## ST. CATHARINES MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	4 99	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	574 18
Members' Subscriptions.....	463 71	Repairs, Insurance, Fuel, &c.....	173 99
Rents of Rooms.....	47 75	Salaries.....	79 55
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Mechanics' Institutes Association....	20 00
Miscellaneous.....	1 96	Miscellaneous.....	17 60
		Balance in hand.....	53 09
	918 41		918 41

NOTE.—Members, 192 ; library, 3,371 volumes. Clear assets, \$2,583.

## ST. MARY'S MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	181 00	Balance due Treasurer.....	32 90
Fees from Lectures.....	13 25	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	342 55
Donations.....	150 00	Periodicals.....	41 10
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Binding, Stationery, Postage, Fuel, Light, Furnishing.....	132 08
Miscellaneous.....	20 00	Salaries.....	155 00
Balance due Treasurer.....	62 12	Reading Room.....	70 60
		Association Mechanics' Institutes...	20 00
		Miscellaneous.....	32 14
	826 37		826 37

NOTE.—Members, 181 ; library, 1,754 vols. ; reading room, 12 newspapers ; 3 magazines ; 1 lecture, and 1 concert. Clear assets, \$1,720.

## STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	331 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	551 82
Fees from Lectures.....	226 60	Books and Periodicals.....	100 20
Donations.....	200 00	Stationery, Fuel, Postage, &c.....	75 05
Rent.....	72 00	Furnishing and Insurance.....	174 50
Balance of Appropriation.....	50 99	Lectures.....	78 40
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Salaries.....	157 50
Miscellaneous.....	25 31	Reading Room.....	202 00
Balance due Treasurer.....	99 01	Miscellaneous.....	65 44
	1,404 91		1,404 91

NOTE—Members, 341; library, 638 vols.; reading room, 22 newspapers; 18 magazines and reviews; 2 lectures on chemistry, and 12 concerts and readings.

## STREETSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	332 33	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	187 96
Members' Subscriptions.....	42 25	Books and Periodicals.....	29 56
Fees from Lectures.....	14 70	Lectures.....	12 00
		Salaries.....	25 00
		Insurance.....	28 60
		Miscellaneous.....	6 86
		Balance in hand.....	99 30
	389 28		389 28

NOTE—Members, 50; library, 1,342 vols.; reading room, 5 magazines and reviews; 5 lectures. Clear assets, \$2,110.00.

## THOROLD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	154 64	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	604 81
Members' Subscriptions.....	180 00	Books and Periodicals.....	51 50
Fees from Recreations.....	1,152 39	Rent, Insurance, Binding, &c.....	62 00
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Recreations.....	519 78
Miscellaneous.....	37 61	Repaid Loan.....	208 00
		Salaries.....	29 50
		Miscellaneous.....	5 00
		Balance in hand.....	444 05
	1,924 64		1,924 64

NOTE—Members, 180; library, 1,641 vols.; 6,500 vols. were taken out for private reading during the year; the number both of books and readers being steadily increasing. Clear assets, \$3,944.00. The Institute is reported to be in a very prosperous condition, and doing by its library, especially, a large amount of good.

## TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	11,376 49	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	201 00
Members' Subscriptions.....	2,138 65	Evening Classes.....	1,023 21
Fees from Pupils.....	984 10	Books and Periodicals.....	897 79
Fees from Lectures and Entertainments.....	366 57	Binding, Stationery, Postage, &c.....	445 75
Donations.....	110 00	Fuel, Light and Water.....	306 85
Interest.....	688 32	Repairs and Insurance.....	118 26
Discounts.....	180 71	Salaries.....	1,402 50
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Miscellaneous.....	125 39
Rents, Advertisements, Newspapers, &c.....	294 49	Balance in hand.....	12,081 28
	16,539 08		16,539 03

NOTE—Members, 1,064; library, 7,868 vols; reading room, 103 newspapers; 28 magazines; 6 reviews; book-keeping and penmanship, 100 pupils; arithmetic and mathematics, 73; architectural and mechanical drawing, 33; ornamental drawing, 30; French, 11; English grammar and composition, 34; phonography, 30; waxflowers, 7. Two lectures; six readings, and twelve entertainments. Clear asset, \$22,870.00

### UXBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand .....	103 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	251 55
Members' Subscriptions.....	61 00	Evening Classes.....	73 63
Fees for Classes.....	32 50	Books, Binding, &c. ....	97 67
Fees from Entertainments.....	36 55	Repairs, Fuel, &c.....	27 05
Rent of Rooms.....	40 00	Miscellaneous.....	18 25
Legislative Grant.....	200 00	Balance in hand.....	5 40
Miscellaneous.....	50		
	<u>473 55</u>		<u>473 55</u>

Members, 24 life and 54 ordinary; library, 384 vols.; book keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, mathematics, English grammar and composition, 32 pupils; chemistry and natural philosophy, 18; 2 readings and music. Clear assets, \$486. This young Institute appears to have made a successful commencement, and has the promise of much usefulness.

### WATERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand .....	25 02	Binding, Stationery and Postage...	25 02
Members' Subscriptions.....	12 00	Miscellaneous .....	1 15
		Balance in hand.....	10 85
	<u>37 02</u>		<u>37 02</u>

Members, 12; library, 1,185 vols.; reading-room, four magazines and reviews. Clear assets, \$1,410.

### WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	8 15	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant.....	335 10
Members' Subscriptions, &c. ....	320 36	Evening Classes.....	127 50
Fees from Classes.....	64 00	Books and Periodicals .....	75 00
Donations .....	94 00	Binding, Stationery, Fuel, &c.....	37 31
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Salaries .....	144 00
Balance due Treasurer.....	2 40	Reading-room .....	150 00
		Mechanics' Institutes Association....	20 00
	<u>888 91</u>		<u>888 91</u>



Members, 287; library, 2,128 vols.; reading-room, 28 periodicals and papers; book-keeping and penmanship, 26 pupils; arithmetic and mathematics, 32; grammar and composition, 22. Clear assets, \$2,000.

## WHITBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	§ cts.		§ cts.
Balance in hand .....	21 40	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant .....	457 55
Members' Subscriptions.....	95 00	Fuel, Furnishings, Insurance, &c....	193 82
Fees from Pupils.....	118 50	Evening Classes .....	284 33
Fees from Lectures .....	38 00	Books and Periodicals .....	151 66
Rent and Donations .....	63 58	Lectures.....	31 50
Legislative Grant .....	400 00	Salaries .....	63 68
Insurance .....	2200 00	Notes, mortgage, old accounts, &c....	872 65
Miscellaneous.....	61 58	Balance in hand .....	942 87
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2,998 06		2,998 06

Members, 171; library, 702 vols.; reading-room, 11 periodicals; 2 lectures and 1 reunion; book-keeping and penmanship 30 pupils; arithmetic and mathematics, 39; ornamental drawing, 8; architectural and mechanical drawing, 20. Clear assets, \$1,885. This Institute has had the misfortune of recently losing its building and library by fire.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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APPENDIX (D.)

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REPORT OF THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR THE  
YEAR 1874.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT  
OF THE  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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APPENDIX (D).

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REPORT OF THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR THE  
YEAR 1874.\*

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,  
INGERSOLL, 20th Sept., 1874.

Hon. ARCHD. McKELLAR,  
*Commissioner Agriculture and Arts,*  
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in presenting to you, in accordance with the  
“Amended Agricultural and Arts Act,” the report of the “Dairymen's Association of  
Ontario,” for the year 1874, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. HEGLER,  
*Secretary.*

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ANNUAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, AT BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO,  
FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874, BY PROFESSOR BELL, M.A., OF ALBERT UNIVERSITY, BELLE-  
VILLE, ONTARIO.

*Mr. President, and Members of the Dairymen's Association of Ontario:*

When, two years ago, I was honoured for the first time with an invitation to deliver an  
Address before a Dairyman's Convention, the cheese-factory system of this district was in its  
infancy. The number of factories then in operation might almost have been counted on the  
fingers, for, although there were twenty-three factories entered in the Registry Office of the  
County of Hastings, one of these had suspended operations after the first season, and several  
of these on the register had not commenced work, but were making ready for the next spring.

Since that time the movement has thriven and expanded, until, at the close of the past  
season, there were over thirty factories running, four or more are announced as ready to com-  
mence in the ensuing spring, and several more are in agitation, which will likely be ready at

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The Commissioner of Agriculture gladly embraces the opportunity of reproducing some portions  
of this elaborate report, as the subject of which it treats is commanding greater attention, and assuming a  
wider interest every year.

the same time, so that it is no exaggeration to say that in 1874 there will be at least forty factories at work making cheese in the County of Hastings alone. Besides these, there are several factories in the Counties of Prince Edward, Northumberland, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, and others, and round Brockville there is quite an assemblage of cheese factories. Add to these the number of factories in the Western division of the Province, which may be called the nursing mother and head quarters of the dairy interest of Canada, and we may fairly assume that during the present year fully 200 factories will be in operation on this side of the St. Lawrence.

The quantity of cheese shipped from the Belleville station of the Grand Trunk Railway alone, amounts to the large number of 58,714 boxes, containing a net weight of 3,935,112 lbs., which, at the average price of  $11\frac{3}{4}$  cents per lb., represents a value of \$442,760 coming to the farmers of this district for the year's make of cheese. Of this total quantity, Hastings County supplies 50,378 boxes, weighing net 3,425,221 lbs.; Lennox contributed 5,337 boxes weighing 314,516 lbs.; Prince Edward, 1,086 boxes, weighing 66,867 lbs.; Northumberland, 1,873 boxes, weight 128,608 lbs. The money value of the Hastings cheese is \$385,337, so that the farmers of the County who have entered into the cheese movement have received at the rate of \$10.50 for each and every day of the past year, Sundays included. Now add to this the value of all the cheese shipped at all the stations of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways from Sarnia to Cornwall, and thence to Quebec, which cannot be less than four times that sum, and we have \$5,000 a day, or \$1,825,000 a-year, coming to the farmers and cheese-makers of Canada, from this single article of produce; and this, be it remembered, over and above the value of the whey and other adjuncts, and of the cheese sold to the retail dealers for home consumption. When we take these figures into consideration, we begin to realize what vast proportions the dairy movement is assuming in this country, and of what immense importance it is about to become to the agricultural prosperity of the Dominion.

It may be remarked, too, that its introduction came providentially, as it were, to compensate a great and progressive falling off in the supply of what had previously been two of the great staples of our country, timber and grain. As the margin of the forest receded before the advance of settlement, the timber, which had long been the most important of our exports, became more and more difficult of access, and, therefore, more costly to procure; while the abolition of the differential duties by the British Parliament materially reduced its value in the market. At the same time the exhaustion of the soil of the old settled districts by continuous cropping with wheat, and the denudation of the country from the wholesale and injudicious destruction of trees, rendering the fields subject to alternate droughts and deluges of rain, with their usual concomitants of vegetable parasites and insect pests, rust, smut, midge, fly, weevil, and other similar plagues, blighted the prospects of our farmers, and reduced many of them to the verge of ruin, when the adoption of dairy husbandry, and the introduction of the factory system of cheese-making, shewed them not only a prospect of escape from present difficulties, but also a cheering vista of future prosperity, which is rapidly becoming a palpable and agreeable reality.

But here it may be asked: Will this prosperous state of the cheese business be permanent? Is it capable of such extension as to be a lasting and general benefit to the agricultural section of our community? Or is there not a danger of production being so increased that the supply shall exceed the demand, so as to glut the market, and cause the price to fall below a remunerative figure? I think not, at least, not for an indefinite period of time. The capacity of the English market is stated to be 800,000,000 lbs. of cheese per year, *i. e.* 26 lbs. a year, or one-half pound a week, per head of the population. Even allowing largely for exaggeration in this statement, it is plain that the cheese-producing capability of Canada will not be equal to overstock such a market for generations yet to come. In this connection I shall read a portion of a business circular from Mr. John Corderoy & Son, a prominent English house in the trade.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1874.

"The year 1873 has been marked by a very large importation of American cheese to this country. The arrivals from the 1st of January to the 31st of December were 1,736,495 boxes, while, during the year 1872, there were 1,228,184 boxes, showing an increase for the year 1873 of 508,311 boxes. But with all this additional supply, the stocks in London and Liverpool are not excessive. The consumption has been promoted by prices



having been throughout the chief part of the year on a moderate scale, the best qualities being so much cheaper than cheese of a similar character produced in this country. It may also be remarked that in our manufacturing districts employment has been general and wages good, which may partly account for the large demand for American cheese. The quantity of cheese made in this country in the past year is considered to be less than in the year 1872: the difference, probably, is not great on the whole, but is most decidedly marked in Cheshire. Prices, especially for the superior descriptions, have ruled high; in some instances, considerably exceeding those of 1872. With regard to the quality and character of cheese in general, we do not think any material advance has been shown in comparison with former years. It may be stated that in some respects Canada has improved in her manufacture, and some of her factory dairies are nearly equal to the finest of the States. \* \* We venture on no prediction as to the future, but there is no doubt that the demand for cheese will be in a great degree governed by the quality, the consumers being prepared to pay fair prices if they can only secure excellence in exchange. In this market, buyers are, as a rule, more careful than ever in their selection, as regards quality, colour, flavour, firmness, and soundness of condition. Soft, damaged, or inferior cheeses, are less saleable, even at reduced prices, than they were a few years ago."

I also copy the following from one of our local journals:—"From Scotch papers of recent date we are pleased to learn that Canadian cheese is not only attracting some attention, but beginning to occupy a high position in the markets of Great Britain. This was particularly noticeable at the great annual cheese fair held lately in the West of Scotland. The number of entries was unusually large, upwards of thirteen hundred of the most celebrated dairies of Scotland and England being represented. The judges were selected from the most experienced cheese manufacturers of the kingdom. Thus, the Canadian specimens of cheese were placed alongside of the very finest cheese produced in the world, and were tested by those who were most capable of forming an opinion as to their merits. It is interesting, therefore, to notice the remarks of Mr. Copeman, of the firm of Yeats, Acocks & Copeman, of London, who, with the concurrence of the other judges, expressed himself as follows:—'The general quality of the cheese shown was as good as he ever saw. As a stranger to the district, coming here quite unprepared to see such fine cheese, he thought there was the nucleus of this becoming the finest cheese producing district in the United Kingdom, because it was well-known that the making of cheese in a number of dairies was decreasing every year. There was some Canadian cheese which was as finely flavoured as any shown.' As we have already said, the other judges concurred in this opinion. It must be extremely gratifying to cheese manufacturers in this country to learn that in the production of an article of such extensive domestic use, they can not only compete with their neighbours across the line, but also with the most famous makers of Britain, whose reputation was world-wide before Canadian makers had turned their attention to this branch of agricultural industry."

Such testimonies as these which I could easily multiply to a very large extent, ought to be sufficiently reassuring to those persons who have entertained the doubts which naturally prompt them to ask the questions I have suggested, for they establish beyond peradventure the three conditions of success. 1st—That there is no danger of over-production; for the supply of American and Canadian cheese, amounting in 1873 to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million of boxes, or 100 millions of pounds, is only one-eighth of the estimated capacity of the British market. 2nd—That the quality of the Canadian cheese is well adapted to the taste of the British consumer, and consequently our cheese is rapidly acquiring a reputation which must bring it more and more into request. 3rd—That from our natural advantages, and the excellence of our system of manufacture and transport, we can undersell the British cheese-maker in his own market, and if the anticipation to which Hon. Mr. Willard gave expression at the Ingersoll convention last year, shall prove correct, and the consumption of cheese in the United States shall increase to such an extent as to absorb the whole product of the American dairies, it is clear that the Canadian manufacturers must enjoy for a long series of years a virtual monopoly of the English trade.

I would say, then, to the farmers of Canada, who have not joined the dairy movement, and particularly to those of them who may be still dubious as to the prudence of embarking their means in the business, lay aside your doubts and fears, and hesitate no longer to add your mite to swell the amount of what is evidently destined, for generations yet to come, to form one of the chief and most remunerative agricultural staples of this Dominion.

But the money value of the products of our factories is not the only advantage that ought to recommend the system to the favourable consideration of the Canadian farmer. It is a fact not more widely known than deeply deplored, that much of the land in this country is so far exhausted by having been made to bear a succession of crops of wheat, wheat, wheat, that its productiveness has fallen below the remunerative point, and the owners must, therefore, either find some means of restoring its fertility, or must leave their holdings, and endeavour to find a locality where the freshness of a virgin soil may enable them to repeat, for a few years, the ruinous course which had deteriorated the soil and destroyed the productive power of their fields, and forced them to break the ties of consanguinity and the associations of neighbourhood, and driven them into the wilderness to wring from the bosom of unsophisticated nature, the sustenance which their worn out acres could no longer afford them. But as the more accessible parts of our country are already well settled up, new and eligible farms being not to be had within the bounds of the older provinces, and many of those who have gone to try their fortune upon 'the boundless prairies of the fertile west,' as our southern neighbours delight to call that vast expanse of rock, swamp, and desert, with a few fertile tracts interspersed, which stretches from the Mississippi bottoms to the Rocky Mountains, have seen cause to repent the easy credulity that caused them to believe the glowing descriptions of land speculators, and the interested representations of railway companies, whose only hope of profit lies in the sale of their land grants, and have come back to us, fully satisfied to prefer the half-eake of Canada to the no bread of Kansas, Colorado, or Nevada; and as the vast extent of fertile territory which has lately come into the possession of the Dominion seems likely to remain for an indefinite, and possibly a protracted period, practically inaccessible for the purposes of colonization and settlement, it has become of vital consequence to the farming community to discover a means by which the productive power of their fields may be restored without incurring the certain expense, and awaiting the uncertain effect of artificial fertilizers; and by which themselves and their families may be maintained in their wonted comfort, while the work of refertilization and recuperation is going on.

Now, such an agency is evidently afforded by dairy husbandry. It is well-known that laying down partially exhausted land in grass is a sure, though slow way to restore a great part of its fertility. The grasses which cover its surface, to the exclusion of almost all other plants, return to the soil much more than they take from it. The nitrogen, carbon, and other substances which they absorb from the atmospheric air, and the atmospheric water, are converted by a mysterious agency of the vital forces into the solid state, and constitute most of the substance of the vegetable organism. When the plant dies and goes to decay, part of these substance, flies off in a gaseous form, but by far the larger portion remains to mingle with the soil, and form the food of future crops.

If, however, instead of being allowed to lie down and decompose on the spot where it grew, this grass is cut down, and carried into the barn, or pastured in the field by cattle, and is thus converted into flesh and milk, a certain portion of the fertilizing elements is abstracted from the soil. 1,000 lbs. of milk contain about 6 lbs. of mineral matter, nearly one half of which is phosphate of lime, and the remainder consists of potash and soda, in combination with chlorine, and a little magnesia and iron, all of which are drawn from the soil, and cannot be replaced from the atmosphere, as most of the carbonaceous and nitrogenous matter is. It is clear then that a long continuance of such an abstraction will ultimately deprive the soil of those substances, when either the quantity or quality of the milk, or both, will be seriously diminished or deteriorated. The flavour of butter and cheese, too, is believed to be owing to the presence of certain essential oils or ethers, which are developed by the action of the phosphoric and sulphuric acids; in their absence the product becomes flat and insipid, or coarse and rancid. A deterioration of this kind has become manifest of late years in some of the principal dairy counties of England, in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and notably in Cheshire, where the production of cheese has very much fallen off both in quantity and quality. That this degeneration is owing to the cause I have described, is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that a marked improvement has arisen from the application to the pastures of a top dressing of ground bones, and still more from the use in the same manner of superphosphate of lime, or bones treated, and wholly or partly dissolved, in dilute sulphuric acid, which supplies most of the missing ingredients,

It is true that these are not the only, or even the most abundant, substances which abstracts from the soil. It also contains a considerable quantity of carbon hydrogen, n



gen, sulphur and oxygen, which in their various combinations with each other, and the before-mentioned ingredients, go to form the butter; the caseine, and the albumen which constitute the valuable parts of the milk; but these substances are for the most part either restored to the land in the manure of the barn-yard, or absorbed from the atmosphere by the plants during the period of their growth, so that the husbandman is not required to supply them so frequently or in such large quantities as in the mineral ingredients of milk and flesh.

The great advantages of dairy farming as an enriching process for poor or exhausted land lies in the greater quantity of manure afforded by the increased number of cattle necessary for the production of milk. These demand for their support the greater part of the produce of the farm, which is thus consumed on the spot, and those parts of its bulk which are not necessary for the nourishment of the animal, and are consequently rejected by its digestive organs, are returned to the soil, instead of being carried away, and lost to it for ever: and though they are simply replaced in the soil from which they were originally taken, and thus cannot be said to increase the actual amount of plant-food in the soil, yet they are restored to it in such a form as to be immediately or proximately available for assimilation by the growing plants, and therefore vastly increase the productive power of the land to which they are applied, without altering the ultimate proportion of its ingredients.

A great diversity of opinion exists among practical farmers as to whether it is more beneficial to apply the manure to grass land in a raw or recent state, or after it is well rotted. I am inclined to think that the weight both of reason and experience favours the use of well-made manure; and it is certain that liquid manure is far before both in immediate effect; but in whatever state or form it is applied, it will be found necessary to supplement it with a small quantity of superphosphate of lime and common salt, along with a little natural or good artificial guano, where preferable; observing that the manure should be applied at a time when rain may be expected, and that cattle should not be turned in upon the land where it has been laid on until after the grass has been well washed down by a shower.

To obtain the full benefit of dairy farming as a restorer of fertility, the farmer ought not to rely solely upon the increased quantity of barn-yard manure that it furnishes; he ought also to pay great attention to its quality. The only valuable part of such, or indeed of any other manure, is that part of its substance which is soluble in water at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere. Vegetables cannot digest solid food as animals do. They have no mouth to masticate gobbets of flesh or bunches of grass, and no stomach to receive and macerate solid substances. They require that their food shall be presented to them in a state of complete solution, so that it may be able to pass through the minute pores through which alone they can take in their nutriment. It is essential therefore to the proper treatment of manure that it be made under cover. If it is left exposed to the action of the sun and rain for the weeks or months required for its proper fermentation, part of the valuable matter will fly off in a gaseous or vapory form, and the remainder will be dissolved out by the rain or melting snow, and carried down into the narrow area into which it lies, as is witnessed by the rank vegetation which skirts the manure heap as far as its drainage runs, or which springs up on the spot where it had lain.

The urine of the animals, I must also state, is much more valuable than the solid excrements, as in it are carried off nearly all the excess of potassa, soda and soluble phosphates, nitrates and sulphates which are not required for the production of milk, or the sustenance of the animal. The drainage of the barns, then, should not be allowed to run to waste, or contaminate the nearest stream or pond, from which perhaps the farm animals have to drink, but should be received in tanks, from which it could be pumped out from time to time, and either diluted with water and applied in a liquid state, or composted with swamp muck, road scrapings, ashes, fresh or leached, charcoal dust, plaster, or any available material, and added to the solid manure heap. I would here observe that this is no fanciful or theoretical view of the matter, but a plain statement of the result of experience which has enabled the British farmer, in the absence of protective duties, and in defiance of the competition of the world, to pay an annual rent for his farm, which, in many cases, would purchase the fee simple of an equal number of acres of equal quality in some of the fairest districts of Canada.

Here I must enter my earnest protest, on behalf of the cow, and of those who are destined to use her products, against the barbarous and unwholesome idea of allowing the manure to be made in a cellar underneath the barn, which, I am sorry to say, I have seen very lately advocated in an agricultural publication by some one who ought to have known better.

If I were a cow I should not like to belong to that writer, and if I were a farmer I should as soon allow it to be made in the cellar underneath my dwelling-house. In the process of fermentation, or incipient decomposition, it gives off a quantity of gaseous emanations, composed of sulphurated, carburetted and phosphoretted hydrogen gas, and ammoniacal vapors. These emanations possess an irritating quality, which tends to excite inflammatory action in the mucus membrane which lines the nostrils, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes of animals which are exposed to its influence for any length of time. When an animal thus predisposed is brought to breathe cold air, it is apt to be taken with what in the human subject is commonly called "a cold"—catarrh—or perhaps the fatal pleuro-pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, tubercular disease, or some other disorder of the respiratory organs. Now, as the wholesomeness of the milk depends upon the healthfulness of the cow, too much care cannot be taken to preserve her in a sound and healthy condition. To this end the barn should be so constructed as to afford complete and warm shelter, and at the same time to admit of ready ventilation. It should have sufficient elevation to insure perfect drainage, and the solid manure ought to be removed at least once—better twice—every twenty-four hours. In the spring, soon after the cattle are turned out into the fields, the whole interior and the outside of the walls should be lime-washed, which would neutralize any noxious deposits, and destroy any insect pests or parasites which might have found shelter in the chinks and cranjes; and it would be no disadvantage if the process were repeated in the Fall, as to the interior, before being re-occupied. The dairy farmer who understands his own interest will pay particular attention to the physical comfort and well-being of his cattle. In the grazing season he will see that their pastures are provided with shelter from storms and shade from excessive heat. A good expedient for this purpose is the erection of a frame of poles or scantling, closed on three sides with boards, or wattle-work of pine or cedar branches, and in either case having the roof covered with the latter. The rays of the sun beating upon a roof of boards soon heats it through, and instead of affording a cool, refreshing shade, the interior acquires the heat of an oven. This increase of temperature a covering of branches will prevent. He will also take care that his cattle have access to pure and wholesome water, and if his fields are not provided with a natural supply, he will remedy the defect by conducting a stream from some more favoured locality, or by sinking a well and placing it in a convenient situation. In winter he will see that they have a really weather-tight and warm habitation, and not merely a huge ghostly building, full of holes and chinks, through which every cold blast whistles as through the branches of a leafless tree, and chills the poor animals to the bone. He will also supply them with a sufficient quantity of nourishing food to maintain them in health and good condition, allowing them in very cold weather a modicum of a more generous diet, to enable them to resist its depressing influence, and when the spring returns they will make him an ample compensation for his kindly care of them during the winter. This advice applies equally to the case of the young cows he may raise to fill the places of those which may be worn out, or lost from disease or accident. An animal which is starved with hunger and cold in calf-hood will never make a good cow, and it will be found that in the latter, as well as in the former case, good treatment and good feeding will pay best in the end. Connected with this aspect of my subject there is another consideration of such vital importance to all, whether as producers or consumers, that I must bespeak your undivided attention to what I have to say concerning it; and that is the relation of dairy products to the general health, and the influence of milk as an agent of health, or a disseminator of disease. Since the recent improvements which have been introduced into the construction of the microscope have rendered that instrument available for the investigation of the causes of sickness, many diseases which were formerly accounted so mysterious in their sudden and fatal outbreaks as to be ascribed to the direct interposition of Almighty Power, and accepted as the manifestation of God's judgment against nations, or individuals, for their sins, have been ascertained to owe their origin to the same cause which makes our fields to glow with grain, or their ridges to swell with potatoes; in fact, that as the seed must be sown, or the cutting planted to produce our crops, so the germ of disease must be introduced into the system before the disease can be developed. The observation of naturalists, and the experience of physicians, have corroborated each other in arriving at the conclusion that typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera, and other forms of epidemic disease, are disseminated among our species by the presence of fever and cholera germs in the water we drink; that trichina, tape-worm, and other sporadic diseases, are occasioned by the reception of animals of low organization, or their ova, into the



stomach along with the food we eat, while other forms of sickness are produced by vegetable spores or seeds taken in a similar manner, or inhaled into the throat and lungs along with the air we breathe. There they increase and multiply, until their presence, and the irritation caused by their movements, disturb so seriously the mechanism of our bodies as to interfere with the due performance of the vital functions, and induce various forms of disease, varying in intensity from slight indisposition to deadly sickness. These conclusions apply in an equal degree to the case of our domesticated animals, whose organs are composed of the same material as our own, and perform similar functions, with but slight variation, and whose bodily systems are affected in much the same manner as our own, by the artificial conditions under which their lives, like our own, are spent.

This is especially true of the cow, whose constitution seems to be peculiarly sensitive to influences alluded to; and as the products of that animal, in the shape of milk, butter and cheese, enter so largely into our daily consumption of food, extreme care ought to be taken to ensure that the food, and especially the water, supplied to the cow, be of the greatest possible purity. And yet how often do we see this prudent and necessary precaution neglected. In too many instances very sour, mouldy, or partially decomposed food is deemed good enough for the cow, and often the only water to which she has access is that of some ditch or pond contaminated with the drainage-water of houses, barns, cattle sheds and manure heaps. The cows of this town appear to be peculiarly unfortunate in their owners. I lived nearly fifty years in the old country before I came to Canada; I have travelled over considerable portions of England and Scotland, and part of the United States; but I never saw cows reduced to eat horse-dung, till I saw it, where it may be seen every day at the present time, and that is on the streets of Belleville. Milk seems indeed to be peculiarly liable to become the vehicle of these disease-germinating organisms. I dare say some of my hearers remember the account that was given, at the former convention, of the researches of Professor Low, of Cornell University, on a case of poisoning by cheese, in which he traced the germs from the water in which they first appeared, through the milk of the cows which drank it, into the cheese in which they seemed to develop and concentrate the malignity of their venom. Since that time several cases of disease, arising from the use of infected milk, have been recorded, from among which I select the following, taken from the *Berwick-upon-Tweed Advertiser*, of January 10, 1873:—

**TYPHOID FEVER CAUSED BY GERM-POISONED MILK.**—A virulent outbreak of typhoid fever, in several streets near the Leeds Town Hall, a few weeks ago, attracted the attention of the authorities. The epidemic, very fatal in its character, pursued a somewhat eccentric course. It attacked families in some parts of fashionable squares and left others untouched. It raged in certain middle-class streets and passed over others. Though it was found that the drainage in some parts of the affected district was slightly defective, this did not satisfactorily account for the attack. The authorities next turned their attention to the food supply of the infected houses, and they then discovered that one milk dealer, living in the centre of the town, supplied the whole of the infected houses, and it transpired that he received his daily quantity from a farm near Harewood. Thither the health officers of the town at once proceeded, and found that some six persons were there suffering from the fever. The milk cans were generally kept in the kitchen, which closely adjoined the room where the fever patients were laid, and one woman attended to both the sick inmates and the dairy. The theory is that the germs of disease in the air settled down in the milk cans before they were daily sent out with their stock of lactean fluid. The Sanitary Committee of the Leeds Town Council at once stopped the sale of milk from this infected quarter. To show the severity of the epidemic, it may be stated that some eighty people were thus secretly attacked, and twelve of the patients have since succumbed to the virulent disease."

The persistent vitality of these germs is indeed astonishing. Freeze them up in a solid mass of ice at a temperature of 70° below zero, and as soon as they are thawed out, they will be as lively as ever. Plunge them into boiling water, and they will appear to enjoy the agreeable warmth of their bath. Parch them to dryness, like the sands of Sahara, and as soon as they come in contact with moisture they will be ready again to fulfil the function of increasing and multiplying. When they once become established in a situation or a substance which favours their growth, it is all but impossible to eradicate them without destroying the tissues in which they revel. The only way to avoid their ravages is to prevent them from getting a footing; and to effect this the utmost attainable cleanliness must be observed,

not only in the utensils in which the milk is received from the cow, and carried to the factory, but also in the body of the animal, and the person and clothes of all those through whose hands it passes: and above all every care must be taken, and every precaution exercised, to prevent the milk from being exposed to the contact of any injurious vapours or infected miasmata, or emanations, from putrid substances or diseased bodies.

I have now said nearly all I intend to say upon the subject of cheese; but there is another article of dairy produce which is worthy to occupy the attention of this Convention for a few minutes, and that is butter. According to the articles of their constitution, our factories are instituted for the manufacture of cheese and butter; but I have yet to hear of the first pound of butter having been made in any of those factories. Yet the demand for good butter is even greater than that for cheese. The butter trade of Canada is now in much the same state as that of cheese was before the introduction of the factory system. Butter is made in this district in small quantities, and of all qualities, except really good butter, which is very scarce. Such of it as is exported enjoys anything else than a favourable reputation. If any one wants to know the reason why, let him go to Balleville market any Saturday when there is a fair attendance, and he will find that every farmer's wife who brings her butter to market has a different quality, and some of them two or three qualities in the same basket. The fact is that very few of them know or observe the conditions necessary to ensure good butter. They know just enough to put the cream into the churn, turn the handle, or work the dash, till the butter forms, take it out, give it a wash, put in the salt, make it up into rolls, and put it into a basket. The dealer who comes here to buy butter has to take all these qualities to make up his quantity, and when he packs it, his tubs will be like Joseph's coat—of many colours—and will neither be pleasing to the eye, nor satisfactory to the frier. That this state of things requires amendment few will be disposed to deny: that it can be amended may be inferred from comparing the standing of Irish butter in the English market at the present time, with its character sixty years ago. At that time the greater part of the packed or tub butter imported from Ireland was considered only fit to mix with tar to “lay” sheep with, or to grease cart wheels, and it was extensively bought for those purposes; now Irish butter ranks in the English market next to the best Kiel or Holstein make. What then is the reason of this great improvement in the quality and character of Irish butter? It is simply because the small holdings into which the area of the country was formerly divided have been aggregated into large farms, the operations on which are directed by skill and intelligence, aided by capital, and instead of being made into confined loads, by ignorant, careless, slovenly, and incompetent persons, the butter is now made in large quantities, in convenient dairies, and by experienced dairy maids, whose improved methods have been copied by their neighbours, and whose example has caused a general improvement in the make of butter over the country.

Now, if the factory system were applied here to the making of butter, as it has been applied to the making of cheese, I have no doubt that the result would be equally satisfactory as to the quality of the article, the profits of the business, and the reputation of the product in the market; for if a really good article is sent for sale to England, John Bull soon finds it out.

For my part, I do not see any reason why a good deal of butter might not be made in our present factories. They work upon cheese at most during only one-half of the year, and at a trifling expense, might be fitted to work upon butter during a considerable part of the remaining half. In the opinion of many dealers, winter-made butter is preferable to summer-made butter for packing, as it keeps better. Butter is composed mainly of two sorts of fatty matter, margarine and stearine, the former being of a soft or oily, the latter of a hard or tallowy consistence. Winter-made butter consists chiefly of stearine, while in the summer-made article the margarine predominates, and as that substance is more liable to turn rancid than the stearine, summer butter does not keep so well as that which is made in winter. It has been objected that in very severe weather the milk would freeze on its road to the factory, but if the milk waggon were furnished with a tilt cover, and a small stove, as I see an enterprising market gardener has for bringing his vegetables into town, and if the milk cans were kept within the shelter of the barn or kitchen till called for, that difficulty would be obviated.

There is another source of profit which is realised in the dairies of England, but is wholly ignored in our factories, and that is the making of butter from the whey. The curd



does not take up the whole of the butter vesicles from the milk. If the whey is allowed to stand for a few hours, a cream will rise from which butter may be made similar to that made from cream or milk, only that the caseine is almost entirely removed. This butter, though not equal to milk butter in flavour and texture, is yet stated to be far from disagreeable in taste, and to be very superior to lard for frying, shortening and other domestic and culinary purposes. It brings about three-fourths of the price of ordinary butter.

The author of a valuable little book, entitled "A Hand-book of Dairy Farming," published by Messrs. Longmans & Co., London, England, in discussing the most profitable use of milk, gives the preference to the making of butter and skim-milk cheese conjointly, the profit of which he states at £16 sterling, or \$80 per cow for the season. He states the return from the same quantity of milk made into cheese at £14, or \$70 per cow. In corroboration of this statement he gives the total produce of fifteen dairy farms in Gloucestershire, milking 439 cows, for one year, as follows:—

64 cwt. = 179,648	lbs. of cheese,	£4,812	0s. 0d., or	\$24,060 00
5,269	" milk butter,	263	8 0	" 1,316 00
11,420	" whey butter,	428	5 0	" 2,141 00
1,756	" scores bacon,	878	0 0	" 4,390 00
		£6,381	13 0	\$31,907 00

Giving an average of £14 18s. 0d., or nearly \$75 per cow.

In discussing the matter of introducing the making of milk, butter and whey butter into the factories, with one of our prominent dairymen, he advanced two objections; one was that if you took the butter from the whey you would not be able to raise any pork. A reference to the statistics I have quoted from Mr. Morton's book disposes conclusively of that objection; for he shows that the same dairies which made 11,000 lbs. of whey butter in a season, produced during the same time 35,000 lbs. of fresh pork. Indeed, the abstraction of the butter scarcely diminishes the feeding qualities of the whey, for the nutriment the hogs derive from it chiefly consists of the albumen, of which it is not deprived either in the manufacture of butter or of cheese.

His other objection was that the introduction of butter-making would necessitate the employment of a large additional amount of labour, and a corresponding increase of expenditure. This objection might be obviated by calling in the aid of machinery. If the factories are not large enough to demand a steam engine, a horse-power might be employed, or a windmill, such for instance as the one introduced by our enterprising townsman, Mr. W. C. Nunn, erected in a convenient position, say on the roof of the factory, would give all the power requisite, and as it is perfectly self-regulating, except to oil the bearings now and then, and to throw it in or out of gear, as required.

With respect to the making of skim-milk cheese, we are informed, through the newspapers, that Mr. Blanding, of Broome County, in the State of New York, exhibited at the New York Central Fair some samples of skim-milk cheese, which was pronounced by experts who tried it with the iron to be of prime quality, and equally saleable with good whole-milk cheese, in any market. Mr. Blanding informed the reporter that he had no difficulty in marketing his cheese, customers often preferring it to whole-milk cheese, at an equal rate per lb.

I trust that these suggestions may not be thrown away, but that some of our dairy managers will try the experiment of introducing the making of butter, and especially of whey-butter into their factories, as I am convinced it would add materially to the profits of the patrons. For their encouragement I would mention the fact, that so largely does the demand for butter exceed the supply, that a company has been established in the City of New York, with a capital of half a million of dollars, for making butter from tallow, by a patent process. It is affirmed that the discoverer has succeeded in producing a substance which, when flavoured with essential oils extracted from certain seeds, can scarcely be distinguished from the genuine product of the cow.

It is certainly very much to be desired in addition to what I have recommended, that some public spirited person or persons would establish a butter factory in this neighbourhood. I am convinced that it only needs a trial to be successful. The ideas of our farmers run very much in grooves. They are not very ready to take up a new idea, until it has been tried

roughly tested and proved to be sound ; but I am convinced that butter-making on the factory system needs only a beginning to be proved as profitable, and to become as favourite a pursuit as cheese-making, on the same system, is at the present time.

I shall now proceed to place upon record a succinct account of the rise and progress of the co-operative system of dairy husbandry in this section of Canada. In the year 1865, the Government of the United States, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the British Government, gave notice that in the following year they would terminate the agreement for reciprocal trade in certain commodities, which had existed for some time between their country and Canada. This announcement caused considerable agitation among our farmers, who apprehended, not without some show of reason, that this proceeding on the part of our neighbours would act injuriously upon their interests by depriving them of a market for a large portion of their produce. In this emergency the Hon. Robert Read took into serious consideration the practicability of finding something which might at once alleviate any injurious effects that might ensue from the abolition of the reciprocity treaty, and relieve the minds of our farmers from the depressing influence of the apprehensions with which they naturally regarded the prospective situation.

Having on a previous visit to the United States seen the operation of the cheese factories, and justly appreciated the important bearing of such institutions upon the condition and prospects of the agricultural section of the community, to so great a degree, that on his return he had made a standing offer of a bonus of \$100 to any person or company who should establish a cheese factory on the American plan in the County of Hastings, he concluded that the introduction of that system was more likely than anything else he could think of to effect the end proposed.

He next consulted with Mr. K. Graham, then, as now, the representative of the West Riding of Hastings in the Legislature of Ontario, and the result of their conference was that Mr. Graham, in company with Mr. Read, jr., took an extended tour through the dairying district of the State of New York, in the course of which they made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the constitution of the dairy companies there existing, and with the working of their factories.

On the return of these gentlemen, Mr. Read, sen., and Mr. Graham, resolved to essay the establishment of a model factory on the American plan, with such modifications as might better adapt it to the circumstances of this country. They therefore procured a suitable building, purchased the necessary apparatus and utensils, engaged a skilful manipulator from the States to conduct the manufacture, themselves provided one-half of the number of cows necessary to supply the requisite quantity of milk—Mr. Read furnishing 50 and Mr. Graham 40 cows, and the Front of Sidney cheese factory went into operation in the year 1866, and from that time to the present has been a continued success.

The example thus set was quickly followed. The farmers became aware of the beneficial effect of co-operation, and cheese factories sprang up in all directions, all of which, with the exception of one, which, from a defective constitution, suspended operations after the first season, are now working successfully ; and the movement is still spreading. Four new factories have been recently registered to commence operations in the spring, and I hear of several others which are making preparations to go into business at the same time. The co-operative or joint stock principle seems to be preferred by our farmers ; though the proprietary factories established by Mr. Harford Ashley have been eminently successful, and it is to be hoped that that gentleman will reap a suitable reward for the ability and energy with which he has conducted his operations.

One of the most notable events in the annals of the Canadian dairy movement for the past year is the consolidation of the associations of the eastern and western sections of the Province under the same executive management. The dairymen of the western section, about the year 1868, formed themselves into a society to promote the interest and extend the knowledge of their profession, under the name of the Canadian Dairymen's Association, and obtained a grant of money from the Ontario Government to aid their endeavour. They held their Annual Conventions in the Town of Ingersoll. The cheese-makers of the eastern section, in 1872, formed themselves into a similar association, under the name of the Ontario Dairymen's Association, established their head-quarters in the Town of Belleville, and applied for a similar grant. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, however, being unwilling to subsidize two rival associations, suggested that the two bodies should coalesce



and form a Provincial Association, which should hold its conventions alternately at Ingersoll and Belleville. An amalgamation was accordingly effected at the convention held at Ingersoll last year upon terms which were agreed to by both parties. There is to be one Dairymen's Association, which is to be called "The Dairymen's Association of Ontario." The Annual Convention is to be held twice at Ingersoll, and once at Belleville, and the Government grant to be assigned accordingly; and finally, the Directorate is to comprise representatives of both sections of the Province, giving the majority to the western section. Let us hope that the dairymen of both sections will work harmoniously together under their new constitution, and that they will sink sectional differences in a common endeavour for the benefit of the whole.

I had the privilege of being present at that convention, and though the usual winter covering overspread the face of nature at the time of my visit, yet it could not hide from an observant eye the superior capability of the country for general cultivation, and particularly for dairy farming; and I found that the farmers were aware of the advantages it offered, and prepared to make the most of them; and that not only they, but the townspeople also evinced a degree of interest in the proceedings of the Convention, and in the subject of cheese manufacture generally, which fully accounted for the great success of the dairy movement in that quarter, at the same time showing that such success was well deserved. I most sincerely wish and hope that the public, and especially the merchants of Belleville, who so largely depend upon the agricultural section of the community for their success in business, will show a similar interest in the proceedings of this and subsequent conventions, and by their presence and attention at once obtain a considerable amount of valuable information, and encourage those who are engaged in the work to still greater efforts to render it beneficial to themselves and the public at large.

A very important and highly pleasing feature of the subject is indeed presented by these periodical conventions, in which all persons interested in the dairy business—both those who are engaged in it as a matter of commercial adventure, those who are employed in directing or performing the process of the manufacture, and those who make the physiological and economical relations of the various materials and products the subject of their study and observation—meet together to interchange opinions, make enquiries, relate experiences, suggest improvements, and generally to give and receive mutual information, and thus promote the successful prosecution of their common interest. But there is another class besides those I have mentioned whose active co-operation it is highly desirable to secure. I mean the large and important class of consumers. With respect to this class, the *New York Times*, in its comments upon the proceedings of the Convention of the American Dairymen's Association at Utica, advances the following shrewd, practicable and sensible views:—

"We consider it to be an unfortunate circumstance that at this and other similar conventions held elsewhere, the consuming class is not represented. A representative of this vastly greater body of citizens than the producers themselves should by all means be invited to ventilate their side of the question. Their views upon the question are certainly worth knowing, for as they are more closely studied and more nearly met, so will their demands increase, and the business of supplying their demands become enlarged in extent and profit. Unfortunately, as we have suggested, this great army of consumers is unrepresented and unheard, and the producers labor under the disadvantage of not knowing exactly the wants of their customers. And because their consumers' wants are not fully or exactly supplied, the consumption of their products is lessened and the market value thereof is reduced. That this is certainly the case the dairymen may be very well assured. In fact the needs of a large class of consumers are entirely unsupplied. This class consists of persons of refined taste, but of moderate means. House-keepers of this class are forced to consume butter of very poor quality, or avoid its use altogether, and to a great extent its use is avoided. These persons rarely or never use cheese upon their tables, for the reason that they have no variety to choose from, and the shape in which cheese comes to market is not desirable for their uses. This is but one class concerned, but it consists of those who in the aggregate consume the largest portion of the dairy products brought to market in the large cities and more considerable towns. It would, therefore, be wise in the producers to consult the tastes of this large class. What they desire is not only excellence and stability of quality, but that their butter should come to them in more convenient packages than it now does; and equally that they shall have cheese of a greater variety both in quality, size, and form."

A few sentences further on, the *Times* proceeds thus :—

“ So far as regards cheese, the vast improvement that has been made during the past few years has brought that manufacture up to a level only with a very narrow demand. The present consumption of cheese may easily be increased tenfold. But this will not occur until the popular demand for variety has been supplied. No one style of make, however good it may be, answers all purposes. The English people have their dozen or more varieties of native make, and import in addition American, Swiss, French, Dutch, Italian and German cheese. The French people have nearly fifty varieties of native cheese, besides importing many foreign varieties. The Italians make at least five varieties, and the Swiss as many. We are confined to but one kind of native cheese, although that kind is distinguished by the undesirable possession of many varieties in quality. We need not only variety in flavor, but also in shape and size. We need a native Stilton, an Edam, a Wiltshire, and a small loaf Cheddar, as also some of the very small cream or milk cheeses which may be eaten fresh. Cylindrical cheeses of six to twelve pounds weight, of a sufficiently good quality to sell up to thirty cents a pound, would undoubtedly become popular, as would also ordinary cheese of equal size at an equivalent advance of price. We would take this opportunity of calling the attention of dairymen to these suggestions on behalf of the great body of consumers who are waiting the advent of the needed improvement, as well as on behalf of themselves and their own interests, which are very seriously involved in this matter.”

I would commend these remarks, which are evidently those of one who thoroughly understands and appreciates his subject, to the careful consideration of the directors and managers of our companies : and would have them to reflect whether it would not be advantageous to make some cheeses of various weights, shapes, qualities and flavors, especially for home consumption. It used to be accepted as a maxim in politico-economic philosophy that the demand must precede the supply, but modern experience shows that in the great majority of instances, the supply creates the demand.

I have upon the present occasion refrained from entering upon the discussion of the scientific department of the subject. The other gentlemen who are to address you, have made these matters the subject of long and earnest study and examination, and whose opportunities and facilities have been so much superior to my own in the way of acquiring experience and information, will, no doubt, make you acquainted with the latest discoveries and improvements which have been made, introduced, or suggested, in the theory and practice of the dairy. And I do not need to exhort the operators in the several factories to use their best endeavors to maintain, or, if possible, to improve the quality of their products. The spirit of emulation and almost of rivalry which exists among them is a sufficient stimulus to their exertions in that direction, and they need no words of mine to excite their zeal, or to increase their ardour.

It only remains for me now to say a few words to the farmers and the farmers' wives who supply the milk that forms the basis of the manufacture. Upon you depends the ultimate measure of success which Canadian cheese may achieve in its competition with the produce of the world in the markets of Britain. If you send to the factories good, healthy, rich milk, the operators will be able to make rich, well flavored, wholesome cheese. But if any of you, with a view of obtaining a little surreptitious profit, send skimmed or watered milk, keep back strippings, or allow the milk of diseased or unhealthy animals to mingle with the rest, that person endangers at once the reputation of the factory and of the country, and the health, and perhaps the life, of the consumers. It would certainly be a proud satisfaction to be able to say, “ Our factory makes as good cheese as any in the country,” and prouder yet to say, “ Our country produces as good cheese as any in the world !” and by the cordial co-operation of all concerned, we may at no distant day be able to speak those words without boasting.

Let, then, the reputation of Canadian cheese be as dear to you as the reputation of a good mother, a wife, or a sister : and show the people at home that Britons and their descendants have not degenerated in their distant homes—even in the matter of cheese-making—from the British pluck, British energy and perseverance, and sterling British honesty and integrity, which have made our race the foremost of mankind.



## AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1874, BY X. A. WILLARD, M.A., PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE DAIRY-MEN'S ASSOCIATION AND BOARD OF TRADE.

## THE PRODUCTION OF MILK AND SOME OF ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*—I am much gratified to meet this large and intelligent audience here this evening, and I assure you I appreciate the honour you do me in calling me so many times to speak before this Association. I need not say that I esteem it fortunate to have so retained your confidence that you still are willing to give me a hearing, for I should regret to lose your good opinion, since I like Canada and her people, many of whom I number among my warmest friends.

During the last ten years there has been great activity of mind in the direction of dairy manufacture. A most remarkable spirit of enquiry and investigation has been awakened among the cheese and butter makers of America—in handling milk and in manufacturing dairy goods—a spirit which is beyond parallel in any former age of the world. What mean these large assemblies of men gathered in convention throughout various parts of the States and in this Dominion? Why is it that no other branch of industry can call together such large bodies of people year after year, keeping up discussions for days without loss of interest, but on the contrary, entering with enthusiasm upon the duties of the occasion? It means simply that dairy manufacturers have emerged from the old slough that has for ages held down the agriculturalists, as a class: it means that they have learned a better way of doing those things pertaining to their calling than was practiced by their fathers: it means that we are not content to follow blindly a set of rules without knowing the reason for their adoption.

In the United States it is admitted that our dairy conventions are doing more for progressive agriculture than the whole mass of farmers following other branches or specialties. They have given an impetus to agricultural thought which is beginning to be felt throughout the whole length and breadth of our land, compelling respect and lifting agriculture into the rank of the learned professions. Men eminent for their acquirements, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, professors in colleges, men engaged in trade, in manufacture, and in manifold callings, are now attentive listeners at our conventions, and they go away amazed at the amount of knowledge gained on questions concerning which they confess to have been previously profoundly ignorant.

Another feature, growing out of our conventions, of great importance to the welfare of the people, is the gradual moulding of the public taste to a higher appreciation of agricultural pursuits. Men of learning are now entering the field and are giving their best energies in the investigation of difficult problems which have long been a source of doubt to the practical farmer. But while the cheese and butter makers of the country have made great progress in knowledge, the milk producers—the men who furnish the raw material—have not made proportionate advancement. They have not so generally attended the conventions, and they have complained, with perhaps some show of reason, that the topics of discussion have been too much devoted to the mere art of manufacturing milk rather than its production. Within the past two or three years, dairy farmers are expressing more desire for information than formerly, and they are more willing to accept advice, and enter upon improved practice. This is one of the hopeful signs of the age: and I have thought it not inappropriate at this time to discuss some questions concerning the production of milk. The great difficulty in the way of success with those following dairy husbandry, as well as in other pursuits, is the lack of knowledge and application of principles. The man who has learned the greatest number of facts or principles connected with his business and can group them together properly in his practice, will—other things being equal—be the most successful.

Let us take for instance a simple illustration in the matter of fuel. It is a settled fact that a cord of dry wood, maple or beech, or oak, will give out more heat for practical purposes, and spend farther than a cord of green wood, and yet we find a very large number of farmers who will continue to waste their labour and their money, to say nothing of discomfort, in using green wood from year to year. If a quarter of the fuel is lost in driving off surplus moisture, which the sun and air will do without cost, a knowledge of this fact—if followed in practice—is worth a certain amount of money, which, in a series of years amounts to a large sum.

There are a great many things in dairy practice as simple as this, which men do not find out, or overlook, in their system of economies, and it is the cause, not unfrequently, of their failure of the highest success.

#### PRODUCTION OF MILK.

One of the most important questions to be considered at this stage of dairy progress is in my opinion, the production of milk, and its proper condition for manufacture. It is impossible to advance farther in the production of fine dairy goods unless an improvement be made in the raw material which comes to the hand of the manufacturer. And there are some things which I think have become sufficiently established to entitle them to the rank of general principles.

The greatest fault in our dairy conventions, it seems to me, has been the omission to strike a direct blow at the fountain head, to lay bare existing evils at the farm, and seek to bring about a reformation in the practices of dairymen, many of whom appear totally unconscious and blind to acts little less than criminal in their results.

The *New York Times* of January 16, 1874, in an account of the fearful ravages of Typhus fever at Richmond, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, says:—"The prevalence of this disease is chiefly attributed by the physicians to the use of swill-milk which is produced and vendel in the neighbourhood. The production of this unwholesome milk is very large in Richmond. Numerous swill-dairies have been visited, and the cows have been found to be in a fearfully diseased state. The large proportion of the deaths are those of infants who have generally been fed upon milk of this impure kind. One hundred and thirty one infants have died during the past week. The fever now prevailing is of the most virulent type.

"Although the attention of the city authorities has been called to the traffic in this diseased milk, no action has ever been taken by them. The misery and disease are not confined to the districts here mentioned, but extend in a milder degree to all parts of the city."

Is not this crime? Is not this murder? Murder, dark, premeditated, and most fiendish in its character?

Prof. G. T. Brown, chief inspector in the veterinary department of the Privy Council, Professor of Physiology and Therapeutics in the Royal Veterinary College, London, has shown in his recent report how contagious and infectious diseases are presumed to be communicated by means of certain germs in which the contagious property resides, and the fact is proved beyond question, that the milk of cows affected only in a slight degree with certain ailments, has caused disease and death to animals and to the persons partaking of such milk.

Again, fevers have been known to be transmitted to healthy persons from using the milk of healthy cows, when the milking has been done by the nurse of sick persons, or by the servants and attendants on the family when the specific fevers are prevailing. Diseases of a virulent character have also been traced to the impure water used in cleansing dairy utensils, the germs in this way entering the milk, reproducing themselves, and thus conveying the poison to persons partaking of it.

These are facts proved beyond question by scientific investigation of undoubted authority. Is it not time that we bring these matters squarely before dairymen? Is it not time that we point out the responsibility which lies at the door of every dairyman who sends into market—whether in milk, or butter, or cheese—this poison of unhealthy animals, the milk of diseased cows, or that of those suffering from broken udders, from sore feet, or from any affection when pus is likely to form on any part of the animal? Is it not right that we ask that such milk be rigidly excluded from that which is to go into use for human consumption?

These evils are found among the dairymen of the United States; they are found among dairymen abroad, and will any one pretend to say that Canada is entirely exempt from them.

Recent investigation in regard to the subtle poison now so frequently found in cheese point to pus or diseased matter coming from the udder or teats of cows and entering the milk and from thence carrying poison to the cheese, by inducing its own peculiar fermentation as the cause.

A very common disease among cattle, and one not much noticed, is Scrofula. It can frequently be detected by the existence of tumors in various parts of the bodies of cattle, but they show a greater preference to form about the throat and sides of the face than elsewhere. These tumors, especially such as are hard or modulated to the feel, and only slightly



painful cannot be completely dispersed, says Prof. Simonds, by any kind of treatment, but after a time they often yield to a degenerating process and discharge a pusulent like fluid, from sinuses which are formed within them.

Farmers should be careful, not only as a duty they owe to the public but as a matter of economy to themselves, to weed out of their herds all weak or sickly disposed cows, and no milker should be suffered to draw milk from a cow without first washing his hands thoroughly in soap and water, and especially in families where sickness of any kind is prevailing.

Canada cheese is gaining a reputation in the markets of Europe, and from what I can learn, it has come in a great measure from increased attention to cleanliness in factories, and a better knowledge of some of the causes which affect the character of milk. I know this, that some of our most noted factories have risen from bad to good under the same maker, simply by a reformation among patrons in the production and preparation of the milk for manufacture. In the production of milk I think there are some points that may now be laid down as facts. That good grass is the most natural for milch cows, and therefore produces the best milk. That the sweetest and best grass is produced on uplands or well drained soils, and that pastures should be on such grounds rather than on low, swampy or wet lands. That it is more exclusive to health and thrift of cows to pasture in one field, rather than in changing from week to week to different fields. That cows should have salt constantly within reach, because nature is a better regulator of the quantity the animal economy requires than man, and because experience shows that better results both as to health and milk are obtained by allowing cattle to regulate this matter for themselves.

A requisite far too generally overlooked in the management of dairy farms is the proper provision of good clean water for the stock. Nothing has been more clearly settled in dairy practice than this—that it is an utter impossibility to make good milk from bad water, and yet hundreds of dairymen pay no attention to the matter whatever. Slough holes, stagnant filthy pools, alive with organisms of the most pernicious character to health, putrid pools, the waters of which, if regularly employed for human consumption, would entail ague and fevers, and other diseases, and soon break down the strongest constitution, are often the only sources from which cattle can slake their thirst. And yet such water is considered good enough for the manufacture of milk.

We have a law in the States, and you have a law here in Canada, punishing with fine and imprisonment the person convicted of watering milk; but there is no law against him who openly poisons his milk from day to day and from week to week, by compelling his cows to slake their thirst from filthy pools. In a moral point of view, I ask you which of the two crimes is the most heinous?

I notice on the programme for discussion at this meeting a subject of some importance, "The Cause and Prevention of Floating Curds." Now I had begun to think that perhaps I was putting this water question rather too strongly. I thought perhaps some of my friends in the Dominion might feel that I had no business to come here and talk in this way, because some one might infer that I had intended my remarks to be applicable to Canadian Dairymen. But I assure you I did not mean to be personal, I was not thinking wholly of Canada farms, but rather of the large number of New York farms where this evil prevails. But when I saw that question on your programme, it occurred to me that it had not been set down there simply as a conundrum; and it put me in mind of a certain noted Republican in Wisconsin, who, in travelling, fell in with a Democrat. The two soon became great friends, and they began to imbibe pretty freely, and then to swear pretty freely, and after getting all the whiskey they could carry, they became exceedingly intimate and loving towards each other, and the Democrat, grasping his new friend's hand, told him he was "a glorious (hie) old fellow, and he knew exactly (hie) to what particular stripe he belonged, and that no one could mistake him for anything but a *true blue Democrat*." The Republican straightening himself up with difficulty replied, "Now, see here Mister, I own that I have all the *symptoms*, but I haven't got the disease." Now that question in your programme struck me that you had the symptoms of imperfect milk bad in Canada, and I am almost inclined to believe that you have the disease also; for there is no more prolific source of floating curds than in compelling cows to drink during hot weather from putrid stagnant pools. I have seen a great many cases of the kind both at farm dairies and at factories, and I have seen the trouble removed and brought on alternately by a change of water. There may be other causes, of course, but when I see the *symptoms* of a floating curd, I feel pretty certain the *disease* can be traced to

hog holes, filthy water, or some nastiness on the farm of some patron, or to some abuse of the herds, racing them to and from pasture by dogs or otherwise.

Good sweet running water should always be provided in abundance for milch cows, and it should be in convenient places where stock will not be required to travel long distances to slake their thirst. If springs and running streams cannot be had in pastures, a good well, with windmill and pump, make an efficient substitute, and the waste water may, if necessary, be conducted back into the well, so as to keep up a constant supply of good fresh water.

What every factory ought to do is to have a printed circular for every patron, in which are certain questions to be answered, as follows: Do your cows feed in swamps and on boggy lands? Have you good sweet running water convenient for stock, and is it abundant and permanent in hot, dry weather? Have you shade trees in your pasture, or do you think that cows make better milk while lying down to rest in discomfort in the hot, broiling sun? Do you use dogs and stones to hurry up the cows from pasture at milking time, thus overheating their blood and bruising their udders? Do you cleanse the udders of cows before milking by washing their teats with their own milk, and practice further economy by allowing the droppings to go into the milk pail? Do you enjoin upon your milkers to wash their hands thoroughly before sitting down to milk, or do you think that uncleanness in this respect is not important for milk that goes to a factory? When a cow makes a mis-step while being milked, do you allow your milkers to kick her with heavy boots, or to pound her over the back and sides with a heavy stool, accompanied by sundry profane remarks addressed to the cow to teach her better manners? Do you cool and aerate your milk at the farm, or don't you believe in such things? Would you use a cooling and aerating apparatus, if so simple as to cause you no trouble except in cleaning, if such apparatus were furnished you free of cost?

These and similar questions should be given to patrons, and the answer obtained in writing over their signatures. It is well to know what farmers believe and what they do not believe.

But in addition I am in favor of Gail Borden's plan of sending a competent person to look over every patron's premises at least once a month, or oftener, and report the condition. Then, when bad milk comes to the factory and is detected, you know where to lay the trouble and inaugurate a reformation.

Three years ago I was asked by the Ohio State Dairymen's Association to give the annual address before that body, and they said they wanted a *practical* address. Well, I went to Ohio and told them some of the evils existing in New York, thinking perhaps they might apply to Ohio, and they *did* apply, and so snugly too, that the Ohio manufacturers clubbed together and printed 3,000 copies of the address to distribute among their patrons. I have the assurance of some of the best manufacturers in Ohio, that that address had done an immense amount of good, and that the cheese product of the State has been vastly improved by the reformation which has been effected in some of the evil practices of farmers.

#### PASTURES.

I have a word to say about pastures. Old pastures, where the turf is thickly set with grass, showing no intervening spaces, will, as is well known, give better results in milk than recently re-seeded grounds. The reason is because in such pasture there is a greater variety of grasses, many of them indigenous to the soil, which spring up in succession, thus affording a nutritious bite from week to week during the season.

Old pastures, clear of weeds, and where the herbage is thick, should not be broken up. But the best pastures often become weedy, and the grasses run out, so that little feed is obtained. In such cases perhaps the better way is to plough, re-seed, and get down to grass again as soon as possible. Great injury is not unfrequently done to lands intended for grass by taking off a succession of grain crops, thereby leaving it in a state of exhaustion, and it takes a long time to recuperate when laid down to grass.

Pasture and meadow lands require a different order of seeds. In pastures the seed should be in great variety, sown in greater abundance, and an effort made to get an herbage similar to old grass land. June grass, orchard grass, spear or wire grass, (*Poa compressa* of the botanists) meadow foxtail, the florin grasses, white clover and other varieties should be sown. I have seen the very best results from this course, and an acre made to yield more food than four or five acres before ploughing and re-seeding.



## CHANGING THE COMPOSITION OF MILK.

The general impression among farmers is that the composition of milk can be greatly changed by feed. That is to say, if a cow for instance, in fair condition, and on abundant rations of grass, gives poor milk—milk deficient in butter—her milk can be improved in this respect, by feeding corn meal, or any of the rich oily foods.

The experiments of Professors Khun and Bossingault go to show that this idea is a fallacy. Extra feed may and does increase the quantity of milk, but the relative constituents of solid matters remain in about the same proportion. The quality—that is the richness of milk—must be sought for in particular animals or breeds, and not in special feeding. Of course, it must be understood that cows are to have sufficient food of a nutritious character to keep them in good condition, as a starting point, for if this is wanting, the animal draws on the resources of her own flesh and fat to supply the elements of milk, and hence, as these become exhausted, the milk may be very poor. The experiments of Khun and Bossingault were made with a considerable number of cows, and with a great variety of foods from the richest to the poorest, and yet the relative constituents of the milk remained about the same. I have often seen the experiment tried on single cows giving poor thin milk, and by no process of feeding could the milk be made to improve in fat.

Different kinds of food have great influence on the flavour of milk, and some foods are much more efficient than others in keeping up the strength of the cow. What the dairyman should seek, therefore, if these principles are correct, is to give such food as will keep his cows in a good, thrifty, healthy condition; food that will make the largest quantity of milk of the best flavour. But if he seeks very rich milk, he must look to individual cows, or to certain breeds noted for this peculiarity.

## MILK GLOBULES.

Dr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, has recently had some investigations of interest respecting the fat globules of milk in different breeds. You understand, of course, that the fat or butter of milk is in little sacks suspended in the fluid. These globules vary in size, and some of the sacks of fat are very minute. These butter sacks, by virtue of their less specific gravity, rise to the surface of the fluid, and form a coating known as cream. In churning, we break or rub off the pellicles or sacks enveloping the particles of fat, which thus liberated, are gathered together and constitute the lump of butter.

Now Dr. Sturtevant says, on examining these fat globules under a microscope, they show a certain and definite relation between the quality of the milk and the breed of cows. The breed, he says, determines to a large extent the most economical and advantageous manufacture of cheese. The milk globule of the Jersey breed he finds larger than the corresponding globule of the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds, and in the Jersey there are fewer globules under a certain size, say 1-27,000 of an inch, and globules of this size he calls for convenience, granules.

The milk globule of the Ayrshire breed is smaller than that of the Jersey, and intermediate in size between those of the Jersey and Holstein, and the milk of individual cows of the Ayrshire breed can be grouped in the clauses or grades, according to the size and distribution of the globules. This milk abounds in granules.

The milk globule of the Holstein is the smallest of the three breeds, and the globules are more uniform in size than in the Ayrshire, and there are fewer granules. These globules determine some of the physical character of the milk.

If samples of the Jersey, Ayrshire and Dutch milk are placed in a per cent. glass, under like conditions, it will be noticed that the cream will rise in each sample with different degrees of rapidity, the larger globules on account of their less specific gravity reaching the surface first. Thus, Jersey milk throws up cream in four hours, Ayrshire in ten hours, and Dutch in five hours. In churning, the larger the globule the quicker is butter produced, and the more uniform the size of the globule the larger the yield of butter from a given quantity of cream of equal richness by analysis. The globules of a similar size appear to be evenly affected by the process of churning, and break at about the same time.

When the milk of different breeds is mixed, or churned separately, the latter gives butter largely in excess of the former. The explanation is that when a large globuled milk and a small globuled milk are churned together, the larger globules separate first into butter, and the breaking of the small globules appear to be retarded. The practical application of this is

that you cannot mix Jersey with Ayrshire or Dutch cows without loss, because the larger globules are broken first in churning, and while the smaller globules are being broken, the butter which came first is being over-churned.

For cheese-making the milk which is richest by analysis, and yet throws up the least cream upon standing, is best; and this milk is one of small globules, the smaller the better, even approaching granules in size, yet furnishing abundant fat analysis.

These investigations are novel, and when they shall be extended to the milk of other breeds, they may result in valuable suggestions of a practical character. There are some other interesting facts brought out in the study of these fat globules in milk.

#### FUNGUS GERMS.

In the manufacture of cheese we know practically that the poorer the milk the more rennet is required to make from it good cheese. The explanation of this is found in the recent investigations of Dr. Bastian in respect to the transformation of milk globules into large fungus germs, which speedily vegetate into a kind of *penicillium*.

When some milk is placed in a small vessel, to the depth of about two inches, the larger milk globules soon begin to collect on the surface of the fluid. After twenty-four hours or more (the milk being protected from the dust by an inverted glass) the surface is found to be yellowish and smooth, constituting the most superficial stratum of a layer of cream, the under portions of which are of an opal white colour, when reflected, this is found to lie on the surface of a bluish white whey, containing soft flakes, which, on microscopical examination, are ascertained to be composed of precipitated caseine, in a finely granular condition, mixed with small milk globules, and multitudes of active *bacteria*. In this condition it has a sour odour and an acid reaction.

The white stratum of cream immediately above is composed almost wholly of aggregated, and more or less unattended, milk globules, mixed with myriads of *bacteria*. But it is in the superficial yellow stratum, more especially, that the milk globules are found to be more or less altered, and in which some are being metamorphosed into fungus germs. To recognize this satisfactorily, requires great care and patience, and it is only possible, by making an examination of specimens in which the transformation is in its earliest stages.

After even a few hours, owing to the rapid growth and the repeated branching of the *penicillium* filaments, the superficial stratum is permeated by them in all directions, and they are mixed up soon afterwards with the large *conidia* which the filaments are constantly throwing off, and which germinate in their turn. This remarkable transformation of milk globules described by M. Turpin thirty-four years ago, in a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences, but was for the most part disbelieved or unheeded by many, who, as Dr. Bastian remarks, ought to have satisfied themselves, by actual observation of the truth or falsity of what had been recorded. And he adds, that the few who have looked for themselves, have been able in all important respects to confirm M. Turpin's statement.

Dr. Bastian points out the manner in which these investigations should be made, and says, on examination with the microscope from time to time such changes will have occurred in many of the milk globules, that they may be seen to have assumed a less refractive and more vesicular appearance, and to be giving birth to one, two, or even three buds, from their periphery, which speedily grows into large disseminated mycelial filaments. After the fact that so many corpuscles which are so large as to be easily observed—and that all stages may be detected between unadulterated milk globules and the large fungus germs into which they are transformed, make these observations absolutely convincing to any one who has once witnessed them. They, therefore, become typical of many other changes which may take place, but in which all the stages of the transformation cannot be so easily watched.

Left to itself the whole surface layer of milk becomes in a short time densely interwoven with fungus filaments, and multitudes of the *conidia*, which they are constantly throwing off, are sown amongst them. Soon a white mildew may be seen, even with the naked eye, sprouting up from all points of the surface, and after a time it becomes covered with a perfect forest of *penicillium glaucum*.

Again, says Dr. Bastian, the transformation may be much more easily seen in a minute portion of Neufchâtel cream cheese. By placing a portion about the size of an ordinary pin's head upon a glass slip, moistening it with distilled water, and spreading it into a thin film, the changes which it undergoes can be easily watched. When kept in this moist, uncovered



state, in a damp chamber, in a temperature of sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit, I have found that at the expiration of forty-eight hours, nearly one half of the fatty-looking mass had actually undergone segmentation into fungus germs, many of which had in their turn grown out into well-developed filaments. It will be seen, therefore, that the fat globules are especially concerned in the transformation or change which we wish to bring about by the addition of rennet to the milk, and that if a large share of these fat globules are removed from the milk, the desired transformation is weaker, and more of the fermenting liquor or rennet will be required to supply the power lost by the abstracting the fatty portions of the milk.

#### CURING CHEESE.

In my address last winter at Ingersoll, I referred to the amount of water in a first-class English Cheddar cheese, it being about thirty-four per cent.—drier by analysis. It may be remarked here that our standard of excellence in cheese is that of a first-class Cheddar. It has been described by some of the most noted cheesemongers of England, and I may as well repeat the descriptions here, that we may all know what we are talking about. Messrs. Corstary, of London, say: We want cheese rich, solid, fine-flavoured, firm, sound, handsome, and that will continue to improve for twelve months or longer, if required. Mr. Bates, of Cheshire, says: The best cheeses made are firm and imperishable, keeping, in the farmer's cheese room, for twelve months or longer, the texture being solid, but not tough, and the flavour fine. Mr. Titley, of Bath, says: The characteristics of good cheese are these, mellow and rich in taste and flavour, and firm and full in texture. Mr. Patterson, of Edinburgh, affirms: A good cheese is rich without being greasy, with a sweet, nutty flavour, clear, equal colour throughout, of a compact solid texture, without being waxy, firm, yet melting easily in the mouth, and leaving no rough flavour on the palate. Mr. Harding, of Marksbury, says: A good cheese is close and firm in texture, yet mellow; in character or quality it is rich, with a tendency to melt in the mouth; the flavour, full and fine, approaching that of a hazel nut.

These are the characteristic points required by the English taste as a standard of excellence. Other nations may have a different standard, and different individuals may have a certain standard, but the great mass of cheese made for export to England must be made to approximate to or cover the points named as far as possible, if the best prices are to be secured; and the nearer we fill the bill, the more is our cheese wanted abroad, and the better are the prices paid for it.

With all our progress in the cheese making art, and with all our knowledge concerning the nature of milk and its peculiar transformations, I do not think we have surpassed in our manufacture the excellence of first-class English Cheddar. Many of our factories equal it in their September cheese, or with cheese made when the conditions of weather, feed, and other circumstances, are all favourable, but they do not do it in their hot weather cheese; and the fault lies not only in the imperfect manner in which milk is delivered at the factory, but in the curing of cheese upon the shelf.

There is no other way of accounting for the difference in our summer and fall cheese, since the process of manufacture is conducted on the same principle, and by the same maker. And I wish to say right here, that one of the best things accomplished by the American Dairymen's Association was the inauguration of the European mission.

Previous to 1866, we were in doubt as to what was really required in the English market. We were then making a large cheese from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds in weight. It was often porous or open-meated like the Cheshire, the colour was variable and the flavour imperfect. It was not strange that our manufacture should be defective, because dealers and shippers were constantly complaining of defects, and recommending in part, processes drawn from the various methods adopted in different sections of England, sometimes the Cheshire, or the Wiltshire, or Gloucestershire, or Lincolnshire manufacture. It was not till 1864 that any knowledge of the Cheddar process was known in this country. The leading points in the process were given for the first time in my annual address at the first meeting of our Dairymen's Association in 1864-5. I had some time previously obtained an account of this process from England, and having experimented with it in my own dairy, had become satisfied that it was the most rational system of cheese making that had yet been suggested; and upon this point my subsequent observations in England of different methods further confirmed me in this opinion. The acid process, which is the distinguished feature in

the Cheddar method, was not practised by American factories previous to 1860. In the first report of the New York Dairymen's Association in 1864, the method of manufacture of quite a number of the best factories is given. No mention is made in these reports of the whey or curds being allowed to sour or take on acid.

The system to-day of the best cheese made in this country is essentially of the Cheddar process, modified somewhat to suit our factory apparatus, and I do not know that we have improved in the main features of that process, though we have learned the reason of many things connected with it which the English did not appear to understand.

It was not till the mission to England in 1866 that we knew exactly what was required in the English markets, and since that time our manufacture has been modelled after the Cheddar plan, even to the shape of the cheese.

After returning from England in 1866, I made some experiments in curing cheese, which satisfied me our July and August cheese could be kept in flavour and cured down mellow and rich, and at the same time be improved in weight. I had arranged my curing rooms with openings, even with the floor, provided with wickets, and with a ventilator running through the roof, also provided with a wicket. The walls contained an air chamber, and I found that by the use of water at the wickets and on the floor, and by the arrangement of the ventilator, a pretty uniform temperature of seventy degrees to seventy five degrees could be maintained in the hottest weather. We were making two cheeses per day of about thirty-five pounds each, and by keeping a moist atmosphere, so as to prevent the too rapid evaporation or drying out of the cheese, together with the even temperature, a very rich fine-flavoured product was the result, the cheese also keeping well, some of it being retained until the next season perfect in flavour, and mellow and rich in taste. The saving in weight was about four per cent.

In curing cheese in hot, dry weather, where no regard is paid to temperature, there is another trouble besides loss of flavour, induced by undue fermentation, and this is, a too rapid evaporation of moisture, which, if it had been retarded, would have intimately mingled with the other parts, assimilating, so to speak, with the solid constituents, resulting in a mellow texture, and making the cheese appear more rich in butter to the taste than its analysis would indicate. The fact becomes quite plainly demonstrated to any one who has observed the changes going on in the cure of Limburger cheese.

The Limburger cheese is a small cheese about two or three pounds weight, of a brick like form. If cured in the ordinary way they would soon dry up, and become almost as hard as bricks; but they are placed in a damp cellar, and are set up close together, thereby having their moisture retained during the process of fermentation. And this moisture becomes so assimilated with the other parts that Limburger appears exceedingly rich in butter, and is so plastic that it may be spread with a knife somewhat like butter. At certain stages of the curing Limburger is of a sweet, clean flavour, rich and mellow in texture, resembling Stilton, but the German taste requires that the fermentation be carried on until the odour and taste is very offensive to persons not accustomed to its use. It still, however, is plastic, mellow, and of a rich, buttery appearance, and I am told, by those who have learned to like it, that it is esteemed as one of the greatest of delicacies. I meet gentlemen in New York City who have acquired a liking for Limburger, by testing this cheese from time to time at the instance of their German friends.

The complaint against much of the factory cheese, both at home and abroad, is that it is too *dry*, and the complaint is well grounded. And, in addition to the loss of apparent richness in such cheese, the actual loss in weight, on account of moisture not retained and assimilated, is from five to six pounds per hundred. I do not doubt but that experiments will be turned in this direction, and that the time is not far distant when we shall have curing rooms constructed so that our hot weather cheese will be vastly improved both in flavour and texture.

#### RECENT DISCOVERIES.

Of some of the new shifts in dairy goods, the manufacture of butter from beef suet is one. There are now several factories engaged in this business in New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and California. Mr. Luther Tucker, who recently visited the factory at Albany, N. Y., says: The suet is first cut up in small pieces, and put into a trough or vat and covered with water, in order to soak out any blood which may adhere to the suet, and after



soaking a considerable time, is carefully and thoroughly washed. It is then run through a hasher, which cuts or grinds it up as finely as possible. It goes next into a large steam vat, when it is melted and again cleansed by straining, as in the ordinary way of preparing lard for domestic use. It is then subjected to immense pressure under a powerful hydraulic press to extract the stearine. It then goes to the churn, in which a sufficient quantity of butter milk or sour milk has been placed. Annatto is now added, and the whole mass is churned in the usual dairy manner an hour, or until the butter has acquired the real butter flavour, which it gets from the thorough exposure of every particle to the action of the real butter milk. It is then taken out, washed and worked in the usual way, and again worked and salted, as in dairy butter, and finally packed in tubs for consumption. Everything is conducted with perfect cleanliness, and no injudicious chemicals are used in any of the processes. I am told that this butter can be made at a profit of 20c. per pound, and that large quantities are sold for the table in cities, and for the use of bakeries. I have examined several specimens of this butter: some of it is granulated and leaves a tallow taste in the mouth, other specimens were more like butter, but inferior to a fine genuine article. There are various speculations concerning the influence which this new article is to have on the butter trade, and another year will doubtless give us definite results. Another dodge said to be practised with success by certain factories in Oneida Co., N. Y., is to set the milk and take off all the cream that will rise during 24 or 36 hours. This is churned and made into a first quality of butter. The skimmed milk is then treated as follows: First, a quantity of rancid or low-priced butter is purchased, melted and washed to free it from impurities. Then a certain quantity of the melted oil, in proportion to the quantity of milk, is added to the milk, thoroughly stirred in, and immediately set with rennet. The coagulation catches the oily particles, and by working carefully they are retained, and the cheese is not distinguished from whole milk cheese. At least I am told that no complaint has been made by dealers, or in the market, as to the full quality of the cheese.

#### TESTING ACIDITY OF CURDS.

In cheese-making, as is well known, one of the important requisites is to know just how far to carry the acidifying process. Various methods are resorted to, such as the *feel* of the curd, its odour and general appearance, and the spinning of the curd when drawn from contact with a hot iron.

But Mr. Gould, in his recent address before the N. Y. State Dairymen's Association, has suggested that the acidometer, an instrument patented in 1870, would be a valuable aid in experimenting and in reducing this part of the process to more exactness. Of course milk and curds require such various handling under different conditions, that no set rule can be followed. Still it is possible that this instrument may be made of use in determining conditions that cannot otherwise be accurately defined. It will tell with accuracy the different degrees of acidity of any liquid, and is quite simple in its operations.

By adding an alkali to an acid a certain amount of gas is evolved according as the liquid is more or less acid. This gas is made to press upon the water and forces it up the tube, when the proportion may be read off in the graduated scale. I have not experimented with the instrument, but propose doing so the coming summer.

#### PRICES OF BUTTER IN ENGLAND.

You cannot but have observed in looking over the market quotations of the world that the price of butter is gradually advancing, and this is especially the case in England.

The United States ceased exporting the higher fancy grades of butter several years ago, the home market for such being too high to allow of exportation.

Canadian butter, during the last two years, has risen in price in England from 100s. to 136s. the cwt. I do not know whether this is to be attributed to an improved quality in Canadian butter or to the scarcity and consequently increased price in England.

The best continental butter sent to England has been quoted this winter (1874) at 160s. per cwt. This is a high price, and it is a question whether Canada cannot make it profitable to improve her product and enter her goods in competition.

Butter in the United States is now largely produced in Creameries, and the product has been vastly improved. In Sweden the American Creamery system has been introduced, and

her product in consequence has risen to a great excellence, having been quoted in London on a par with best brands.

In my address, last winter, at Ingersoll, I referred to the experiments of Prof. Danforth, of the Royal Agricultural College of Stockholm, in which he states that a larger quantity of cream can be obtained from a given quantity of milk by cooling it and setting it in water thereby reducing the temperature of the milk to about 36 degrees Farht., and keeping it at that point during the creaming process. Under this management, which is now practised at the Swedish butter factories, nearly all the cream, he says, rises in twelve hours, and beyond twenty-four hours no advantage is gained in the quantity of cream obtained.

This low temperature in setting milk is so different from all former theories on the subject as to arrest attention, and I hope the butter makers of Canada will look into this question for themselves.

#### EXPORT, 1873.

An important question bearing on the dairy interests of America is the capacity of England to take our cheese. The exports during 1873 go far to show that all our surplus has been hardly sufficient to supply the English demand, and that no immediate fears need be entertained that our markets are to be clogged with a surplus, or that the average price will fall below that of 1873 for a series of years.

The Messrs. Corduroy, of London, give official statements showing the total amount of American cheese arriving in England from January 1st, to December 31st, 1873. The quantity is put at 1,736,495 boxes. Shippers, in their estimates, usually make the average of boxes at 60 pounds each, and if we estimate on this basis, the American product shipped to England during 1873, amounts to 104,189,700 pounds.

The quantity exported from New York City during the same time was 1,569,570 boxes amounting to 94,174,200 pounds. From eight to ten millions of this went to other countries than Great Britain. This shows that the exportations direct from Canada to England during the year amounted to about 20,000,000 pounds.

During 1872 the receipts in England, of American cheese, were 1,228,184 boxes, amounting to 73,691,940 pounds. This gives an increase of receipts of American cheese in England in 1873 above those of 1872 of 508,311 boxes, amounting to 30,498,660 pounds. But with all this additional supply the stocks in London and Liverpool, the Corduroys say, are not excessive.

The receipts of cheese in New York City during the year 1873 were nearly 2,000,000 boxes, or in round numbers 120,000,000 pounds, while in 1872 they were only 90,000,000 pounds, or an increase in 1873 of about 20,000,000 pounds.

England has taken more American cheese this year than the whole product made in the United States in 1869, the amount produced then, according to the United States census, being 103,630,327 pounds. The prices paid for cheese in the United States have, as an average, been lower during 1873 than in 1872, though doubtless the average would have been nearly the same, had not the panic which occurred in September had a depressing influence on the fall trade.

We commenced the year 1873 with prices ranging from 14½ to 15½c. in January, ruling from 16½ to 17c. in February and March dropping to 15c. in April and May, and from the middle of June to the first of October ruling from 13 to 13½c. In October, November and December the market was pretty steady at 14 to 14½c., with an occasional advance of a quarter of a cent.

The Messrs. Corduroy, in accounting for the increased receipts of American cheese in England, argue that consumption has been promoted by prices having been on a moderate scale, the best qualities being so much cheaper than cheese of a similar character produced in England. Again, in the manufacturing districts of England, employment has been general and wages good, which in part no doubt accounts for the large demand for American cheese.

One growing feature in the cheese trade observable from year to year in this country, as well as in England, is that buyers as a rule are more careful in their selections as to quality, colour, flavour, firmness and soundness of condition. Soft, damaged and inferior cheese are less saleable, even at reduced prices, than they were a few years ago. As our quality improves consumers become educated in their tastes, and cannot go back to a poor article, which, before they learned to have better things, was not so much noticed.



Dealers, too, find that good cheese moves more easily than poor, and as a general rule is sold without loss, while a few turns at purchasing "dead beats," even at low prices, often make sad inroads on profits; and when heavy losses are sustained, they sharpen a buyer's discriminating faculties in making his selections, very considerably.

Our dairymen, therefore, should strive to make a good article, and recognise the fact that poor stuff pays less from year to year.

#### AUCTION SALES OF CHEESE.

The great value of country markets, where buyers and sellers meet on certain days of the week for transaction in dairy produce, is now pretty generally recognised. At Little Falls, and other leading country cheese markets, the factories sell large quantities of cheese by samples. These samples are simply "plugs"—cut by the cheesemonger's iron—representing a specimen of each day's cheese, which it is desired to sell. The "plugs" or cuttings of cheese, as soon as drawn, should be placed in small bottles designed for the purpose, and tightly corked, and the bottles numbered, so as to show the age of each sample of cheese. By thus enclosing the samples, they are kept from the air, and do not undergo change while being carried to market. Hence, the buyers get a correct idea of the colour, texture and quality of the several days' cheese, which any factory puts upon the market.

The cheese must be in all respects as represented, for a seller once caught in deception, or in adding some poor or inferior cheese to the lot he sells for good, has not only to bear all losses on such cheese, but he is afterward regarded with suspicion, and will not obtain the highest prices for his goods by selling from samples.

A large number of sellers with samples meet weekly at Little Falls, often representing 200 or more factories, and some of them come from a long distance. The buyers also congregate here in considerable numbers on market days, and after looking over samples and discussing the state of the trade, the home and foreign demand, the cost of freight and the latest cable quotations from London and Liverpool, transactions begin to take place.

At Little Falls, the actual sales of factories during summer do not begin until late in the afternoon, and often as late as 4, p.m., and they are not unfrequently kept lingering along until 7 or 8 o'clock, before transactions are closed.

The quantity of cheese offered is usually figured by reporters of the press, who get the number of boxes offered by different salesmen early in the day, and thus the quantity on the market is generally known before any transactions take place.

The fault in this system is the delay in completing sales until late in the day. A constant chaffering is going on between buyer and seller, prices being offered by one buyer and raised by another, without getting down to business till the fast closing of the day compels them to action. Factorymen from a long distance complain that they are kept in the market a longer time than necessary, and that they often cannot reach home till late at night or next morning.

To avoid this evil it has been suggested to have the cheese sold in different lots at auction. Let the samples be shown, and the discussion of prices, cable quotations, &c., be effected early in the day, but at a certain hour in the afternoon, say two P.M., let the sales promptly commence at auction, and the competition among different dealers is such that it is believed the cheese will sell at a price equally well with that obtained under the present system.

To avoid loss on account of the bids not rising to the full value of the seller's estimate, each factoryman is to be allowed one bid, and he can thus withdraw his cheese from the market, or put it at a figure which he is willing to accept.

I cannot see why cheese should not sell on its merits in this way, and as good prices realized to the producer as under the present system, and I am glad to see that this plan has been recently inaugurated in the western part of the State of New York. The *Elmira Gazette* mentions an important sale of cheese at Collins' Centre, N. Y., on the 29th of January, when buyers were present in considerable force. The cheeses offered were the product of the Mansfield and Collins factories, owned by W. A. Johnson & Co., of Collins' Centre, and comprised 3,000 boxes of the October and November make. The cheese was offered for sale to the highest bidder. Mr. Wade bid 14½c., Mr. Bona offered 14½c., Mr. Cary bid 15c., and Mr. Hayward signified his willingness to pay 15½c., and after considerable excitement Mr. Cary

bid 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., and the lot was knocked off to him. The price, says the *Gazette*, is decidedly the highest of the season in the State, and may be accepted as an indication of a very firm market for the balance of the old crop is now all in dealers' hands.

During the coming season, I hope our different country cheese markets will at least try the plan of auction sales, for it seems to me they could be made satisfactory to all parties concerned in this interest.

#### CORN FODDER.

I have now detained you so long that I must bring my remarks to a close, and in doing so I would like to make an allusion to the fodder corn question. You have probably seen in the papers during the past two or three years some warm discussions respecting the value of corn fodder as a food for dairy stock. There are some people who denounce it in unmeasured terms, and doubtless the manner in which it is grown has led to a difference of opinion as to its value. I have used corn fodder as a soiling crop for many years, and have found it a great help during the hot, dry weather of August, when pastures fall off in productiveness. But it was as a fall and winter food that I had intended more particularly to speak.

The summer of 1873 was quite unfavourable for the hay crop of Central New York, the falling off from the average being about 33 per cent. Many dairymen were compelled to reduce their stock at a sacrifice, as stock of all kinds was exceedingly low, and in addition to this, large quantities of corn were purchased, and the experiment is being tried to carry stock through on meal and half the usual quantity of hay. In Herkimer County the number of milch cows has been reduced lower than at any time during the past twenty years. Now, this state of things could have been avoided in part, had our farmers adopted more generally the practice of relying on sowed corn as a fall and early winter cattle food. In some instances this was very successfully practised. As an example, I cannot do better than give you the following facts from which you can draw your own conclusions:—

Mr. La Mont, of Tompkins County, N. Y., has grown this year five acres of fodder corn, and he estimates the yield to have been at least 40 tons of cured fodder. His entire herd of horn stock, consisting of 40 cows and 9 head of young stock has been kept on this fodder since it left the pasture, about the 1st of November till the 10th of January.

Mr. La Mont's practice, late in fall and early winter, after the cheese-making season is over, is to give the cows all the sour milk resulting from his butter-making, and a quart of shorts to each animal daily. The shorts are put into a large tub and the sour milk turned on, the whole thoroughly mixed and apportioned to each animal in equal quantity. This is the only additional food which the cows receive, and the stock, he says, is in as fine, thrifty condition as any farmer could wish to see. This plan of wintering stock in part on corn fodder has been practised by Mr. La Mont for several years, and always with the best success.

The usual practice is to break up green-sward lands that have laid in grass from ten to twelve years. The land referred to was ploughed about the 25th of May to the depth of eight inches. It was immediately harrowed thoroughly to get a good seed bed, and the corn (Western variety) was drilled in with the machine known as the "Farmer's Favorite," two and a-half bushels of seed being used to the acre. This makes the rows about eight or ten inches apart. The whole was finished about the first of June, and no manure or other fertilizers were used in the crop.

About the last of August, or first of September, the crop will be fit to cut. The stalks will have attained a height of from six to eight feet, and the rows on the outside will be "eared out," more or less, though, of course, such ears will be small, immature, and may be classed with what is commonly called "soft corn." Mr. L. cuts the fodder with a reaper, and says that for this purpose a strong and heavy machine is required. He uses the Buckeye, which does the work in the best manner. After cutting, it is preferred to leave it a day or so to wilt, when it is tied up in bundles, and immediately set up in shocks. The shocks are made larger than one man can conveniently handle, and hence two men are employed for this part of the work. From fifteen to twenty bundles are placed in a shock, set so as to make it of a round shape. Then the men take out sufficient stalks for the band, lapping them together and twisting them, a man at each end of the band. The tops of the bundles or shocks are now drawn together and tied with the band, and another band is tied around about mid-way



of the shock, and the work is complete. These shocks are left standing in the field until wanted for use, when they are hauled to the barn, as required from time to time, and fed to the cattle.

Mr. La Mont says that fodder corn, properly bound and shocked, as I have described, will cure out nicely in the field, and is not injured on account of standing out during the time named, except, perhaps, on some of the outside leaves of the shock. The fodder opens clean and bright, and is highly relished by stock, and he esteems it in all respects equal to hay. His stock appear well satisfied with their rations, the animals keeping in as good condition, as to flesh, health and vigour, as those which have been kept on hay. He thinks if corn fodder is such "poor innutritious food," as some have represented, he must have observed the result long since in his stock, both as to loss of flesh, and in the depreciated quantity of milk yielded. On the contrary, his cows have made a good yield of milk in November, and their condition as to flesh and vigour are as heretofore described.

In 1872 the stock was kept in the same manner, and the yield was at the rate of 450 pounds of cheese, and 10 pounds of butter per cow, besides supplying what milk and butter was used in a family of seven persons. His experience in feeding corn fodder dates back through a period of ten years. He uses fodder corn as a soiling crop for stock in summer when pastures are short, and he esteems it highly for this purpose, as it keeps up the flow of milk, and the cows are held in high condition.

Other farmers in Tompkins County practise the same system as that practised by Mr. La Mont, and one of his neighbours, Mr. Peter Mulks, who is somewhat noted as a "fancy butter" maker, has raised as much as twenty acres of corn fodder.

What then are we to infer from this statement? Here we have 49 head of cattle kept upon the corn fodder of five acres for a period of nearly two months and a half, or up to the 10th of January. Practical dairymen can very well estimate whether such a crop as that raised by Mr. La Mont is a profitable crop. I do not know the price of hay in Tompkins Co., but in Herkimer Co. it has been sold at from \$20 to \$25 per ton. It has been estimated that a good, fair sized cow will consume on an average in winter twenty-five pounds of hay per day, and putting hay at \$20 per ton, the money value of the food consumed, per cow, would be at the rate of twenty-five cents per day.

But, say in the case of La Mont's herd, it is but twenty cents a day for each animal, and we have the following: Forty-nine head of cattle, at 20 cents per day, is \$9.80, which multiplied by seventy days, (the time they were fed on the stalks) we have \$686, as the value of the five acres of corn fodder.

What crop, considering the amount of labour involved, has been more profitable? But, say that the animals consumed food to the amount of only ten cents per day per head, and we still have the five acres of fodder corn, amounting to \$43. Truly, a very valuable crop for five acres.

Again, the question may be solved in another way. How much hay will a cow consume in twenty days? At twenty pounds per day—a low estimate—we have 400 pounds, but to get our figures down low enough, we will suppose the animal consumes but half a ton of hay in the seventy days. Then we have the total consumption of the La Mont herd, up to the 10th of January, if represented in hay, amounting to 24½ tons, and this, at \$20 per ton, amounts to \$490, as the product of the five acres. In whatever way the question may be viewed, I think there can be no doubt but that Mr. La Mont's fodder corn crop has been a very profitable one, and the statistics given cannot be without value to dairymen.

## AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, AT BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874, BY L. B. ARNOLD, ESQ., SECRETARY AMERICAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN CHEESE MANUFACTURE.

For people from the other side of the line to come here to talk to you about cheese-making seems almost like carrying coal to Newcastle. The general features of your processes of manu-

facture are the same as ours, and your cheese, like ours, has attained a high reputation. But they stand differently in the market. Yours excels in keeping; ours in texture and flavour. The high position which the goods of both nations have assumed, in the short time since any considerable progress was started in either, I look upon as a reasonable and just cause of pride. But perfection has nowhere yet been attained, and until it is we ought not to cease studying and striving for better results. In discussing the means of improving cheese I see no reason for addressing you differently from what I would the people of my native State, as you are right along side of us in the onward march.

To make an intelligent start toward improvement in anything, the first point is, or should be, to fix in our mind's eye clearly the end to be attained. In cheese-making we want the standard of qualities at which we are to aim well understood. Unless we do this we shall work at random, and be as likely to go wrong as right. It is not enough that we make a product to suit ourselves. It is not enough that it has intrinsic value. We must make it to suit the taste of the parties who are to purchase and consume it. We should study well and understand clearly the standard of excellence set up in the mind of the purchaser, and make that standard the polar star of our efforts. In short, we should have a clear and definite idea of what the market calls for before we change a step toward visiting that market. When the requirements of the market are understood, the means of filling them will be searched out and applied.

As I go about among the factories and dairies, I find a confused and indefinite idea of what is desired in the market to which the cheese that is being made is intended to go, to be a great stumbling block in the way of progress. If factorymen are not posted as to the quality their goods should show to meet the taste of the consumers they are intended to supply, how can they modify their modes of making to suit that taste? They can only work in the dark and by guess, and be as likely to go wrong as right. Manufacturers should be so well posted in regard to what the market calls for as to qualify them to select and make purchases, if occasion required, to fill orders and act as dealers or middle-men. How many manufacturers, think you, could be safely trusted to act as agents to select for the different markets?

You will probably ask how is the tyro in cheese-making to learn what is required at his hands? He must lend his energies to this point. He must go about among his fellows and compare practices and products. Especially should he compare his cheese with that which commands the highest price in the market, and note well the points of difference and the cause. Each manufacturer should see all the factories in his vicinity, and make himself familiar with the different practices and their results. In this way, excellencies and defects will become conspicuous and familiar. The manufacturer can then adopt what is desirable and avoid what is not.

Occasions like this may do a great deal towards disseminating correct information in regard to quality. Dairymen's conventions, I have learned, are made up largely of factorymen; and if, while they are assembled, samples of standard cheese could be exhibited for general inspection, it would do much towards settling in their minds the qualities they ought to produce.

Cheese buyers soon acquire this knowledge by going into the market places and examining the goods which are preferred, and cheese-makers had better take the same course, rather than not know just what is wanted. Where buyers go to the factories to purchase they can, if they will, impart a great deal of valuable information. I don't know how it is with dealers in this country, but in New York, with the hope of driving a better bargain, they are more inclined to flatter the parties they deal with than to notice any errors that might possibly wound their pride. Where Boards of Trade or market days are established, the manufacturers may find an easy means of posting themselves in regard to desirable quality.

When visiting factories in a strange neighbourhood, I have often invited a manufacturer to go with me as a guide, and it never fails, at the end of the journey, that he acknowledges himself amply paid for his time. Let two or more manufacturers take a carriage and spend a few days each season in riding from factory to factory, and discuss the causes of the various peculiarities they will note, and they will make more progress in a day thus spent than in a whole season in working in the factory alone.

Cheese fairs, such as was held at Ingersoll last season, afford a most excellent opportunity for cheese-makers to learn what competent judges esteem best. Not only was a great variety of make which aspires to be best present on that occasion, but the samples which the judges



decided to be best were publicly exposed for critical inspection, so that all who desired might examine for themselves, and see in what their superiority consisted. Such occasions afford a means of information that no manufacturer can afford to let pass. At such a fair the judges ought to be the best that can be obtained, and entirely free from any prejudice or bias, so that makers and all concerned can rest on their decisions. This establishment of fairs exclusively for dairy products is regarded as a very important item in the right direction, and is a point in dairy progress in which Canadians are ahead of us on the other side of the line.

#### QUALITY OF MILK.

But no one can make good cheese without good milk. One might as well attempt to make fine cloth out of coarse wool as fine cheese out of faulty milk. There is, however, much less depending upon the milk than is generally supposed, and much less than I once supposed. Milk varies with the food and the soil on which it is produced. Milk on loamy and gravelly land is quite different, and does not work alike. But milk that is sound will make good cheese on either soil. The important point is to have it free from objectionable taints and in a healthy condition.

A little disease in milk works a great deal of evil. To guard against injury from this cause is one of the most important means of improvement.

There is perhaps no single point in the quality of milk that is more detrimental to the quality of cheese, either on the north or south side of the lakes, than the temporary defects in the health of cows occasioned by excessive heat. Cattle often suffer as much or more, both in health and comfort, from excessive cold in winter, than they do from the excessive heat of summer; but the excessive cold does not make its impress on the products of the dairy like extreme heat, because the cold comes at a time when there is not much milk to act upon. But still, exposure to cold has an effect upon the general character of the dairy, because by operating against the general welfare of the animal, it acts against the general quality of its milk. Even the isolated causes which produce occasional ailments should be avoided in any system of correct dairying, because, though temporary, they are liable to do injury while they last. They more or less depress the tone of the dairy in which they chance to occur. I have no occasion to dwell upon such defects here. They are what all herds are subject to, and are at once removed by the prudent dairyman as soon as seen.

It is the excessive heat of summer that stands so much in the way of high quality. Tainted milk, you all know full well, is the great bane of the cheese interest. If you can keep clear of that, you are comparatively safe. A good evidence of the truth of this statement is the result of the season just past. We had but little hot weather last summer, and but little bad cheese. Tainted milk is generally identified with hot weather. The query has been raised, What is the cause of tainted milk? I have traced it to a feverish condition of the cows, but a query arises back of that, What is the cause of the fever? The causes of feverishness are multiform. The most common one is oppressive heat. The influence of heat in producing taint may be demonstrated by a little attention. It will be noticed that taint comes and goes with the rise and fall of the mercury in the thermometer, showing that uncomfortable heat is the immediate cause. Though this is the common cause, it is not always the cause. Feverishness and consequent taint will follow if the water is scarce or bad; or if the cows break into the oat or corn field; or if unwittingly the keeper turns them suddenly into rank, green clover, which is perhaps wet with rain or dew; or if fed with too much rich food of any kind, or worried by dogs. Whatever heats the blood of the cows produces taint, and it never occurs without that condition. By *taint* I do not mean to include the deviations from its natural flavour occasioned by the use of turnips or cabbage, or other strong smelling or tasting foods, that carry their odours or flavours into the milk; I only mean the peculiar *cowey* smell that develops in milk and leads on to floating curds in its extreme development.

It is this kind of taint resulting usually from only a temporary derangement of health that I would have you especially guard, for the further improvement of your cheese.

I have designed to-day to touch only upon some of the more prominent causes that stand in the way of further progress in improving cheese. I have brought forward the subject of excessive heat as one of the things the effects of which there is need of investigating closely. I do not mean that this need is peculiar to the people of Ontario or of the Dominion. It is a need which the people of my own State and of the United States have as much occasion to

look after as you. I bring it forward and urge it upon your attention because, though important, it has been overlooked, or, rather under-estimated. I present it to you *now*, because I have the benefit of the effects of a cool and even season to compare with the hotter ones which have gone before—a benefit which I would not have lost either to you or to my own countrymen. The improved quality of cheese which has resulted in a great measure from the unusually even temperature of the season just passed, is one of great significance to the cheese interests of both countries. It enables us to contrast the qualities resulting from sound health and comfort in the one case, with those of deranged health and discomfort in the other. It enables us to compare the effects of an enlarged trade and open market abroad, and increased consumption at home, with a market clogged and prices depressed by diminished consumption, both at home and abroad, by reason of goods with an unpalatable taste and perishable nature.

Other causes may have conspired to produce the increased demand for our goods in the markets of Great Britain, which have taken of your cheese and ours 30,000,000 more this year than last, and would have taken still more if we had had it for them, but it will hardly be questioned by any one that improved quality is the leading cause. One hot, sultry summer, with its ill-flavoured and short-lived cheese, would counteract all we have gained by this circumstance, and set us back where we were before, unless we forestall its effects.

This is so apparent that I trust the necessity of discussing the matter, and bringing it forward in time to guard against such consequences, will be deemed appropriate and essential.

What is the remedy for excessive heat? The heat of summer cannot be avoided, but its effects can, to a large extent, be obviated. Shade trees in the pasture or artificial sheds give effectual protection against the scorching rays of the sun, and against heating the cows' blood. Every one knows how the broiling heat of the sun affects himself, and it operates the same on his stock, especially cows in milk. From its burning rays we appeal to shade, and the dairyman ought not to deny to his cows what is so essential to his own comfort. A plenty of good, cool water, too, serves to keep down temperature in the blood of cattle as it does in the blood of men. There are very few whose experience has not impressed upon their minds a clear but unpleasant conviction of how oppressive heat becomes when accompanied by thirst, and the large amount of water required in hot days to keep one comfortable. Cows feel the need of water in such weather even more than men, and if the supply is bad or cut short, their sufferings become severe.

The cow in milk, like the nursing mother, is sensitive to the influence of heat. She cannot endure what can be endured by other animals that have nothing to do but eat and assimilate. As the nursing infant becomes a sensitive index to point to the heated blood of the mother, so does the milk of the cow point, by odour and its working, to the heated blood of the cow. A plentiful supply of water is one of the most efficient means of keeping the milk of cows in its normal condition. A plenty of shade and a plenty of water for hot days, when the mercury is 80 degrees to 100 degrees, ought to be deemed important. The mere mention of the combined effects of heat and thirst ought to be sufficient to make any dairyman comprehend and appreciate how important it is to protect his cows against them.

There is another circumstance in the summer treatment of the dairy to which I wish to call your attention as a means of improving the cheese of the country. I allude to the practice of soiling. Soiling pays in summer droughts for the sake of the extra keep it affords. It pays in the increased amount of stock it enables a dairyman to carry on a given number of acres; it pays in the increased quantity of milk produced by keeping up a continuous flow; but it pays equally well in its promoting healthy milk in the heated season by the relief to the herd from exercise, and by avoiding exposure to sunshine for filling themselves by grazing.

To keep a cow out in the hot sun to fill herself from a short pasture can hardly do otherwise than raise the temperature of her blood, and thus develop taint. By taking quickly a meal of fodder corn, or green, wilted clover, she may lie in the shade and ruminate in comfort, and fill the dairyman's pail with healthy milk, cutting off tainted milk and bad cheese.

Another cause of defect in our cheese making grows out of the circumstances connected with hay-cheese. In preparing food for their flocks in winter, farmers do not always study to secure it when it will do them the most good. They are more apt to look after the largest quantity. The product of our meadow makes the greatest bulk and greatest weight when the



seed begins to fill; but it is not then in the best condition to support life, nor to yield the best dairy products. The well-ripened food which dairymen are in the habit of laying up for their herds in winter, has lost much of its valuable properties. Its albuminoids, as they slowly work their way through the stems and leaves, where they are elaborated, toward the top for the perfection of the seed, which is their end and aim, become changed in form and diminished in amount. Their substance becomes harder and firmer as the plants grow old, and hence less susceptible to change. They are more difficult of digestion, and when elaborated into milk, the cheesy matter which results has the same hard and unchangeable inclinations the caseine had in the plants. It is hence that the cheese derived from matured fodder is harder and more difficult to cure than when obtained from young and tender herbage. The fatty matter in maturing plants undergoes an equal change. The fats which in young plants were soft, aromatic, and highly coloured, have become in the riper stage hard, white, insipid, and scanty. The milk from such herbage is poor in every sense of the term. Both the butter and cheese from such milk are pale and poor, and wanting in the fine, nutty flavour that belongs to both when derived from grass. The poor quality of hay-cheese is not chargeable to the fact of the cows living on dry food, for dried grass makes excellent cheese. It is due to the too fully matured condition of the herbage when cut. If dairymen desire to produce milk out of the grazing season, they ought to provide their cows with early cut grass or clover, roots, or mill-feed or grain—something that will give flavour and richness to the butter or cheese to be made from it. The cheese made from such food compares well with grass-cheese. It cures readily, and is good flavoured, while ordinary hay-cheese appears more like the skim-cheese of the creameries.

To fill the market with hay-cheese that is unpalatable and difficult to cure, and difficult of digestion, is to check consumption and injure the reputation of cheese generally. Unless made and cured quite differently from what it usually is, or unless the quality of milk is much improved, it would be better for all concerned to omit making cheese till grass comes, and use the milk for making butter or veal. Poor cheese is always a detriment to the cheese interest. It clogs the market and depresses prices. It injures consumption, because it stands in the way of better goods that would please the palate and invite to a larger use. It inclines all who have to do with it to mark down the reputation of all cheese by associating the poor in the estimation of the good.

If farmers will prepare proper food for their cows in spring they can avoid all the deleterious effects that now follow from hay-cheese, and increase their profits at the same time. There is a wide chance for improvement in the matter of spring cheese, and there is an urgent necessity of pressing it upon the attention of dairy farmers. Another defect is apt to occur with hay-cheese on account of skimming. The milk at this season of the year is often kept longer than in warm weather. The cream, by reason of longer standing and the coolness of the atmosphere, becomes quite solid and firm, and the temptation to take it off is too strong to be resisted, and milk which is too poor for cheese-making is made still poorer by the use of the skimmer. This practice should be sternly avoided unless the milk is made unusually rich by high feeding. I do not know that the dairymen of Canada are any more at fault in respect to hay-cheese than the dairymen of the States. There is much need of improvement in both countries. On the other side of the line we are yearly giving more attention to the winter and spring food of our cows. Dairymen in New York now cut their hay twenty days earlier than they did twenty years ago, and twenty years hence they will cut it twenty days earlier than now. They feed more grain and roots than they formerly did; they have richer milk, which is made up when newer, and skimmed less than in former days; the curing is hurried by a more liberal use of rennet, and warmer curing rooms than were once in use; and the more objectionable features of hay-cheese are gradually wearing away. I commend these improved practices to Canadian dairymen as worthy of their attention.

The means of improvement so far considered lie in the hands of the dairy farmers. I will now notice a few that pertain to the manufacturing. The processes of manufacturing cheese are communicated from one to another not by any fixed or clear and well-defined rules written out to be studied, nor indeed with any clearly defined principles that one could fall back upon if he failed in the routine. In fact the reasons for doing as we do in daily practices are but little considered or known. We learn the modes of making butter and cheese as matters of fact. Our instructions are received orally and illustrated and accompanied with practical examples. The manipulations which have accompanied the production of the best

cheese are naturally supposed to be the most perfect, and they are handed from one to another and imitated as the standard of perfection. Having thus received our instruction with the impression fixed in our minds that our modes are the best that could be adopted, it is a very natural conclusion indeed to infer that if we apply our rules as they have been applied in the production of fancy cheese, and the product proves to be inferior, the fault is in the milk; that some defect in climate, water, food or soil has made some defect in the milk which renders it deficient for cheese-making; hence the further inference that the production of strictly fine cheese is limited to certain localities where certain varieties of soil, &c., exist. This I say is a *natural inference* and it is one that has gained extensive credence in the minds of dairymen as well as others. No longer than two years ago, when I met the Association at Ingersoll, one of your oldest and most prominent dairymen said to me: "Our Canadian cheese is inferior in both flavour and texture. Our milk is different from New York milk. I don't believe it is possible from our milk here in Canada to make cheese which will equal yours in York State." I admit the premises, but deny the conclusion. It is not a necessary consequence. I once entertained views similar to those, but have outgrown them now. Our processes of cheese making being copied we work everywhere by the same rule. This is unphilosophical. If as my friend at Ingersoll said, your milk is different from ours, the mode of manufacturing ought to be different from ours. I am inclined to think that the Ingersoll man was right—that your milk is somewhat different from ours. I believe it is generally true that milk in different sections differs in some respects.

A striking incident, confirmatory of this statement, was related to me at the recent meeting of the American Dairymen's Association. Mrs. Huldah Smith, of Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., has been the manager of the factories known as the Fairfield Association, ever since it was built, which was, I think, about eight years ago. The factory is one of the very best in Herkimer County, and has been strictly a fancy factory under Mrs. Smith's superintendence. After making fancy cheese successfully for so long a time, she, last summer, left the factory in the care of her children, and took charge of a factory in Michigan. She says it took her about all summer to get *used* to the milk—it worked so differently from the milk in Herkimer. She was at last able to manage it so as to make good cheese. The Herkimer mode of working would not do for the Michigan Milk.

The experience of Mrs. Smith was my experience in moving from Herkimer into a grain-growing district in Western New York. It has been the experience of very many others who have gone out from that famous county to ply their art in different localities. They find it necessary to deviate considerably from their Herkimer modes of working.

Now, since Michigan milk is different from Herkimer milk, it should not seem a strange assertion to say that Canada milk is different from New York milk. Without the testimony of my friend at Ingersoll I should expect, from what little knowledge I have of the country, that the milk on both sides of the lakes would not work just alike. The parts of the country over which I have passed have appeared a little dryer than in the dairy districts of New York. It appears more like an exclusive grain region. The soil has seemed to have a little more sand in its composition on this side of the line than the other. But the free use of the plough has done much to give it a dry and compact structure that unfits it for standing drought. Ground that is much ploughed becomes harder and dryer than the same kind of land not ploughed and is much less able to endure drought, than land occupied more with grass. When one section is dryer than other, whether naturally or made so by much ploughing, the elements of milk from the two places are not in the same condition. The cheesy matter from the dryer soil is harder than on the moister one, and does not break down so readily into soft, rich, *salvy* cheese. Since it does not cure so readily, it will keep longer; and this, I fancy, is the reason why cheese in the Dominion has acquired the reputation of having better keeping qualities than cheese in the States. I regard this peculiarity as no insuperable barrier to reaching an equally fine quality. It is, in my opinion, only objectionable by reason of its requiring to be manufactured differently to reach the same result, and this is only a question of time and experience, and patient attention.

The continued occupation of the soil for grazing and dairying is gradually wearing away the peculiar qualities of your milk. Where the soil is naturally dry, it will of course remain so, but abating the use of the plough, and covering the surface more of the time with turf will have a tendency to make loamy soils looser and lighter, so that they will stand drought better. The grass will be fresher and greener, and the cheesy matter softer and



more easily converted into rich cheese. Your milk needs to be worked somewhat differently from ours. It would resemble New York cheese more closely if worked at a little lower temperature and with a little more rennet, so that the curd should be ready for the press at the same time as usual. Your curds do not call for so large a development of acid as in Herkimer and other old dairy districts. Red clover makes a harder cheese than grass, and not so well flavoured, though it will make more cheese from a given amount of pasture. As your pasture fields become old, and grass gradually takes the place of red clover, your cheese will improve in texture and flavour.

The process of manufacture which we call the *American Cheddar* will work admirably in your factories. In this process the whey is drawn before the curd is ripe enough to leave the vat; the curd is piled in one end of the vat, and the vat tipped so that the whey will drain off, and the curd is left in this situation to ripen, till it develops the requisite degree of acidity, when it is run through a curd mill and salted and put to press in the usual way.

Creamery practice will not be likely to succeed as well in Canada as in some parts of the States; not that there is any lack of richness in Canadian milk, for it is evidently as good as any; but because the presence of the cream is necessary to soften and hasten the curing of the harder cheesy matter, derived from your dryer soil. The same objection to skimming lies against creamery practice in our grain districts and much of our western territory. Wherever the factory system prevails there is a growing tendency toward skimming, at least the night's milk, and the time is coming when this can be done safely, for it is possible to make a good rich cheese of skimmed or partly skimmed milk. A few manufacturers are doing that now; but it would be out of place now to encourage skimming in Canada or anywhere else. The general principles of cheese making, and the art of managing skim milk, must be better understood than they are to-day, to render skimming profitable or safe. It requires more skill to handle skim milk properly than whole milk, the proper methods of working them being quite different. It is not necessary that I should go into the details of working skim milk to-day. It will suffice to say that it should be worked with more rennet and at lower temperature than whole milk while in the vat, but in the curing the temperature should be higher, and the process rapidly hurried along. Milk which is approaching sensible acidity should be managed very much in the same way.

As the subject of tainted milk has been prominently before the Convention, and as cases of it are often everywhere occurring, a few words in regard to it seem to be called for.

"Tainted milk" is hardly an appropriate expression to indicate the milk so called. That kind of milk is the result of a peculiar variety of fermentation, in which a light oil is developed that occasions the peculiar odour and flavour that occur in milk known as "tainted milk." The flavouring oil is the same as that which gives the "cowey" odour to new milk. It is only intensified in the tainted milk of the factories. It becomes volatile at about 65 degrees, and slowly escapes from the milk. At higher temperatures it escapes rapidly. Heating tainted milk to 130 or above drives the odour all away, and leaves the milk in its ordinary condition. At 60 and below the oil scarcely evaporates at all; but remains in the milk, and gives a flavour instead of an odour. When separated from milk it appears as a very light oil, that is nearly destitute of colour. It is now known that the presence of cream hastens the growth and activity of the rennet germs which curdled the milk and cured the cheese. It is also true that the presence of light flavouring oils contribute actively to the same end. I have met with nothing that so stimulates the growth of the active agent in rennet, as the oil that constitutes the so-called *animal odour* which distinguishes tainted milk.

There are always some of the same germs in milk that constitute the active agency in rennet, and the presence of this oil, or odour, as you may please to term it, so stimulates their growth as often to prove sufficient to curdle the milk without any addition of rennet. Spontaneous coagulation of milk while it was yet sweet has been of frequent occurrence in Rochester the past season from this cause. Such cases are not uncommon among dairymen. They occur all the sooner if the milk is kept covered and warm. In the treatment of tainted milk in cheese-making this circumstance must be taken into consideration.

If milk that is to be made into cheese appears tainted, set a higher temperature than usual, and use less rennet; varying the amount according to the degree of taint, the more taint the less rennet. Let the curd remain in the vat till acid is strongly developed. Where the curd is cheddared, grinding is important. Cooling and airing are also important. If the curd is matured in the whey, it will often prove a benefit to leave the curd in the sink over

night, where it can be conveniently done. To put the usual amount of rennet in tainted milk, is to so hurry the curing process that the cheese soon becomes over ripe and spoils. But acidity is the great antidote for taint. It corrects the flavour of the taint, and keeps back the process of curing, and, if skilfully regulated, will hold the cheese in very nearly its normal condition.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1874.

- President.*—K. Graham, Esq., Belleville.  
*Vice-President.*—A. Oliver, Esq., MPP., Ingersoll.  
*Secretary.*—J. G. Hegler, Esq., Ingersoll.  
*Treasurer.*—P. R. Daly, Esq., Belleville.  
*Directors.*—Thos. Ballantyne, Sebringville; Lewis Richardson, Kerwood; Henry Ostrom, Moira; George Morton, Morton; W. S. Yates, Belleville; Allan McLean, Ingersoll; D. Vandewater, Belleville; Thos. Brown, Ingersoll; T. D. Millar, Ingersoll.  
*Auditors.*—Thos. Wells, Ingersoll; C. H. Sorley, Ingersoll.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Dairymen's Association of Ontario:—

The undersigned auditors of your Association for the year ending on the 11th of February, 1874, beg to report that they have examined your Secretary and Treasurer's books, and find the same correct, the balance in hand at their audit being \$112.76, as appears by the following statements:—

TREASURER'S BOOK.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance in his hands, as certified to at last annual audit...			14	55
<i>Receipts.</i>				
From all sources...			1063	66
			\$1078	21
<i>Payments.</i>				
Lecture, Prof. Caldwell.....	110	00		
“ Prof. Bell .....	40	00		
“ Prof. Willard .....	75	00		
			225	00
Advertising, Ingersoll <i>Chronicle</i> .....	20	00		
“ Toronto <i>Globe</i> .....	9	60		
				29 60
Printing reports .....			196	27
Miscellaneous Printing.....			50	50
Reporting .....			15	00
R. A. Woodcock, stationery and printing .....			9	75
Prizes .....			520	00
			\$1046	12
Leaving balance in Treasurer's hands .....	\$32	00		

SECRETARY'S BOOK.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Receipts.</i>				
Members' Subscriptions.....	16	00		
Entrance Fees .....	56	00		
			72	00

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sale of 10 copies of report to non-members .....	6	00		
Received for advertisements on reports.....	86	50		
			92	50
Received from Mr. Ballantyne for prize ...	50	00		
Received from Mr. Hopkins for prize .....	25	00		
			75	00

\$239 50

*Payments.*

Paid Treasurer ..	92	00
Paid Mr. Fearman .....	6	00
Paid Mr. McAdam .....	20	00
Paid postages.....	16	82
Paid express charges.....	1	30
Paid expenses two journeys to Toronto ...	17	00
Paid for stationery .....	3	41
Paid for cash book .....	0	25
Paid for telegrams .....	2	05

\$158 83

Leaving balance in Secretary's hands..... \$80 67

Your Auditors, having examined the receipts and vouchers for moneys paid out, find the same correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS WELLS, }  
C. H. SORLEY, } *Auditors.*

Ingersoll, Feb. 9th, 1874.



## CONDENSED REPORT.

The following Table gives the names of all Factories, with their P.O. Address, from which we have received reports, together with the No. of Cheeses made, average weight, No. of inches in diameter, No. of lbs. of Cheese made, and No. of Cows represented at each Factory.

NAME OF FACTORY.	POST OFFICE.	No. of cheese made.	Average weight.	No. in Diameter.	No. lbs. of Cheese made.	No. of Cows.
Ayer	Aultville	1500	43	13	63,000	300
Avonbank	Avonbank	1562	65	15	101,532	400
Avon	Avon	2161	74	16	161,657	.....
Allan's Settlement	Madoc	1424	75	16	103,846	320
Allangrove	River Raisin	1000	70	15½	70,000	275
Ashleys	Foxboro'	1614	61	15½	98,435	315
Anvern	Fairfield, East	1475	63	16	92,925	320
Addington	Newburgh	1700	64	15½	110,927	375
Addison	Addison	1600	62	14	92,200	400
Bastard	New Boyne	881	62	15	54,600	270
Brownsville	Brownsville	7348	71	16	521,655	1,500
Burgersville	Norwich	1629	60	16	113,321	400
Beaver	Gananoque	1600	65	15½	104,000	500
Brucefield	Seaforth	2500	.....	.....	160,000	.....
Brands	Forest	415	79	16	20,096	100
Bogart	Tweed	690	66	16	45,000	138
Bloomfield	Bloomfield	1673	69	16	115,272	375
Brae	Burnbrae	1172	64	15½	75,031	238
Burnside	Putnam	710	69	16	49,376	.....
Black Creek	Picton	258	71	15	18,320	70
Brodies	Belleville	455	62	15	28,090	90
Balderson	Balderson	1500	65	15½	97,700	400
Beaver	Lansdowne	1800	67	15	120,600	500
Burritt's Rapids	Burritt's Rapids	2500	.....	.....	.....	50
Bull's Mills	Brockville	1000	60	15	60,000	300
Cherry Valley	Picton	1712	69	16	19,440	455
Chamach	Dundonald	1160	69	16	81,013	.....
Cromarty	Cromarty	1450	65	16	91,433	500
Clinton	Clinton	1153	67	15	72,823	500
Caistorville	Caistorville	770	65	16	50,258	186
Crystal Fountain	Greenbush	2500	.....	.....	130,000	500
Crystal Spring	Toledo	1240	72	14	66,000	225
Devon	Balderson	1400	69	14	90,000	400
Clear Lake	Fortia	1200	69	15½	72,000	250
Frankville	Frankville	1600	69	14	90,000	300
Cherry Ridge	Newboro'	500	61	15½	58,000	250
Charleyville	Prescott	1000	65	15	65,000	300
Culloden	Culloden	1126	74½	.....	236,436	.....
Caintown	Caintown	1800	65	15	122,400	500
Cedar Spring	Farmersville	2250	55	14	121,000	500
Dulsmate	Lansdowne	1350	60	14½	81,000	300
Diamond	Delta	1400	60	15	84,000	300
Dickinson's Landing	Wales	1700	60	15	90,000	300
Dominion	Frankville	1400	60	14	90,000	300
Dominion	Elgin	1500	60	14	90,000	300
Dexter	Chantry	1350	60	14	81,000	300
East Zorra	Innerkip	3885	70	16	272,000	900
Elzivir	Queensboro'	785	66½	16	52,195	175
Ellerslie	Gananoque	1341	63	14	83,876	300
Easton	Easton's Corners	1800	55	14	59,000	450
Escott	Escott	1600	67	15	107,200	400
Fall Springs	Lansdowne	1500	60	15	99,000	300
Front Sidney	Sidney	4794	67	16	318,317	1050
Fullarton	Fullarton	2029	64	15	131,319	500
Farmer's Own	Delton	1200	60	14½	72,000	200
Forfar	Forfar	1500	64	14½	96,000	300
Farmersville	Farmersville	2250	52	14	117,000	500
Farmersville	Farmersville	2000	58	14½	116,000	400
Golden	Eldorado	1425	68	16	98,282	310
Gore	Dewant	1629	76	16	78,702	250
Gore	Ingersoll	716	73	16½	53,279	180
Greenbush	Greenbush	1600	65	15½	104,000	500



## CONDENSED REPORT.—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY.	POST OFFICE.	No. of cheese made.	Average weight.	No. in. Diameter.	No. lbs. of Cheese made.	No. of Cows.
Gientay	Perth	1500	75	15	112,500	400
Golden Spring	Farmersville	2200	55	14	121,000	400
Hangerford	Tweed	1606	64	16	102,776	316
Halloway	Belleville	3683	65	15	239,433	800
Henderson's	Ingersoll	1001	70	16	70,072	300
Hawkesbury	Hawkesbury	800	52	14	42,352	200
Harrietsville	Harrietsville	3975	76	16	302,011	1000
Hunter	Smith's Falls	1500	65	15	97,500	400
Juncetown	Mallorytown	1600	69	15½	110,400	340
Island Dale	Earnestown	860	50	14	43,000	215
Innisfill	Carlton Place	1500	50	13	75,000	300
Kerwood	Kerwood	4403	70	16	308,210	900
Keays	Balderson	1200	60	14	72,000	300
Leeds	New Boyne	881	55	14	48,455	250
Lawson's	Salford	2414	69	16	167,168	570
Londesborough	Clinton	1906	60	15	112,210	350
Lansdowne	Lansdowne	2000	65	15½	130,000	450
Lombardy	Lombardy	2000	75	16	150,000	500
Melrose	Melrose	1422	69	16	98,399	313
Mineral Spring	Pictou	1150	64	15	73,272	245
Mountain View	Mountain View	835	60	15	59,517	200
Mariposa	Oakwood	1150	62	15½	71,313	300
Mills Spring	Sparta	530	74	16½	39,283	.....
Mariposa, 7th Line	Oakwood	432	63	15	27,234	150
Maitland	Auburn	1100	58	15½	63,229	400
Milverton	Milverton	1105	70	16	77,319	400
Mt. Elgin	Mt. Elgin	1985	74	16½	148,343	450
Maple Grove	Strathallan	1244	73	16	91,252	300
Maple Grove	Gananoque	373	63	15	23,473	100
Maple Grove	Algonquin	1300	67	15½	87,100	300
Mallorytown	Mallorytown	1800	65	15	117,000	430
Napanee	Napanee	1100	47	15	51,700	250
Newburg	Newburgh	2478	62	15½	153,664	625
Newboro	Westport	1000	57	14½	57,000	200
North Augusta	North Augusta	1000	57	14½	57,000	400
McNish	Escott	.....	70	15	.....	100
Oxford Mills	Oxford Mills	.....	70	15	.....	350
Oxford	Norwich	2000	68	16	137,136	500
Otterville	Otterville	242	66	16	16,001	53
Pioneer	Washington	1300	70	16	84,000	280
Pine Hill	West Flamboro'	1408	70	16	98,560	330
Platts	Adolphustown	1743	56	15½	97,610	360
Pine Grove	Lyndhurst	900	70	15	63,000	300
Portland	Forfar	1500	64	14½	96,000	350
Poole	Forfar	750	68	15½	71,000	170
Powell	Plum Hollow	1000	57	14	57,000	180
Phillipsville	Phillipsville	3300	65	15½	195,000	600
Quaban	Escott	800	70	15½	56,000	200
Queen	Farmersville	1190	50	13½	59,065	225
Red Clover	Farmersville	1936	55	14	105,838	450
Richies	Inverary	353	59	15	20,815	90
Robblin	Roblin	900	43	13	39,357	150
Riverside	Prescott	420	63	16	26,460	150
Rockford	Vittoria	1686	70	16	118,020	400
Rymphs	Tilsonburg	790	72	16	56,880	200
Roseville	Farmersville	2000	65	15½	130,000	500
Rockspring	White Hurst	1500	60	14	90,000	300
Rockdale	Caintown	1400	55	14	66,000	350
Royal Dominion	New Dublin	.....	70	15	.....	300
Summersville	Otterville	775	70	16	54,250	250
Silver Springs	Gananoque	1214	70	15	84,980	300
Spring Creek	Vanleek Hill	772	65	14	50,080	300
Sagers	Troy	1245	75	16	93,383	250
Spring Grove	Henry	900	64	15	75,000	275
Springfield	Springfield	1462	76	16½	111,853	372
Springfield	.....	248	65	16	16,244	.....
Spring Vale	Lyndhurst	1200	65	14½	80,000	350
Sidney	Belleville	1100	65	15½	72,150	240

CONDENSED REPORT.—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY.	POST OFFICE.	No. of cheese made.	Average weight.	No. in. Diameter.	No. lbs. of Cheese made.	No. of Cows.
Silver Bank.....	Farmersville .....	1600	60	15½	96,384	400
Salem .....	Wesport .....	1300	65	15½	84,500	250
Starr .....	Lynn .....	3000	67	15	201,000	600
Smith's Falls .....	Smith's Falls .....	1500	65	15½	97,500	400
Sherwood Spring .....	Caintown .....		56	14		250
Silver Spring .....	Lynn .....	1500	65	15½	97,500	325
Storeys .....	Escott .....	1000	65	15½	65,000	250
Spring Valley.....	Perth .....		65	15		450
Thurlow .....	Belleville.....	1200	66	15½	79,260	255
Thomasburg .....	Thomasburg .....	2150	71	16	152,644	465
Thompson .....	Arkona .....	682	76	16	51,858	170
Tuttle Spring .....	Lynn .....	1200	64	15½	76,800	325
Union .....	Cannifton .....	2444	69	15½	169,016	520
Victoria .....	Tweed .....	2022	72	16	144,190	475
Wellington .....	Wellington .....	1010	68	16	69,421	
Webbs .....	Ridgetown .....	900	70	16½	63,000	300
Warkworth .....	Warkworth .....	908	69	16	62,692	280
West Huntingdon.....	West Huntingdon.....	1602	65	15½	104,129	314
White Clover .....	Farmersville .....	1835	52	14	94,907	400
West Magdala .....	West Magdala .....	1093	72	16	78,713	226
Wilton .....	Wilton .....	928	59	15	54,576	280
Wilton .....	Newburg .....	913	60	15	54,756	275

# APPENDIX TO REPORT

## OF THE

# Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

### APPENDIX (E).

#### REPORT OF THE FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1874.

*To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:*

SIR—It is again my agreeable duty to submit the Report of the transactions of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario. You will find, by examining the discussions of our three stated meetings, much valuable information on Fruit-Growing. The winter meeting held in Hamilton was very largely attended. The interest of the meeting was greatly enhanced by the presence of a delegate from the Horticultural Society of western New York. At Owen Sound and Ottawa, the attendance was increasingly large, and much valuable information on Fruits and Fruit Growing was elicited, specially adapted to those particular localities. The good influence attending those meetings has been fairly established by the steady interest that has been felt and expressed by individuals in these neighbourhoods, and in no way so much as by the numbers that have attended our meetings, eager for information on Fruit-Growing. So much has this been the case, that I have every reason to congratulate you on the good that has arisen from the action that has been taken in choosing different localities as the field of our labours.

A felt want has arisen from the important labours of our hybridists, who are every year adding to our stock of new fruits—that want being a piece of land adapted to the testing of these new fruits. If a piece of ground could be got in a district of the Province favourable to Fruit-Growing, and these fruits there fairly tested, your directors would then have a warrant for their general dissemination over our western Province. I beg leave most respectfully to suggest to you, that if Government would purchase a few acres for this laudable object, the Association would have the means out of their own proper funds to care for the plants, and to keep the grounds in order.

I further suggest that the Government might subsidise our efforts to appear at Chicago in 1875 with our Canadian fruits, as the Government did when the Association went to Boston a year ago; for I am fully persuaded that immigration and the best interests of the country are greatly aided by these exhibitions of our own fruits abroad. Our success at Boston shows conclusively that our Canadian fruits can compare favourably with those of any part of the continent, and reveals the fact that our climate for fruit growing, and consequently for the production of all the comforts and luxuries of life, is second to none. As in former years, we have continued the distribution of trees and plants with marked success: this distribution is not only beneficial to our members, in encouraging them in fruit culture, but eminently encouraging to our hybridists, whose fruits are being largely circulated by your Association.



I have submitted the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Act, which relate to our Association, to the Directors, and they approve of them all.

The Society continues its prosperous career. It is gradually embracing every district of the Province, and awakening a hitherto unfelt interest, and desire for information wherever its operations have become known.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

D. W. BEADLE,

*Secretary of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario.*

## PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Agricultural Hall, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday Evening, the 22nd September, 1874.—The President in the Chair.

Secretary Beadle read the minutes of the last Annual Meeting.

The Directors' Report was received and adopted.

The Treasurer submitted his Report, which was received, and referred to the Board of Directors.

The President read his Annual Address.

John Forsyth moved, seconded by Philip Armstrong, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his able and interesting address; and requested that it be handed to the Publication Committee for insertion in the Report.

It was moved by L. S. Lundy, and seconded by Mr. Parker of Woodstock, that a Committee of eleven be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, which, after discussion, was carried, and the following persons appointed such Committee.

The President and Secretary, and Messrs. John Forsyth, Geo. Leslie, Jun., A. W. Smith, T. A. Parker and — Paulding.

The Committee made their Report, and the Association proceeded to vote on the names proposed, with the following result.

*President.*—Rev. Robert Burnet, Hamilton.

*Vice-President.*—Geo. Leslie, Jun., Leslie P. O.

*Secretary-Treasurer.*—D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines.

*Directors.*—P. C. Dempsey, Albion; Peter Murray, Hamilton; Charles Arnold, Paris; William Saunders, London; John Gray, Toronto; Jas. Skead, Ottawa; Jas. Dougall, Windsor; Henry Macpherson, Owen Sound; Geo. Elliott, Guelph.

*Auditors.*—W. J. McCalla, Jas. Taylor, both of St. Catharines.

Several seedling fruits were exhibited at the meeting, and at the fair ground

Geo. Peacock, of Mount Salem, exhibited a noteworthy seedling peach, large, handsome and of first quality.

Mr. Cannon of Owen Sound, showed two seedling apples, the Rhymer, and Coe's golden drop.

Haskin's seedling grape, a hybrid between the black Hamburg, and Hartford prolific.

Another seedling from the same parentage was exhibited by P. C. Dempsey, named the Burnet. Both grapes of great promise.

The meeting then adjourned.

### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

At the close of another year your officers have the satisfaction of being able to congratulate the members upon the continued prosperity of the Association. We have held three very successful meetings during the year—at Hamilton in February, at Owen Sound in July, and at Ottawa in September, and at each of these meetings very much valuable information was elicited, which will be fully spread before you in the Annual Report. We feel more



than ever convinced of the usefulness of these meetings in awakening and deepening an interest in fruit-growing, and of the wisdom of holding them in different sections of the Province as opportunity may offer.

The attention of your Board has been most earnestly occupied in the endeavour to diminish the cost of distributing the trees or plants sent to the members. Owing to the fact that the gooseberry and grape vine sent out the past year were of so much smaller size than an apple or pear tree, that they could be transmitted by mail, we have been able this year to effect a very considerable reduction in the cost of the distribution. We are so well pleased with this mode that we advise, that after the distribution of next spring, that only trees and plants of such size as can be transmitted by mail be distributed to members. Only those who have had some experience in the distribution of trees of the ordinary size can realize the vast amount of labour and expense that must be incurred in packing in suitable boxes, and forwarding to their destination such bulky articles. And beside the expense, great dissatisfaction has arisen in quite a number of instances, from the neglect of the person to whom the parcels are consigned in attending to the proper delivery of the trees to the several members by whom they should be received. We are now satisfied that if the several parcels are sent directly to each member by mail, much saving would be effected to the Society in the cost of packing and forwarding, and members will receive their trees more surely, more promptly, and in better order.

In order, also, to avail ourselves of every possible means whereby we may secure the lowest prices for all labor performed for the Association, we have pursued the plan of asking for tenders and awarding the work to the lowest bidder.

The experience of several years has shown that it is necessary there should be in every locality, some person to remind old members of the necessity of paying their annual fee in order to retain their privileges of membership; as well as to obtain new members, by calling the attention of their friends to the advantages to be derived from becoming members. We therefore suggest to this meeting the propriety of passing a By-Law to the effect that any person remitting to the Secretary the fees and names of old or new members, with their Post Office address, may retain ten per cent. for his trouble.

Remembering the great success of our displays of fruit at Boston last year, when we won so many medals, we should fail in our duty did we not state to you that the American Pomological Society will hold another Exhibition, in Chicago, before the next annual meeting of this Association, and that possibly you might desire to place on record your wishes in regard to the question, whether we shall again make a display of the fruits of Ontario, so that the in-coming Board may take such steps as may be requisite to carry them out.

The report was carried.

ROBERT BURNET,  
*President.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Abstract of Treasurer's account of Receipts and Disbursements of Fruit Growers' Association for year 1873-74.

Dr.		Cr.	
1873-74.			
To Members' fees .....	\$2,259 00	By balance at last audit.....	\$561 03
“ Government grant .....	1,500 00	“ Printing and advertising as per vouchers .....	237 19
“ Error in Beadle & Buchanan's		“ Lithographic plates .....	541 13
account.....	148 95	“ Express charges .....	41 37
“ Error in Sanderson's account ...	2 00	“ Directors & Boston Exhibition expenses	624 41
“ Balance .....	89 34	“ Trees and plants distributed .....	1322 99
		“ Clerk's wages .....	105 00
		“ Postages .....	177 55
		“ Stationary.....	23 27
		“ Prizes .....	86 00
		“ Secretary-Treasurers salary.....	200 00
		“ Sundries .....	69 35
			\$3,989 29
	\$3,989 29	1874.	
		October—By balance due Treasurer ...	\$89 34

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the Fruit Growers' Association, and that the above is a correct abstract of receipts and disbursements

*St. Catharines,*  
November 18th, 1874.

W. J. McCALLA, {  
W. L. COELAND, } *Auditors.*

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, 1874.

The revolving year brings us again in Annual Convocation. Like the members of a large and attached, though scattered family, we rejoice when the opportunity is given us, on the occasion of our reunion, to enter into friendly discussion with each other in regard to those matters that closely refer to our chosen culture. We rejoice that such discussions have always been carried on with the utmost good feeling. The members of our fraternity, while tenaciously holding their own opinions, have ever been ready, indeed, in some instances, with great patience, to listen to the views advanced by others. This is as it should be. We may learn some useful hint from even the veriest tyro in horticulture, and crude views have often been modelled into useful shape by the skilled hand of some one better informed. We trust that this mode of conducting our business meetings may long characterize our gatherings, and that the well-informed and the sagacious may bear with the immature and often erroneous views of the younger members.

Gentlemen of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, I trust that you will bear with me, while I again strive to discharge, to the best of my ability, the onerous duty of again presenting to you some views on the common objects bearing on the well-being of our Association. And should the picture not be so well painted, and the subjects of the picture not so well grouped as you could wish, attribute it, not to any want of desire on my part, to gratify you, but simply from my inability to do justice to my theme.

The past season has not been a very advantageous one for the interests of the fruit-grower. Most of the products of the garden have been a short crop. This has arisen from various causes. In early spring, the nights continued, long into the season, very cold and bleak; and the days even were little suitable for the setting of the fruit. In consequence, the setting was accompanied with difficulties, and in a large proportion of cases, proved an almost total failure. The greatest promise of fruit was apparent, the previous fall having been everything that could be desired to mature and prepare the fruit buds. In the vernacular of horticulturists, the young fruit blossoms damped off, and left but a diminished crop for the cultivator. This has been especially the case with the staple fruit product of our country—the apple. Few people ever saw a greater show in blossoms, and at one period there was a general expectation of an abundant crop. The result is a full corroboration of the adage, “There’s many a slip between the cup and the lip.” In favoured spots, it is true, there is a fair average crop, but this is not general. The Niagara District, as usual, comes out at the wide end of the horn. Here and there in sheltered spots, under favourable circumstances, in many portions of the country, I have found orchards bearing abundantly.

We conclude, on the whole, that the apple harvest will prove a light one.

What is true of the apple, is equally true of the pear; more true unfortunately. Pear trees in spring gave the utmost promise of an abundant crop, but the result is altogether disproportionate to the promise. I have only about half the number of varieties fruiting this year which I had last year, and not a tithe of the quantity. It was well for us, and for our reputation as fruit-growers, that the crop of fruit a year ago was so good and plentiful, as had the Boston Centennial been in 1874, we should have made but a sorry appearance. We may congratulate ourselves, therefore, in the law of compensation: we have less at stake this year than we had last, and may with the greater equanimity bear a lessened crop. Pears, almost all over the country, are poor. Indeed, our faith and likings have received some rude shocks during the summer, inasmuch as one friend after another has assured us of their determination to substitute vines for pears. We have frequently been so pushed with these desponding utterances, that we have only been able to make a poor defence. The outlook is against us. We have had more blight this season than during all the years in which we have cultivated pears. Blight—terrible blight—cureulio—trees failing—leaves failing—fruit failing—hope failing—hope, which comes to all, almost failing—leave scarce a wreck behind.

Replant must be our motto. Encouragement must be derived from the fact that young trees give the best fruit. Replant, I say, on the principle of a friend of mine, who, in his domestic economy every year preserves his young poulets for laying purposes, as he affirms that their eggs are sweeter and more delicate than those of the old hens. We ought to replant too, I think, to pursue an improved plan of cultivation. I am persuaded from what I see in my own culture, and in that of many of my neighbours, that we all over-crop. Let us plant young trees and prevent, by thinning, their over-production, and depend upon it our trees will



be larger lived, our fruit more satisfactory, and the blight kept within narrower bounds. I am persuaded that the over-productive force of our fruit trees requires to be artificially restrained. We are only entering on the full realization of this necessity. Plum trees soon fall for no other reason than that they over-crop themselves. At Owen Sound we learned that in many cases plum trees were short-lived. The age of a tree would be lengthened, and its season of fruitfulness increased by judicious thinning. What is true of most trees in this respect is especially true of the plum, as the exhaustion of its resources is from the attempt to mature the shell which encloses the kernel, and not from the production of the pulp. The plum crop has suffered severely of late years as usual from the prevalence and ravages of the curculio. It was refreshing for me to hear during a recent visit of an esteemed friend, Mr. Dewey, of Hartford, Connecticut, that the curculio is disappearing from that section of the United States. Should this prove so it will be another testimony to the fact which many believe in, that these pests are like epidemics, appear as a scourge for a while, and then unaccountably disappear. Our learned entomologist, Mr. Saunders, was telling me lately of an inroad, or invasion of a particular kind of butterfly into the Province from opposite directions, up towards Ontario, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, and across by the Suspension Bridge, at Clifton. The two streams will meet, or have met, and, so-mingling, they may introduce a destructive, or it may be, a beneficial flood of insects.

There is an eldorado in our land, however, for plum growing, and that is in the region along the southern shores of the Georgian Bay, north of us. It would delight the heart of my co-labourer, Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, and all other plum growers, to witness the growth of plums of every variety in those regions. No curculio, no borer, no leaf-roller, no blight, no gumming, or, as an Hibernian would say, no nothing at all. Here is a clear case for Rep. by Pop. or perhaps of reciprocity, in which we here might leave our plums to the "little Turk," and exchange our apples and pears with the Roys, Millers, Christies, McLeans, and Clarkes, who cultivate plums along the shore from Owen Sound to Collingwood. On the whole the plum crop has been a fair one this season—where jarring has been practised, and faithfully carried out, a good harvest has been the result. In Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Mills has succeeded in securing a good crop, and I am persuaded any one may reap a plentiful harvest by persistent jarring. It requires work, and patience, and perseverance.

Peaches are an abundant crop. Every garden, where any trees remain, has yielded its quota this year. Everywhere we hear of peaches. Our markets are well supplied with this fruit, at first from Illinois and Ohio, and latterly from our own orchards. It must be admitted that, owing to the dry weather, this fruit is small, but, as a set off, they are highly flavoured. A question might be put by some thinking member of the Association. How is it that there is a good crop of peaches and only a medium, or under medium, crop of apples and pears? First, the peach ripened its wood well in the fall of 1873—the buds were mature and full—the winter of 73-74 was comparatively mild, the thermometer almost never in the more southerly localities falling below 10 degrees or 12 degrees Fah. These facts tend to account for a good peach year.

The grape harvest will prove the best which we have had for many seasons. Wine-makers will mark their casks with a white mark, in testimony of the excellence of the vintage. The dry weather has told upon the vines, it is true, but nothing like so much as on other fruit trees. Indeed the vine rejoices in the drought. The ripening has been all that could be desired, and the sample fair and the crop prolific. Here and there a pest that attacks the seed has made its ravages, which are seen in the dried and shrivelled nature of the berry. In our experience the Delaware has suffered as much, if not more, than other varieties. What is called "shanking" too, has diminished the crop. This evil has been much felt in some parts of the Province. The neighbourhood of Hamilton has not escaped, and in some vineyards the loss by this evil has been quite considerable. Adriondae, Creveling, and Concord have also suffered along with other varieties. Over a wide area the grape crop is far above our average, and will amply repay the toil and care of the husbandman.

The smaller fruits have greatly suffered from the dry weather. Raspberries especially dwindled down to small dimensions, and though the strawberry crop was on the whole good, yet it felt the malign influence of Sol's metallic rays. Cranberries, recently become an important and profitable culture, are a light crop from the same cause. The summer of 1874 will be long remembered, like the summer of 1826, as an exceptional year for drought. We strongly hold the opinion that we are doing too little as an Association for the cultivation of

the cranberry. Let us have an Essay for the best mode of cultivating the fruit, another on the best soil for its culture, and a third on the best market. There are several extensive tracts in Western Canada, and especially up the Ottawa Valley, where this culture would amply repay the outlay necessary for its successful cultivation. I wish we had some one among us to act as a poker to give an impetus to the growth of the cranberry. It is a delicious fruit, and is fast rising in importance in its economic uses. Within my remembrance the home market in Britain used to be largely supplied with the fruit from Hudson's Bay and from Russia. There is no reason why this fruit ought not to form a staple from our own sandy bogs and extensive light soiled, mucky swamps. Many farmers throughout the country might not only add materially to their health by the cultivation of the cranberry, but also augment their income largely by some small attention bestowed upon this fruit.

Such is a brief summary of the year's productiveness as far as we have from observation been able to gather. You might perhaps wish me to stop here, but something more seems absolutely necessary in the President's Annual Address. After rummaging about in many directions, and bothering friends for some text, or subject matter of address, to be at one and the same time both interesting and useful, I am about to draw a few useful lessons or hints from the perambulatory habits of the Association itself.

For some few years past we have tried to make our Association useful in stirring up fruit growers to greater efforts, by appearing at our summer and autumn meetings in some locality noted either for its advancement or for its backwardness in fruit-growing. Of the former class we might truthfully instance Goderich and Guelph. It was like carrying coals to Newcastle, for our members to take fruit on exhibition to Goderich. The plums, apples, and grapes of that locality will stand in fair comparison with the fruit of any other locality in our Province. A slight inspection sufficed the thinking ones of our Fruit Growers' Association to conclude that apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and apricots could be successfully cultivated along the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron. The ameliorating influence of the waters of the Lake has a wonderful effect in securing good crops. Apricots are grown as standards without the common shelter of wall or break. Plums there become a profitable crop. It is not unlikely that the stratum too, near Bayfield, Kincardine, and Goderich has much to do with the good crops. By reference to a geological map you will discover some curious outcropping strata, which are invariably good for fruit growing. Much, too, is to be said for the persevering, industrious, plodding fruit culturists. They are hard to be beat. One has a furor for grapes, another for apples, and a third for gooseberries. On the whole, we can fairly and conscientiously declare that the Goderich district is fast rising in importance for fruit crops, and that any one desirous of settling in a fruitful district could scarcely do better than make selection of a locality on the shores of Lake Huron.

In some respects Guelph is inferior to Goderich as a fruit growing district; it is, for example, far removed from the influence of a large body of water—it stands high—the winter winds are severe—and frosts are both early and late. With these drawbacks, however, Guelph is a choice spot for the cultivation of some kinds of fruits. Apples and plums are almost always a sure crop. We question if plums could be shown from any district superior to those that were shown at Boston last fall, from the grounds of Mr. George Elliot. They were the admiration of all admirers. Whether we regard the climate, or the soil, Guelph is singularly well adapted for plums. It might, with propriety, be said to be the place of places for plum culture—only having one rival, and that Owen Sound.

The sample of plums shown when the Association visited Guelph, was most praiseworthy. Almost every variety was cultivated, and each sort had its admirers. Townspeople and country folk alike entered into the cultivation, and what is rather uncommon, the farmers from the neighbourhood were little short, if anything, from producing as excellent fruit as that exhibited by what is generally considered the most prosperous townsmen. Intelligent discussion was the order of the day at Guelph, and much was elicited to prove of permanent advantage to the members of our Association. Nothing could exceed the candour and outspokenness of the various speakers; every one was ready to render his quota of information to the general good. A perusal of the Report submitted to Government will amply repay the time and attention bestowed upon it.

A year ago we held our autumnal meeting at Kingston, when several important facts were elicited of general importance to our fruit growing community. Owing to the influence of the Lake, and lake-like expansion of the River, grapes can be successfully cultivated even



in a locality so far to the east and north of Ontario. There are so many modifying influences from currents of air, the warmth caused by the water, soil, shelter, that wonders can be accomplished in fruit growing under these favourable circumstances. To a mere onlooker, Kingston would be pronounced most unfavourable for the finer and more delicate variety of fruits, yet grape vines, pears, and apples flourish well, and yield abundant and remunerative crops. This, however, is within the City limits, and the immediate neighbourhood of the City. At Heathfield, pears which have withstood the climate for many years, are to be found. The effects of the severity of the cold winds in winter are to be seen, but shelter, kind treatment, and perseverance have done wonders. Much is yet to be accomplished in this locality for fruit growing—a few energetic and willing workers are greatly needed—great things have indeed been done, but much yet remains to be done. From all we could see and learn, the apple crop is the mainstay of the district. In some sheltered orchards, apple trees of what are considered tender varieties further west, flourish well and give excellent crops. From one of the Kingston *sevens* in fruit culture, we learned an important truth, to which it is the duty and pleasure of your president to give as wide a circulation as possible, in reference to jarring plum trees for the curculio, viz.: that the jarring should commence much earlier than is thought needful—even before the formation of the young fruit. Indeed, that a few curculio caught before copulation, nips the evil in the bud. Jarring should commence from the time the buds begin to open. We learned also from our visit to Kingston, that our meetings should not in any measure run counter to or even alongside of any other agricultural or horticultural exhibition. When public attention is distracted by two or three important matters, some one or the other of the interests represented must go to the wall. Our gatherings should invariably either precede, or succeed County, Township, or other municipal shows, and should in no case be held on the same day.

Chatham is another of the places in which the Association has met for the furtherance of our fruit interests. In most places we have had to note some drawback to perfect success in fruit culture. At one place the soil was damp, or the rock too near the surface—at another, the elevation above the sea level was too great for successful fruit operations—at a third, some few of the harder varieties of fruits could be cultivated, and some not, owing to early and late frosts; but, at Chatham, there was no drawback of any of these kinds. The soil was found to be all that could be desired, almost inexhaustible in its fertilizing properties, and of almost incalculable depth—favourable season—favourable elevation—and occupying one of the most southern localities in our Western Province. There has been no place which the Association has visited, that can be compared to this, in point of eligibility, for fruit culture. Fruit culture, however, is in a backward state at Chatham. There was promise of magnificent grapes, and here and there large areas had been planted with this profitable fruit, still there was something wanting—that something we felt to be the enthusiastic pursuit of fruit growing for its own sake. Every variety of fruit would yield abundant return here with only partial care and attention. We are persuaded that the apple will soon become a staple of export from Chatham and neighbourhood—with drainage, I see no limit to apple production. In the orchard of one of our prominent members, we saw fine specimens both of trees and fruits, and especially of apples. Pear culture can scarcely be said to have assumed its proper place. Down the river a little distance there are some splendid samples of old seedling pear trees, which induced the thought that with proper cultivation, this is indeed a highly favoured district for pear culture. We may depend upon it, wherever the trees seem to grow as if they were indigenous to the soil, the cultivated varieties would do well. We have already mentioned the excellence of the soil at Chatham. It is something wonderful—enough to make one long for twenty or thirty acres in which they could luxuriate in a pear orchard. It is, too, the country of the peach and vine. It is indeed a land that might be made to flow with fruit and honey. Perhaps there is no locality that is more susceptible of fruit growing than the Chatham district. Kent and Essex have long been famous for their fruits, and the past cultivation has clearly shown what these counties could accomplish in fruit raising. A strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, and great things are in store for this locality. The Corypheus of our Association of fruit growers in the West is undoubtedly the worthy ex-member of our Board, Mr. Dougall of Windsor. No one in the West has gone to greater expense, been more indefatigable in pushing fruit interests than Mr. Dougall. His fame as an importer is well known, and those of us who know his taste in pears, esteem him greater than a prince, and admire him as a man and friend. We want more like him in

taste and good fellowship, and trust that he may be long spared to adorn our society, and prove a blessing to his neighbourhood. His seedling grapes, gooseberries, peaches, apples, and pears, rank high on the other side, and as long as we can point to the "Rosebank" peach, the Goyeau apple, the "Elliot's Early" pear, the Windsor seedling grape, and others equally good, we may be proud of having him enrolled in our ranks.

The visit of the Association to Chatham impressed every member present with the fact that fruit growing of every kind could be profitably prosecuted here. As in other districts we could name much that requires to be done. If the Association had means to afford to try the experiment, and the proper agent could be got, a mighty impetus could be given to fruit growing, by holding meetings for discussing and exhibiting plates of the best varieties of fruits, the best markets, the best modes of cultivation, and generally to foster fruit interests throughout the Province. A diffusion of the knowledge of the best fruits would go far to make our Province the Garden of the West. Chatham would hold no second place in this Paradise, and we believe that the valley of the Thames is yet destined to take a foremost place among our prominent fruit districts. Here, as elsewhere, much has yet to be done—patriotic efforts must be made, individuals must step forward, and while pushing their own interests, must also do something for the general good. A profitable speculation might be made here in planting walnut and butternut trees. The cultivation of the walnut amounts almost to nothing. We know of no place where it might be more successfully prosecuted, green walnuts and butternuts pickled would bring in a large revenue to the man who had the courage to enter into the speculation. I heard lately that one individual near Kingsville paid the rent of quite a number of acres by the chesnuts from a few trees, finding a ready sale for them in Detroit and Windsor. What one does many may do. The cultivation of nuts is an important branch of fruit culture, which by us has been greatly neglected. Our Fruit Growers' Association has much to do yet in spreading information on this and other kindred subjects. Chatham we again affirm is a suitable field for the cultivation of every kind of fruit grown in this wide and fertile Province.

Some surprise was expressed in certain quarters, when it was known that the Directors of the Association had determined to visit Owen Sound. One man said, "Why you might as well visit the North Pole." And yet we are persuaded that no visit that our Association has paid has been more productive of good than our Northwestern meeting. The members of the Association were unprepared for what greeted them on reaching Owen Sound, proving beyond controversy that here and there much is being done in fruit growing of which the general public know nothing. Efforts which are all the better of being published, which benefit alike those engaged in them, and the observer. Our Summer meeting of this year was a grand success. It has brought within our ken one of the best fruit-growing districts of our country,—has presented us a portion of territory, which may be said to be a specialty in plum growing, and which contains fruit growers second to none in skill, perseverance and enthusiasm. Our Owen Sound visit was a new experience—we went thinking we were well able to instruct, and bestow a wrinkle in fruit-growing. We were met with growers fully up to the mark in all essentials, and with men who were generous enough to tell us frankly all they knew for the public benefit. We met generosity in every way. There seems to me to be a kind of mutual freemasonry, or brotherhood among fruit-growers that greatly characterizes them in their intercourse with each other. Some of the members of our Association there we have known personally for years, but others of them whom we knew not were only to be seen, and met with, to be known and friendly at once. A generous rivalry existed among them, who was to do us the greatest kindness. The urbanity and courtesy of Mr. William Roy will never be forgotten, who in royal style feted the Association, and the numerous company of fruit-growers gathered at Owen Sound on the occasion. Were it allowable to speak of the other head of Mr. Roy's household, and we cannot understand why we should not, just as we have often thought that a mixture of the other sex in our meetings might be a strengthening of our hands in fruit growing, we would say as we are bound to say, that worth, learning, genius, and science often peer out in the most unlikely places. In Mrs. Roy, we have without one particle of affectation, a correspondent with the learned and scientific in foreign lands,—one generally up in physics and especially skilled in botany and fruits—one whose knowledge in art is only equalled by her modest and womanly character. Everyone with whom we came in contact were whole-souled in our cultivation—from the Judge, and member of Parliament, to the least cultivator and experimenter in a garden. Everyone was



hand in hand with us in our efforts, not without the benefit of clergy in the whole land.

Owen Sound owes much of its excellence in fruit growing to several causes. First, its situation on the Georgian Bay, whose vast expanse moderates the cutting northern blast, and thus saves the trees from the dry, withering, wintry winds. To our astonishment we found that fruit-trees, nay, that peaches did well on elevated knolls, while they were often failures in low, mucky, rich bottoms. There is only one way in accounting for this, viz., that the equinoctial rains rush up the young summer shoots into a fresh or recent growth, and then when winter comes with its biting rigours, the immature buds yield to its killing influence. Trees on eminences, on the contrary, have matured their wood and fruit-buds, growth in autumn is poor and partial, the warm currents of air freely circulate around them, the very situations prevents masses of dull, heavy, wet, cold fogs from hovering over them, and hence their immunity.

Not only, however, is the Bay a fortune to the inhabitants, but the soil, too, is altogether in their favour. It is fully impregnated with limestone, and is of itself of a sharp, gravelly nature, which is admirably adapted for fruit-growing. Owen Sound itself is singularly well sheltered, as well as romantically situated. Its bold over-hanging precipices, and enclosing ranges, make it a choice fruit place. The town owes much of its fertility to its location, and much, as we have already hinted, to its indefatigable fruit cultivators.

Its specialty is plums, and we might, also, truthfully add, apples. The plum thrives here surprisingly; no curculio to rob the cultivator of his labour; no rot in another form to do the same work; no leaf-roller; no borer, for exemption from which, I fear, the Owen Sounders are not sufficiently thankful, as such pests are generally present everywhere, and not exceptional, I fear some of you may think, from the chief seat in your Annual Associational gathering. Every variety of plum is cultivated, and cultivated successfully, at Owen Sound: some almost unknown to me even by name. The luxuriance of the trees and foliage afforded us the utmost delight. "It never rains but it pours," is a common saying, which is fully verified in the abundant plum crop in this neighbourhood; the abundance is something wonderful; and this not in one variety, but in all. To the question, "Which kinds do best?" the answer was, "They all do well." So greatly was our worthy and esteemed Vice-President captivated with the fruit-growing on the shore of the Georgian Bay, that he, then and there, declared his half-formed intention of pulling up stakes at Paris, and levanting to Owen Sound. It seems that it is dangerous to take stayed heads to this fruit Eldorado; what, however, would be our loss if such a project were carried out, would be their gain.

Nor is speculation of a scientific cast awaiting on the banks of the Sydenham. To the utter confusion of such thinkers, and talkers, and philosophers as Saunders and Arnold, some of our friends there maintained what was a paradox to us, that all the stones of a certain kind of plum produced similar trees, and similar fruit to that of the parent tree. Theory without generalization is worthless, and we therefore suggested that means be taken to verify or explode the theory. We have no doubt that our friend, Mr. McLean, will lend attention and care to elucidate this disputed and radical point. It only requires to be added to fully demonstrate the fruit-bearing capabilities of this district in plum-growing, that one firm alone in Owen Sound, during last season, shipped 4000 bushels to New York market. We like to mention the pecuniary feature of this plum-culture, for, after all, it's the cash that makes the mare to go.

We found apples, pears, grapes all cultivated in this quarter. The list of the variety of apples, to us told its own tale of deep interest. Apple trees are not infested with blight in this district, a fact which, were I not so nearly within hearing of our learned Beadles, and Grays, our Leslies and Saunders, our Arnolds and Dempseys, I would whisper indicated an atmospheric origin. This subject of blight, if it does not speedily obtain some elucidation and some remedy, will blight our best and most valuable cultivation, that of the apple and pear.

Arboriculture is not neglected at Owen Sound. Royston Park, the seat of Mr. Roy is an oasis amid the surrounding waste—here are many varieties of flowering shrubs and rare plants, flourishing luxuriantly; affording by their multifarious beauty in leaf, and flower, and form, delight to the mind and elevation to the character.

Ottawa was the scene of our autumnal visit. Here is indeed a large field for our cultur

ing care. It would be wrong to say that Ottawa was so far out of the way as Owen Sound—wrong, because, after all it is the metropolis and centre. Yet in a fruit-growing sense it is on the outskirts of our Province. On the principle, however, that the whole Province is our field of labour, our endeavour shall be to forward alike every fruit-growing interest everywhere, and hence our presence at the beginning of the month at Ottawa. We had here the rare privilege of the patronage and kindness of an old member of our Association and a keen cultivator, the Hon. W. R. Scott. He is one of those who sets the example to fruit growers and then says, "Come and do as I do." Fruit-growing in the Ottawa Valley is yet in its infancy. Still, from what has been essayed, we may learn what may yet be done. The Flemish Beauty pear does well opposite the city on the Hull side of the river, and here again on what may be called the upland. Perhaps we have been too careful in always planting in bottoms and sheltered nooks. A dry hill-side is not the worst locality for fruit trees. Both at Owen Sound and at Ottawa we meet with staggering facts, which somehow or other give a rude shake to our preconceived theories. Important discussions were held on the proper means of forwarding fruit interests in the Ottawa Valley. A fundamental means of advancing these interests, as was most befitting, was temperately yet keenly debated—that was, the benefits and importance of draining. Draining, of course, cannot be over-estimated in its influence on fruit trees, but it seemed to us at a distance, as if the discussion took the turn that fruit trees would not grow in the Ottawa Valley, unless on drained land. Surely there are knolls and naturally drained slopes where fruit trees would grow if planted, and flourish too. The fruit trees which I saw in the orchard of the Hon. James Skead seemed to me to be doing well. They were thrifty, close-budded and fruitful. We presume that draining and shelter are two of the absolute requisites for fruit growing in this region. Mr. Skead informed me that he had planted apple trees some hundreds of miles up the Ottawa Valley, that they did not succeed well, yet they grew, their non-success being partly for want of drainage and shelter, and care, as sometimes, the fences being left down, the cattle injured the trees. In the most exposed quarters the finer varieties of our magnificent crabs would undoubtedly do well. They are no mean substitute for the finer kinds of fruit when these latter cannot be grown. In the neighbourhood, I noticed a remarkable growth in the half-matured plum. The stone in the fruit had entirely disappeared, and the whole flesh had become like "untimely fruit." We should have much liked to have heard of the whys and wherefores of this singular freak. Can any of our wise and learned cultivators suggest a remedy? Speculation here seems to be of little worth, unless we can be instrumental in bringing forward some remedial measure. The late Mr. Robinson, of Gloucester, first pointed out to us this remarkable malformation. What can be done in the way of remedy? And who is to do it? Perhaps, if our able co-adjutor Mr. Bucke took up this subject he might be able to throw some light upon it; a successful cultivator himself, we look to successful men to bring success to others.

On the way home from Ottawa to the west, a Committee visited the grounds of Mr. P. C. Dempsey, Albury. The object was to inspect his seedling grape vine. This seedling is all that its originator claims for it—a cross, I think, between the black Hamburg and Hartford. It is a very remarkable hybrid not only of itself, but for its likeness to its congener, a hybrid from the same parentage by Mr. Haskins, Hamilton. The fruit of both were shown at London last year, and elicited the unqualified praise of the Committee on seedling fruits. In the words of an eminent grape culturist in the United States, they are of first rate promise. Mr. Dempsey's labours are to be somewhat recognized, as they justly deserve by the dissemination of his seedling in the course of a year or two. We look forward to the time, when through the liberality of the Government, our Association will be in a position to substantially remunerate the labours of all our hybridists, by bringing the diligent results of their labours into public notice, and somewhat adequately recompense them for their expenditure of time and trouble.

Your President, and seedling fruit Committee, have had several samples of fruit submitted to their inspection, during the summer and fall. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Peter Murray, for his valuable efficient help in the discharge of my duties on this Committee. We are in a position to recommend to the directors to grant a reward for some of these seedlings and honourable for others.

The seedling hybrid raspberries of Mr. Saunders, of London, retain their character, fame and excellence—notwithstanding the intense heat and drought of the past summer. Your



directors have taken steps that these fruits shall be widely disseminated throughout the Province by the agency of your Association.

A remarkable seedling strawberry has been brought to your attention by Mr. Biggar, of Drummondville—a report of which will be found in your transactions for the year. These, along with a beautiful seedling gooseberry, from Mr. William Stokes, Mooretown, which will bear honourable comparison with the Whitesmith, have been received, and all are seedlings of great merit. Official reports, and the rewards of the seedling Committee, will appear in due time.

It is more than time that I should bring my address to a conclusion. I never feel more out of place than when I do my humble endeavours to discharge my duty to the Association, in presenting my annual address. At the very time when I desire to learn, your partiality places me in the position of a teacher. I would not be unmindful to thank you for your distinguished consideration, and to say how much I appreciate your past kindness, and I beg to assure you that I shall always treasure it in the future. You have indeed laid me under lasting obligations to do with all my might, and best ability, the duties which as a member of your Association I am called to discharge. You may always depend on my cordial assistance in forwarding the plans and purposes of your Association—the best experience, after all, which I can give you in the carrying out of the beneficent objects which you have in view.

We have put our hand to the knife, and will not look back, until through its sharp edge, whetted by your thorough acute, intelligent generalization, we, with you, will strive to make the wilderness, and the place where there is no beauty, to be glad, by our endeavours; and to cause our fellow-countrymen to rejoice, that the little hills on every side present the successful labours of the husbandman, and the orchards and gardens of our Province blossom in their luxuriance like the rose,

ROBERT BURNET,  
*President.*

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATE APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, 7TH AND 8TH JANUARY, 1874.

*To the President and Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario :*

GENTLEMEN.—I have to report that as your delegate I attended the annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, which meeting was held at the Court House, Rochester, N. Y., on the 7th and 8th of January, 1874.

The meeting was largely attended by the most prominent and influential fruit growers and nurserymen of the western part of the State, and in addition to these, I had the pleasure of meeting R. A. Low and T. T. Lyon, delegates from the South Haven Pomological Society of Michigan; Dr. Dunham, delegate from the Ohio Horticultural Society, as also the esteemed Secretary of our Association.

I have to express the deep sense I feel, and my best thanks for the kindness and courtesy I experienced from all with whom I came in contact, my only regret being that I was unfortunately so ill with a severe cold as to deprive me of the pleasure of taking so active a part in the proceedings as I could have wished as your delegate.

The meeting took place in the Council Chamber, and was called to order by the President, Patrick Barry Esq. One of the most prominent objects in the room was an immense floral basket, the gift of the firm of which the President is a member; it was composed of the choicest flowers, exquisitely arranged, and was, indeed, a most beautiful and appropriate donation. Love of flowers is a very marked characteristic of the people of the United States, and I trust the day is not far distant when the same may be said of the people of the Dominion of Canada. On the exhibition tables were some splendid specimens of winter pears, some of them in excellent condition, others not sufficiently ripe for testing. These, with other articles on the tables, you will find mentioned in the Report of your Committee on Fruits, &c., (on which Committee your delegate was appointed to act) hereto attached.

#### REPORT.

Your Committee beg to report that Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry have placed on exhibition twenty-one plates of pears of twenty varieties (for names see Schedule A annexed.) The

"Jones Seedling" and "Dana's Hovey" exceed in point of flavour the majority of winter pears. The Dutchesse d'Hiver appears a very promising pear of fine keeping qualities and handsome appearance, but the specimens are not sufficiently ripe to test its eating qualities. The whole collection is very meritorious, and leads us to suppose that it is possible to have good winter pears.

H. Brown Smith, of Syracuse, shows several varieties of pears, amongst which are the Dutchesse de Bordeaux and British Queen, of very excellent flavour for winter pears.

Samples of fruit and vegetables, dried by the "Alden Pneumatic process," and exhibited by D. Wing & Brother, of Rochester, are on the table; also samples of the same dried by the "Williams evaporating process," shown by the Williams evaporating company of South Haven, Mich. Both are fine samples, and show progress in this direction.

Also, a jar of canned Ganargua raspberry, of fine flavour, shown by Jones & Palmer, of Rochester.

Two samples of seedling pears from B. S. Fox, California, one numbered 111 and the other 60, are shown. The one numbered 111 is of fine size, handsome appearance and good flavour, and is a pear of much promise.

E. WARE SYLVESTER.  
D. W. BEADLE.  
GEO. LESLIE, JR.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Josephine de Malines.  
Vicar of Winkfield.  
Beurre Gris d'Hiver.  
Lawrence.  
Monseigneur Affre.  
Glout Morceau.  
De Lamartine.  
Dana's Hovey.  
Louis Vilmorin.  
Homewood.

St. Germain.  
Souvenir d'Esperin.  
Winter Nelis.  
Doyenne du Ciercle.  
Beurre d'Arenberg.  
Rallay.  
Jones's Seedling.  
Beurre Easter.  
Duchesse d'Hiver.  
Duchesse d' Bordeaux.

The Society, being not merely pomological, embraces in its objects a very wide range, as a glance at the Standing Committees annually appointed will show. These, with the office bearers for the current year, are as follows:—

*President*.—P. Barry.

*Vice-Presidents*.—S. S. Graves, H. E. Hooker, C. L. Hoag.

*Executive Committee*.—W. C. Barry, S. B. Yale, John J. Thomas, T. C. Maxwell, E. Moody.

*Committee on Native Fruits*.—J. J. Thomas, Charles Downing, W. C. Barry, George S. Conover, W. Brown Smith.

*Foreign Fruits*.—George Ellwanger, T. C. Ellwanger, I. H. Babcock.

*Nomenclature*.—Charles Downing, P. Barry, D. W. Beadle, George H. Ellwanger.

*Entomology*.—H. T. Brooks, E. W. Sylvester, E. W. Herendeen and Mr. Saunders, of Ontario.

*Ornamental Plants and Trees*.—Geo. Ellwanger, W. S. Little, T. C. Maxwell, G. Zimmerman.

*Garden Vegetables*.—E. S. Haywood, John Craine, J. W. Gray.

*To Report on Quantity of Fruit Shipped from Western New York*.—C. L. Hoag, E. W. Sylvester, T. G. Yeomans, C. S. Cole, O. C. Chapin.

*Ornithology*.—G. S. Fish, H. S. Brooks, E. W. Herendeen.

*Botany*.—W. C. Barry, J. J. Thomas, D. W. Beadle, C. M. Hooker.

*Committee to Select a Secretary and make arrangements with him to attend to the duties*.—J. J. Thomas, E. S. Hayward, J. B. Jones.

Subsequently, P. C. Reynolds, Horticultural Editor of the *Rural Home*, was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Society.

The following Reports from Standing Committees were read, and will be found of much interest and value to lovers of Horticulture, and well worthy careful perusal:—



## REPORT ON NATIVE FRUITS.

*Cross Apple*, from Maryland, raised by Robert Cross, of Tighlmon, large, showy, of good quality, valuable and profitable in that section for an early market and family of its season, from the middle of August to the middle of September.

*Zachery Pippin*.—A chance seedling on the land of John Burbank, Belgrade Maine, which came into notice the year Zachery Taylor was inaugurated. It is a large striped apple, ripening in November and December, and commands a high price in the markets of that neighbourhood.

*Starkey*.—From Vassalboro, Maine, on the farm of Moses Starkey, who writes that the tree is a vigorous grower, a regular and good bearer, and highly esteemed in that locality as a profitable market apple, as well as for house use; fruit medium size, striped and splashed with bright red on a yellow ground; tender and juicy, with a mild subacid flavor: ripe October to February.

*Southern Porter and Wylie's Favorite*.—Received from Dr. A. P. Wylie, of Chester, South Carolina, which, he informed me, originated near that town, and have proved valuable and profitable for that neighbourhood, both ripening in September and October. That specimens received were of good size and excellent quality.

*Northfield Beauty*.—A seedling of the yellow Siberian crab, raised by Leonard D. Cady, Northfield, Vermont. The tree is said to be hardy, vigorous, and productive, well suited to a cold climate, and unequalled for culinary uses and good for the table, and so I would think, judging from the specimens received, which were of medium size, or two inches or over in diameter, of a rich scarlet red colour, on a whitish ground, ripe the last of September.

*Sarah*.—Origin, East Wilton, Me., on the farm of John Tufts, where it is said to be a valuable and profitable market variety, as well as for family use: tree hardy, vigorous, and productive: fruit large to very large, shaded and mottled with light and dark red on a yellow ground; flesh tender, juicy, brisk, sprightly, subacid; ripe in October or November.

*Mathews*.—A chance seedling on the farm of Hugh Foster, Nelson County, Va., near the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and not far from where the celebrated Pilot apple originated. The specimens sent us by John Dollins, Greenwood Depot, N. C., were of excellent quality; and he writes that it is strictly a family apple, being too tender and delicate for market.

*McKinney*.—A new late-keeping apple, which promises to be valuable as a late market variety: tree vigorous, forming a large, round head, bearing large crops alternate years; fruit of uniform, medium size, deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red in the sun, and of good quality. It originated on the farm of Luther McKinney, Crawford, N. Y.

*Longworth's Red Winter*.—This was received from William Longworth, Dubuque, Iowa, and he informs me that it is a seedling of his, and is a very hardy, vigorous tree, producing good crops annually; fruit of medium size, yellow, shaded, striped and splashed with rich red; flesh tender, juicy, mild subacid, having a slight, peculiar quince-like flavour; ripe November to February.

*Golden Dixie*.—This comes from James Fitz, of Ravenna Township, Virginia, and he states that it is one of the best summer apples of that section, ripening about the time of Summer Queen; tree vigorous, form in a perfectly symmetrical cone, without pruning, an early and abundant bearer alternate years; fruit medium, golden yellow; flesh a little firm, crisp, juicy, with a rich, sprightly subacid slightly aromatic flavour.

*Career's Winter*.—Specimens received from James Truitt, Quincy, Kentucky, who says that it originated near that place, and is a promising late variety for market on account of its good size, profuse bearing, and long keeping; fruit medium or above, yellow, striped and splashed with bright rich red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sprightly subacid and vinous.

*Burlington Pippin*.—Origin uncertain, supposed to be Burlington, Vermont; not a new variety, but one highly esteemed in that locality. It is said to resemble the Fameuse in the growth of the tree, fruit, &c., and may be a seedling of it. The tree is hardy and bears abundantly of fair fruit. Specimens of fruit sent me were of good size, handsome, and of very good quality; ripe December and January.

*Wythe, or Illinois Greening*.—A. C. Hammond, from whom we received specimens, informs us that it originated on the farm of Rodolphus Chandler, near Warsaw, Ill.; and that the tree is perfectly hardy, a strong grower, and the best bearer and most profitable tree in his orchard, and will keep to March or April; fruit of medium size; colour rich red in

stripes, and splashes on a whitish ground; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, lively, subacid and aromatic.

*Bunker Hill*.—Luther Griswold, who kindly sent me specimens of this apple, writes that it originated in the orchard of the late Dr. Paige, of Dryden, N. Y., and that it was highly prized where known; the growth and qualities are all that can be desired, ripening in October; fruit of good medium size, whitish yellow, rather faintly striped and splashed with light and dark red, flesh tender, juicy, subacid, vinous and of very good quality.

*Sweet Mother and Berkshire Spgs.*—Two new seedling apples raised by Asahel Foote of Williamstown, Mass., both of which, so far as tested in tree and fruit, promise to be an acquisition. The Sweet Mother in appearance is much like its parent, but it is a late keeping, sweet apple, and valuable for its long keeping and culinary uses; the other is of medium size, deep yellow, with a shade of bright red where exposed to the sun; flesh tender, juicy, with much of the flavour of the old Westfield Seek no further—an early winter variety.

*Brilliant*.—A new Kentucky apple which originated with S. F. Thomas, near Springville, Ky., from whom we received specimens. Mr. Thomas states that the tree is a vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer, and the very best cooking and eating apple; fruit medium to large, pale yellow, somewhat waxy; often shade of pale red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant subacid and of very good quality; ripe September and October.

After taking the chair, the president expressed a wish to add a little to the report of the committee on native fruits. He then referred to the Fox seedling pears of Californian production; also to the Clapp seedlings. The latter are fine looking fruit, but, excepting a single variety, are of rather indifferent quality. The exception referred to would, in the opinion of the speaker, create a sensation among pomologists in a short time. Mr. Barry also alluded to the Rickett grape, of which he entertained a favourable opinion, which was coincided in by Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Hooker recommended the Brighton grape.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN FRUITS.

George Ellwanger, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Fruits, reported as follows:—

In submitting the report on Foreign Fruits, the Committee would respectfully say that but few new valuable varieties have been fruited the past year.

The following pears have proved of more than ordinary merit, and were reported at the last session of the American Pomological Society:—

*Beurre Samogran*.—Medium size; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh buttery and juicy; last September and first of October.

*Madame De Desportes*.—Medium size; skin yellow with reddish dots; flesh melting and juicy; September and October.

*Abbe de Beaumont*.—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, marbled with russet; flesh melting, juicy and very good; August and September.

*Eugene Appert*.—Medium size; roundish; skin rough; brownish yellow; flesh melting sweet; perfumed; delicious.

*Robinson Duchess*.—Medium size; pyriform; skin dull yellowish green; flesh fine, very juicy; melting; vinous; very good; October.

**APRICOTS.**—*Early Moorpark*.—Medium size; very early and excellent; July.

*Alberge de Montgamet*.—Medium size; early; with handsome mottled red cheek; juicy and very good; tree very hardy; July.

**RIVER'S PEACHES.**—*Early Victoria*.—Size of early York; fine flavour; 1st September.

*Princess of Wales*.—Very large and beautiful; its color cream with rosy cheek; melting, rich and excellent; 1st September.

*Early Silver*.—Large, melting and rich; juicy, and of first quality, early in August.

*Plums*—*Reine Claude Range*.—Small, round, purple; size of green gage; flesh green, juicy, with the rich green gage flavour; September.

*Jodoigne Green Gage*.—Size and form of good green gage, beautifully marked with purple; fine quality; September.

#### SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS.

Mr. Hoag, from the Committee on Shipments of Fruits, reported that for want of completed statistics, he had been unable to prepare a full statement of shipment during the past



year. He could give, however, the official figures of barrels of apples shipped by canal from all points between Syracuse and Lockport, the number being, inclusive of those sent from the cities named, 467,000 barrels. As to the counties separately, he stated that two of these, Niagara and Monroe, had shipped in all 350,000 and 486,000 barrels respectively by rail and canal. His Committee would report, he said, in favour of the appointment by the executive committee, of a local committee in each county to collect statistics of shipments annually to be transmitted to the Society.

A resolution to this effect was adopted.

#### REPORT ON ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Mr. Ellwanger also presented the following report of the committee on ornamental trees and shrubs:—

In presenting the Annual Report of new and rare ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., and also of those varieties better known and entitled to more than ordinary consideration on account of their particular adaptability in rendering our homes cheerful and pleasant, and our country more beautiful and inviting, we wish especially to direct attention to what is, unfortunately, but too much neglected—the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, a thing within easy access of all, even the most humble; and whose benefits are shared, not only by the present, but also by the generation to come.

A home is hardly a home, despite the many attractions that may be within, unless something without, with its cheering presence, serves to add to its attractiveness as well. From the rose bush or flowering shrub, distilling incense from each opening bud; the Virgin's Bower or ivy vine, that weave their intricate net-work around the porch, to the shade-tree that offers its leafy umbrage to the passer-by, or the evergreen that, even in winter, suggests warmth and bids defiance to the chilling blast.

Trees are without, what pictures and works of art are within. They clothe nakedness; they relieve the eye; they are a never ceasing wellspring of pleasure that but endears itself as age sets his footprint on the decaying branch and withering bough.

Who, in the recollections of his early home, were he fortunate enough to have passed his younger days surrounded by sylvan charms, has them not impressed upon him all the more vividly from the associations that old trees carry with them? Apart from the infinite variety of form, size and shape assumed by trees, their variance is none the less striking in their manner of fruitage, their dissimilarity in habit, and their diversity in the colour of foliage, and gorgeous tints.

Nor must we forget the exquisite apparel that clothes our trees in autumn. Their annual tribute to the passing year, as well as the effect produced by the different coloured berries and bark of many of our trees and shrubs in the winter, such as the prinus, (the flamingo of the swamps) the viburnum, oxycoccus, the family of the euonymous; the different varieties of the berberry; the coral-coloured berries of the mountain ashes; amber-hued rind of the golden willow; the lustrous red bark of the dog-wood; and the silvery sheen of the birch. With all these means at his command, it becomes, so to speak, an easy task for one imbued with a love for the beautiful, as manifested in these—nature's most varied specimens of handiwork—to produce, with little judicious attention, almost any desired effect in landscape gardening; and by the planting of but a few trees and shrubs, to give an entirely new aspect to one's surroundings.

On the other hand, while trees serve so materially to beautify and embellish, they offer incentives equally as great in a pecuniary point of view to those who will incur the trifling labour and expense that attend their planting and early care.

The man who has surrounded his home with these objects of refinement and beauty reaps his own reward, not only in the individual gratification which cannot fail to ensue therefrom, but equally as well in the advanced value that always accompanies this small labour and outlay.

While we do not wish to savour of egotism, and while we acknowledge its many shortcomings we would call attention to our own fair city of Rochester, and ask what renders it so attractive to the stranger who enters its leafy precincts? Walk down its shaded streets, its closely planted avenues, pause before its spacious and well-cultivated yards that surround so many of the houses of both rich and poor, and the reason is at once manifest.

Walk along the leafy avenues of New Haven, where the pride of our forests—the American elm—waves its lithesome branches in many a graceful curve over the head of the passer-by; and grateful for the welcoming shade, one instinctively murmurs a benediction on the providence of those whose seed sown, now brings forth its fruits a thousand fold.

We will here take occasion to call attention to the effects that may be produced by a proper assortment, either planted singly or in groups, of those varieties which present as great a diversity in the color of their foliage or flowers. With, for instance, a bed of *Magnolias* (the light flowering Chinese), or the scarlet Japan quince in the foreground. What an array of colour can be formed with a background of *Forsythias* in their yellow dress, or a group of *Judas trees* in the full glory of their pink habiliments.

And a little later in the season what contrasts can be made by a proper placing of the different colored hawthorns, *Philadelphus*, the *magnolia soulangeana*, the many colored lilacs and the host of other flowering shrubs.

Then the white linden, the *virgilealutea*, the birches, the *chionanthus virginica*, the snowball and the many other light barked and white foliaged or white flowering trees adapt themselves wonderfully in contrasting with and heightening the effect of the numerous red flowering and darker foliaged trees.

These deciduous trees fulfil well their mission during the spring, summer and early autumn, but in winter, if we would have an eye to the picturesque in color, we must call into requisition the well-filled category of deciduous trees and shrubs, of which some have already been enumerated, that distinguish themselves for the heightened colour of their bark or the brightness of their berries; or, what is still more beautiful, when frosts and snows surround us the varied and numerous brilliantly-foliaged evergreens, which retain their tints when every thing else in nature has shed its leaves or has become brown and seared by the colder temperature.

The yew elegantissima, the varieties of the new golden arbor vitæ such as the *Semper Aurea*, Peabody, &c., &c.; the different varieties of the silver foliaged evergreens, like the *Juniperus Venusta* and *Virginica Glauca*, with the darker-foliaged conifers interspersed here and there to form the contrast, can be made if placed with an artistic eye, to shed sunshine on the wintry landscape and envelop it with a mantle of cheerfulness and warmth.

It is gratifying to observe the improvements that have taken place within the past few years in the planting and subsequent cultivation of fruit trees. If we take the trouble to observe, we will find, that as this branch of rural improvement is developed, refinement, intelligence, happiness and prosperity are its invariable results.

Equally, if not in a more measurable degree, does this hold good with the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs.

Then let us each and all do our part; and let everyone who has a place or yard, however small, plant it with some of the many beautiful trees and shrubs that he can select from, thus contributing to his own comfort and happiness, improving the taste of those around him and ministering to the welfare of all:

GEORGE ELLWANGER,

*Chairman.*

I append herewith a list of new and rare ornamental trees and shrubs, and I have also made out a list of such varieties that suggest themselves as best adapted for the improvement of small places and yards;

#### NEW AND RARE DECIDUOUS TREES.

*Acacia Viscosa Bella Rosea*—Flowers delicate flesh-coloured, fringed with yellow; fine dark foliage, and vigorous grower, A very desirable variety.

*Alnus Firma*—A thrifty medium-sized tree from Japan; foliage resembling a Morello cherry—very distinct.

*Alnus Incana Lacinata*—A very choice beautiful variety; leaves deeply cut.

*Alnus Japonica*—A very distinct Japanese variety, with cherry-like foliage.

*Pyrus Malus Carneæ Pleræ*—A beautiful variety with flesh-coloured double flowers.

*Fagus Quercifolia*—Resembles the fern leaved; distinct cut foliage; a dwarf grower.



*Esculus Heterophylla Dissecta*.—Leaves deeply and finely cut; a very novel and attractive variety.

*Flaculus Menyanthes*.—Beautiful white spotted foliage, curious and ornamental.

*Filix ad fern-leaved*.—Foliage deeply cut, the bark on young growth rose coloured.

*Asper Hirsuta cut-leaved*.—A rapid grower, shoots slender and drooping, in habit about as graceful as the cut-leaved birch.—The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, deeply and delicately cut, the leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. We believe it will rank among the most interesting lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree as well as a willow.

*Quercus pedunculata laciniata*.—An elegant tree, foliage deeply cut, one of the best cut-leaved trees.

#### NEW AND RARE EVERGREENS.

*Juniper Semper Aurea*.—A new variety of the Aurea, which retains its golden tint the year round. So far it has proved hardy with us. A desirable acquisition.

*Juniperus oblonga pumila*.—A native of Japan, of drooping habit, distinct and ornamental.

*Juniperus Chinensis Aurea*.—Young's Golden Juniper.—This is no doubt the most distinct and beautiful of all the yellow or golden conifera, a vigorous grower.

*Juniperus Venusta*.—Foliage of a beautiful glaucous green colour, erect and rapid grower. This is one of the handsomest Junipers we have seen.

#### NEW AND RARE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

*Dentria Crenata Flore Alba*.—A very fine profuse flowering shrub—flowers pure white. fine and distinct.

*Hydrangea Japonica Alba*.—A charming shrub, flower of delicate rose colour changing to white.

*Hydrangea Macrocephala*.—Very large individual flowers, petals white, turning white to rose as they acquire age.

*Hydrangea Otakisu*.—Foliage of a beautiful deep green. The plant produces immense trusses of rose coloured flowers in profusion; free bloomer.

*Lilac Alba Grandiflora*.—Very large pure white trusses. The finest white lilac.

*Lilac Coerulea Superba*.—Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open, a clear blue. truss very large; the finest of its colour in cultivation.

*Lilac Ville de Troyes*.—Dark purple; large panicle; fine.

*Spiraea Fontenaysii*.—Vigorous and free bloomer; large panicles of white flowers.

*Weigela Gustave Mallet*.—Red flowers; very showy; free bloomers.

#### SELECT LIST OF DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SMALL PLACES.

Alder Imperial.  
Beech, purple (River's smooth leaved.)  
Beech, fern-leaved.  
Elm, Blandford.  
Elm, purple-leaved.  
Elm, serrated-leaved.  
Linden, red-twigged.  
Linden, white-leaved.  
Acacia Bessoniana.  
Ash, ancula-leaved.  
Cherry, large double, flowering.  
Horse chestnut, double, white.  
Horse chestnut, red flowering.  
Maple, purple-leaved.  
Maple, Norway.  
Oak, pyramidal.  
Oak, scarlet.  
Virgelia Luten.

Apple, double white flowering.  
Koireuteria Paniculata.  
Judas tree.  
Laburnum, English.  
Magnolia conspicua.  
Magnolia speciosa.  
Magnolia saulangeana.  
Magnolia norbertiana.  
Magnolia tripeleta.  
Mountain ash, oak-leaved.  
Peach, double white.  
Peach, double crimson.  
Sweet gum.  
Thorn, double white.  
Thorn, double scarlet.  
Thorn, Paul's new double scarlet.  
Willow, rosemary-leaved.

## SELECT LIST OF WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Ash, European, weeping.	Elm, Camperdown.
Beech, weeping.	Elm, rough-leaved.
Birch, cut-leaved.	Linden, white-leaved weeping.
Birch, elegans pendula.	Mountain ash, weeping.
Birch, Young's new weeping.	Poplar, grandidentata pendula.
Cherry, dwarf weeping.	Willow, American weeping.
Cypress, glyptostrobis pendula.	Willow, Kilmarnock.

For evergreens we refer to Mr. Maxwell's full and able report of last year.

## SELECT LIST OF FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Altheas, double blue.	Lilac, Glory of Mount Hope.
Altheas, double variegated.	Prunus trisloba.
Almonds, double pink.	Purple fringe.
Almonds, double white.	Quince, Japan white.
Calycanthus Floridus.	Quince, Japan scarlet.
Cornus mascula, variegated.	Spirea, Reevesii robusta.
Currant, double crimson.	Spirea, fortunei.
Deutzia crenata.	Spirea, callosa alba.
Deutzia gracilis.	Viburnum lantanoides.
Filbert, purple-leaved.	Viburnum plicatum.
Forsythia fortunei.	Syringa, double flowering.
Forsythia viridissima.	Syringa, pubescens.
Honeysuckle, pink.	Weigela, alba.
Horse chestnut, dwarf white.	Weigela, Hortensis Nivea.
Hydrangea, paniculata grandiflora.	Weigela, Gustave Mollet.
Lilac, Chinese white.	White fringe.
Lilac, sanguinea.	

## SELECT LIST OF CLIMBING SHRUBS.

Ampelopsis, American ivy.	Honeysuckles, halliana.
Aristolochia Sipho.	Honeysuckles, monthly fragrant.
Clematis, European sweet-scented.	Honeysuckles, Magnevillea.
Clematis, Azurea grandiflora.	Wistaria, Chinese purple.
Clematis, Jackmanii.	Wistaria, Chinese white.
Clematis, Prince of Wales.	Wistaria, magnifica.
Honeysuckles, Chinese.	Wistaria, crutescens alba.

GEORGE ELLWANGER,  
*Chairman.*

Colonel Brooks, chairman of the committee on entomology, being absent, Fr. Sylvester was called upon, and after remarking that he had not expected to be present, said he had brought together a few facts on the Phylloxera, an insect which proved so destructive to the vine in Europe.

## REPORT ON ENTOMOLOGY.

It will be remembered by those present at the last annual meeting, that your entomological committee gave an account of the extensive injuries to foreign vineyards by the insect called the Phylloxera. It was thought by some, at the time, that the name Phylloxera was applicable to a plant, and not to an animal; but the subsequent discussion and developments have proved that the term is applied to an insect scarcely visible to the naked eye, but needing the microscope to certainly ascertain its presence.



Neither in Gray's Manual of Botany, his Structural and Systematic Botany, nor in the Natural History of the State of New York, can the name be found as applied to a plant.

It is supposed by European vine growers that the Phylloxera was carried from this country to Europe on American vines, and it seems there to have found a climate and soil adapted to its rapid propagation, and the loss sustained by vineyardists can be counted by millions of dollars.

For some unknown cause the development of the Phylloxera has not been so rapid in this country; but in the opinion of your committee it has been more extensive than generally supposed. Many single vines, and small vineyards that have been planted have grown "small and beautifully less," until they have perished. The failures have been attributed to bad vines, uncongenial soil, severe winters, feebleness of the variety, or some other of the thousand and one causes which have suggested themselves to the vineyardists and their friends. Now, is it not probable that in many of these cases of failure the Phylloxera has worked unbidden and unseen at the roots of the vines and cut off from the canes and the leaves the natural food of the vines!

Certain it is that in almost every convention where the failure of different varieties has been discussed, the seeming facts have strangely conflicted, and we have been left in doubt and bewilderment; while it may be the microscope would have developed the hidden mystery, and the whole would have been as patent as the noon-day sun. Let us learn experience from the past, and in the future look carefully for this hidden enemy in all cases of failure. We shall be the more ready to do this when we reflect that a cheap and practicable remedy has been found, by which the Phylloxera can be destroyed by wholesale. True, the experiments so far, have not been so extended as to prove the fact beyond all question, but they have been extensive enough to command our confidence.

It would extend this report beyond appropriate limits to detail here the experiments and success in destroying the Phylloxera in Europe; but your committee design in brief to state the facts of the case and refer the society to the experiments of Messrs. Monestier, Sautand, and D'Ortoman, as reported by Gaston Bazille, vice-president of the agricultural society of Hérault, and translated by the able state entomologist of Missouri, Charles V. Riley, and published in the New York Weekly Tribune of October 8th, 1873, and the Rural Home of October 8th, 1873. As it is supposed every horticulturist of Western New York preserves a file of the *Rural Home*, a reference to the article is all that is needed here.

First. The remedy is sulphuret of carbon. Three holes about two and one-half feet deep are made near the vine, and about one ounce of the liquid poured in each hole, and the hole instantly closed at the surface. The gas immediately permeates the soil and destroys the insects. One precaution has been found necessary: not to sprinkle the fluid on the surface of the ground, for the vapor of the sulphuret is death to the vines, while underneath the ground it is death to the Phylloxera and health to the roots.

Second. The sulphuret of carbon, according to Turner's Chemistry, is sometimes called the Alcohol of Sulphur, and is easily made by heating in close vessels, iron pyrites with one-fifth of its weight in dried charcoal, or by transmitting vapour of sulphur over fragments of charcoal heated to redness in a porcelain tube. It will be seen that it will be both cheap and easily made, when you know how.

*Caution.*—It is highly inflammable, and in connection with a pipe or cigar might make lively times for the operator.

Third. Experiments.—A single row was selected in a vineyard where all the vines were diseased with the Phylloxera, and treated with the sulphuret of carbon. Ten days after the row was examined by Mr. Bazille, roots dug out entire and no Phylloxera found, and new rootlets had commenced forming. Another experiment was made by selecting a rectangular piece of ground containing 100 vines badly diseased; this insecticide applied, and after seven days Mr. Bazille had twelve vines dug up and found eleven entirely free from Phylloxera, and it appears probable the carbon had not been applied to the other vine.

Later experiments by different individuals seem to prove that the sulphuret of carbon is a specific for the Phylloxera.

It has been thought by some that the gall-like excrescences seen sometimes on the grape leaves, is only a different form of attack by Phylloxera, but further observation is necessary to establish this point.

E. WARE SYLVESTER.

Mr. Beadle of St. Catharines remarked after the reading of the report, that a commission of vine growers had visited this country, to discover if possible, why we are exempt from the ravages of the Phylloxera. Its members had come to the conclusion that this insect was here preyed upon by another, and was thus checked in its spread.

Mr. Hayward, from the committee on new garden plants, made a verbal report relating to a new variety of tomato, which was not an acquisition as far as his experience went. It is called the Canada Victor. The General Grant and Hathaway's Excelsior were the best varieties in his opinion. The latter was smooth and round and ran even. It ripened thoroughly, and had but one slight defect. He thought the Trophy an entire failure, unworthy of cultivation, ripening only on one side and cracking badly. As to potatoes, the Late Rose, although not new, was a fine variety, about as good in quality as the Early Rose, and his had yielded better. He got the variety of Mr. Rice of Troy.

A member said it would be well to distinguish this from Campbell's Ohio Late Rose which was a great failure.

Mr. Hayward read a criticism on the Canada Victor tomato, showing its fancy price and utter worthlessness.

H. E. Hooker answered a question of Mr. Quinby's, in relation to the Marblehead squash. He had grown it and the result was satisfactory. His family had been well pleased with the variety.

The following were the subjects decided upon for discussion:—

*First*.—The cause or causes of the decline of certain varieties of fruits and vegetables in districts and localities where they have formerly been grown successfully.

*Second*.—The treatment of the soil among fruit trees, especially in orchard culture.

*Third*.—The winter protection or care of grape vines.

*Fourth*.—The winter protection of raspberries and blackberries.

*Fifth*.—The most profitable varieties of apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, grape, blackberry, currant, raspberry, strawberry.

*Sixth*.—Planting dwarf among standard pear trees; can it be recommended.

*Seventh*.—Pruning trees at time of transplanting: to include evergreen trees.

*Eighth*.—The most suitable evergreen trees for hedges, screens and belts for shelter.

*Ninth*.—The best deciduous hedge plant.

*Tenth*.—The best season for planting hardy fruit trees and deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs; also evergreens.

*Eleventh*.—Is it likely that the demand for wood suitable for the manufacture of paper will justify land owners in planting their moist wastelands with trees adapted to this purpose?

*Twelfth*.—Which are the best six and twelve varieties of hardy roses for general cultivation?

*Thirteenth*.—Which are the best twelve deciduous trees? The best twelve flowering shrubs? And best six evergreens for small lawns?

*Fourteenth*.—Which are the most appropriate trees for the embellishment of small cemetery lots?

*Fifteenth*.—Which varieties of tomato, sweet corn and peas, are the best for the family garden?

Question sixth was not debated, and only that portion of the tenth question which relates to evergreens. With regard to the latter the months of May and August were decided to be the best seasons for transplanting evergreens.

The answers to the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and part of the fifteenth questions, were handed to the Secretary in writing, and your delegate regrets that he could not obtain an abstract of same, the limited time preventing it.

The thirteenth and fourteenth questions are touched in the report of the Committee on ornamental trees and shrubs.

Most of the questions were fully discussed, and your delegate begs to submit herewith extracts from the most valuable and interesting speeches delivered on the occasion.

The first subject for discussion, namely, that referring to the causes of the

#### DECLINE OF VARIETIES,

was then taken up. The president, in announcing the topic, and by way of illustrating its



purpose, said we knew the Virgalieu pear was a variety which had declined at the seaboard twenty years ago, was now a total failure here and still prospered at the West. The decline of varieties was attributed to various causes. Some claim, as was maintained in a paper read before the American institute farmers' club, that it was due to a long course of propagation by grafting and budding; others said the cause was in the soil or in a change of climate. It was therefore a subject capable of discussion.

Mr Thomas was called upon for an opinion, and began by saying that the pear referred to had proved productive in some localities and not in others during the same years. Last year he had taken specimens of the virgalieu from one tree which were sound and handsome. He believed it was useless to attempt a discovery of the reasons why varieties declined if they did decline, and thought the question really was whether our fruits generally were as good as when the country was new. His own opinion was, that no deterioration had taken place. Those who maintained the opposite were misled by their imagination. The cause of their preference was the same as that which led to the praises bestowed upon a variety of wild grape from the Rocky Mountains which he had seen transplanted in Col. Corris's garden, Philadelphia. The men who first tasted these grapes had just crossed the plains, and it was no wonder they went into ecstasies over the first they had tasted for many months. He himself, never put viler, sourer, or worse fruit in his mouth, than these very grapes. There might, however, be a deterioration in fruit because the soil had been allowed to deteriorate. Heavy soils had settled three inches or more, and vegetable matters had passed out leaving the residue compact—a hindrance, which under-drainage would remove. Another cause of trouble was the increase of insects, for whom our orchards had offered tempting food. We had invited them in by the increase of fruit culture, and must now fight them as best we could.

Mr. Lyon, of Michigan, said the Virgalieu was still successful there. It cracked slightly, however, and was not so popular as some other varieties. There was already a slight indication of that decline which the variety had so fatally experienced at the east.

Mr. Hayward thought the Virgalieu was improving here. This year the variety had been perfect whether from dwarf or standard trees.

Mr. Fowler knew a tract only two miles from this city where the Virgalieu had never failed from scab till two seasons since. He had thought at first that this was because the orchard was on the east side of a hill and therefore sheltered. But as the crop had failed year before last, the reasoning fell to the ground. This season the fruit had again proved sound.

Mr. Craig thought the scab which had spoiled the Virgalieu was, like the fire-blight, periodic—both were due to atmospheric causes,

Mr. Beadie had heard an entomologist say that if at any time, there was trouble with fruit, a bug was at the bottom of it. He wanted the committee on entomology to look at the Virgalieu pear, as it might appear after all that an insect had caused the mischief in this case.

Mr. Brooks had never shipped better pears of this variety than during the present season.

Mr. Jones was of the opinion that budding and grafting had nothing to do with the decline of varieties, and another member thought that the Virgalieu pear tree had been attacked by a cryptogamous plant. An examination of the leaves had led him to this conclusion.

H. E. Hooker thought the evidence that fruit declined was very inadequate. We certainly had less success for a time with certain varieties, but there was no proof, for instance, that a good specimen of the Bartlett was not as fine as ever. There was an advance, and a permanent one, in fruits. A variety propagated from grafts and buds was stable, it preserved all its original excellence. But when raised from seed the matter might be altogether different. In all other cases, variation in excellence was owing to unfavourable years, insects or other similar causes. Vegetables, grains and grasses, being raised from seed were liable to decline, however, from want of care in preserving the best seeds, &c. He maintained, finally, that there was no evidence of intrinsic decline in fruits, and if so, then the present discussion was useless.

Mr. Quinby referred to vegetables, and said there was no doubt of the running out of varieties. The old Pink-eye potatoe, for example, had declined in quality as well as quantity of yield. The same was true of the Mercer, and even the Early Rose did not now bear as well as when introduced a few years back.

The President arose to explain that by the word "decline," as applied to fruits in this topic, it was the intention to convey the idea that certain varieties were no longer profitable to grow

No one would plant the Virgalieu now for profit, or the Flemish Beauty. Was the unprofitable nature of the crop due to the exhaustion of soil, or to climate or age? If to age, then why were new varieties often attacked, and soon rendered useless as a market crop?

Dr. Sylvester thought that decline was caused neither by old age nor manner of propagation. Twenty-two years ago he had set out an orchard of 100 Virgalieu standard trees at an after loss of several thousand dollars. The crop at that time was selling at a high price. No defects had appeared here, and this induced the venture. But the disease had slowly approached from the east. The fruit had first cracked then fungus appeared, and he had been eventually forced to graft over all the trees in his orchard. That this was not a good plan, he was now convinced. The disease, whether fungus or insect, was inherent in the tree. But half of his grafts had been successful.

A member observed that the disease was transported on main lines of communication, and to prove this view cited that in the out-of-the-way district of Sodus the Virganeu had prospered eight or ten years after the failure of the crop in this part of the State.

Mr. Smith, of Syracuse, wished to state a fact which might have value. He had an orchard which was subject to annual overflow. Of the varieties in that orchard, Virgalieus, Seckels, Flemish Beauties, &c, he has never found any imperfect from the diseases which often attacked the same varieties on dry ground.

The President differed with Dr. Sylvester upon the results of grafting on Virgalieu stocks. He had grafted over a large number of trees of this variety with perfect success. The grafted fruit never showed the slightest symptom of the same disease except it was in varieties similar in nature to the original stock.

Dr. Sylvester asked Mr. Barry if the latter had grafted on dwarfs, and receiving an affirmative answer, said his were standards.

Mr. Barry replied that he had grafted on both and found the Virgalieu the best of all stocks in every respect; it would seem, he added, that the Buffam was a good stock, because a strong and rapid grower, but it was inferior to that which Dr. Sylvester condemned.

Mr. Coddington remarked that he had an idea the season for Virgalieus was coming round once more, and he believed the time was approaching when we should have as good crops as ever of this variety.

Mr. Lyon of Michigan asked if the Flemish Beauty had failed here, and was informed by the president that it had, like the White Doyenne.

H. A. Langworthy thought the discussion had turned long enough on pears, and therefore referred to apples, which in his opinion were not so good as in former years. The codling moth was doing incalculable damage and we did not know what to do with it.

He was interrupted by the pertinent question whether the apple crop of 1873 had not been the largest ever known.

Messrs. Quinby and Hooker instanced the Newtown Pippin as having regained within a year or two its old reputation.

Mr. Ellwanger thought that the influence of the weather when the trees were in bloom, should not be overlooked in this discussion. If the weather was cold and wet at that time, the pollen was destroyed.

At this point the president suggested that the society proceed to the discussion of the second question, namely, that relating to the

#### TREATMENT OF ORCHARD SOILS.

This, he said, was an important topic, as it lay at the foundation of success. There were various theories about it. While the trees were young it was generally agreed that the ground should be cultivated and kept mellow; but many said it was better to sow down afterwards with grass.

Mr. Thomas was of opinion that the soil should be kept mellow only in new orchards. The depth of cultivation might be one or seven inches, indifferently. One caution only should be used, and that was not to cultivate to any depth while the trees were growing. He had seen a four-acre orchard lot in New England ploughed so deep that four cart loads of roots had been drawn away afterwards. This was done early in the spring, and apparently without detriment. In older orchards the speaker recommended closely grazed grass and top-dressing; yet he had seen orchards flourish when cultivated. It was therefore impossible to lay



down an unbending rule. Men should act according to circumstances and according to the condition of the trees. To say what should be done with an orchard without seeing it, was the same as prescribing for a patient without visiting him.

Dr. Sylvester was, like Mr. Thomas, an advocate of grass in orchards. He always applied a covering of manure or other fertiliser in the fall, however, and with this practice he had realised from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre right along for eight years. The trees were dwarfs, sixteen years planted, and the soil was first seeded at the fifth year. He had plowed about three furrows between the rows and not even so much as that in the last two years.

Mr. Barry suggested that it would be well not to turn the trees out to grass—at least before bearing. The new grass theory was not to stir the soil at all after that.

Mr. Hooker had taken some pains to watch apple trees, and found that the best were where no plough had been, and the roots in these cases spread and approached close to the surface. He argued against the policy of plowing.

Mr. Thomas called attention to the nearness of the roots to the surface or not as an important point. If the plough were used, the former result would be prevented, while top dressing would produce it. He had found both plans successful, and did not believe it made any great difference.

Mr. Hooker asked if plant food was not at the surface.

Mr. Harris said that theoretically he believed in cultivation, but practically he allowed his orchards to remain in grass. He didn't see how the grass helped the orchard, however. Trees not in grass and not manured had produced as well in his experience as others in seeded ground and with manure.

Mr. Barry said the only advantages claimed for grass were that it kept the ground cooler in the hot season, and that it was economical.

As mulching had been mentioned by the advocates of the grass system, Mr. Fish asked to what depth it was applied. He alluded specifically to the orchard of Mr. Ycomans, which had been referred to as a notable instance.

He was informed that it had been applied to the depth of from six to eight inches, was cut out in the fall and allowed to remain.

The President closed the discussion by saying that his experience was all in favour of cultivation. You could not grow the finest fruit, such as was now demanded, without it. Men could easily allow their trees to stand in grass, in fact that was the natural temptation. They could turn them out to grass, and as soon as do that, they might grub them up at once. He had found that cultivation alone was at least as much to be recommended as grassing, even with the most unlimited amount of fertilising.

#### THE WINTER PROTECTION, OR CARE OF GRAPE VINES.

Dr. Dunham, of Ohio, stated that in that State they did not cultivate grapes, other than such varieties as were able to stand the cold weather. The crop of Catawba and Delaware grapes last season was almost entirely a failure, but this did not apply to such vineyards as had received proper attention in the protection of their roots; but they gave no attention to any but hardy grapes.

Mr. Harrison, of Painsville Ohio, thought that mildew was caused by over cropping.

The winter protection of

#### RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES

was next in order:

P. C. Reynolds, of this city had never resorted to anything for the protection of these fruit, only to see that their roots were properly covered from the frost.

J. B. Jones, of Rochester, and others engaged in the discussion, and stated that a proper covering of the roots was all that was required.

W. C. Barry, made a suggestion at this point that as the list of printed questions did not seem provocative of discussion any gentleman present might introduce such questions bearing on the subject of Horticulture as he saw fit.

A general discussion then followed on

#### THE MOST PROFITABLE VARIETIES

of apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, grape, blackberry, currant, raspberry and strawberry

Mr. Babcock, of Lockport, thought the three best varieties of apples for shipment were Rhode Island Greening, the Roxbury Russet and Baldwin. He referred favourably also to the Mann apple.

D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, Ontario, stated that there was more money in the Golden Russet than in the Roxbury.

T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, said that the Northern Spy apple had originated in Western New York. He would like to hear something about it.

Mr. Babcock, stated that the Northern Spy was a good apple when carefully cultivated, but to be successful it required a peculiar soil and much care. Consequently it was not a general favourite.

Mr. Beadle, said that the Dutchess of Oldenburg, was cultivated very generally in his section of Canada. It was a fine showy fruit, and well suited for the market. He would recommend its cultivation in all northern latitudes.

Mr. Lyon, thought that the Dutchess of Oldenburg, while a very productive apple, was still unprofitable because of the fact that it ripened too early.

Mr. Cone, thought that the Rambo apple, should not be overlooked. It was a very productive apple and if he were to plant 1,000 apple trees next spring at least 100 of them should be of this variety.

The business Committee presented a question: "Can the apple be successfully cultivated in a light soil?"

R. M. Barrus, thought that there were varieties of apples suited to the different soils—light and heavy. This fact should be borne in mind by all who thought of setting out orchards.

Mr. Jones, had found the Northern Spy a good apple for a light soil.

W. C. Barry, was of opinion that any apple would thrive in light soil. Some of the best orchards in the vicinity were in such.

Mr. Jones, had information that the King of Tompkins County was an apple which it was highly profitable to raise.

Mr. Solly, stated that his experience taught him that the King of Tompkins County was in every way a good apple.

Mr. Bogue, thought that the Twenty Ounce apple should receive more attention. He had found that it was a favourite with eastern buyers.

#### PEARS.

Mr. Babcock named the Bartlett, Dutchess D'Angouleme, Buffam, Louise Bonne and Beurre d'Anjou as varieties of pears which had been proved highly suitable for the market.

Mr. Thomas, of Union Springs, desired to mention the winter Nelis variety of pears. He said that although a beautiful fruit they were unreliable.

Mr. Barry spoke of the Beurre d'Anjou, Dutchess, Lawrence and Beurre Clargreau as very profitable varieties. He was very favourable to the Lawrence.

Mr. Jones had been informed that the Buffam variety of pears was very popular in central New York, and met with a ready sale.

Mr. Graves, the chairman, states that the Beurre Bosc variety was one of the best that could be cultivated for the market. It always met with ready sale.

Mr. Beadle joined in the eulogium pronounced on the Beurre Bosc. It had always given satisfaction.

W. Brown Smith, of Syracuse, expressed a belief that the Beurre d'Anjou was one of the best varieties of pear. If he was compelled to make a choice of one kind he would choose the Beurre d'Anjou.

Mr. Babcock was not willing to say that the Beurre d'Anjou was a good bearer. He thought that some time would have to elapse before its value as a market pear could be determined.

Mr. Graves had some trees of this variety, which had never failed to yield good crops for the past nine years.

In reply to a question, Mr. Shandley, of Greece, stated that the Beurre d'Anjou had brought the largest price of any pear sold in this city last season, and that was eighteen dollars per barrel.

Mr. Atwood, of Geneva, had a neighbour who had received thirty dollars per barrel for Bartlett pears last season.

Mr. Maxwell, of Geneva, stated that a fruit grower of Richmond, Virginia, received forty dollars per barrel for Bartletts in New York last season. He got them into market early and hence the large price which they commanded.

#### PEACHES.

Mr. Lyon thought the Early Barnard was one of the most popular varieties of peach in his State, and the Early Crawford and Smock peaches were also good.

Mr. Law, of Michigan, resides at South Haven, in the peach growing region of that State. He stated that Mr. Dykeman, who is one of the largest growers in the State, had raised some 15,000 baskets of that fruit last season. He has been noted for raising large crops, a fact due to the system of thinning out, which he adopted some time since. He also cultivated his orchard each season.

Mr. Jacques inquired whether or not the Honest John was a white fleshed peach.

Mr. Thomas informed him that there were two varieties of that peach, one white and the other yellow.

Mr. Barrus spoke favourably of the Mountain Rose, a variety of peach which had been introduced to some extent in the west.

Mr. Quinby spoke unfavourably of the Hale peach, of which he had a poor opinion.

Mr. Sylvester said that although the Hale ripened so early that one half of the crop would decay yet the other half could be sold at such a price as to make their cultivation profitable.

The subject of

#### CHERRIES

was next taken up.

Mr. Hoag, of Lockport, had a preference for the American Heart, which he considered one of the best cherries for the market now cultivated.

Mr. Le Valley, of Niagara County, raised a variety of cherry known as the American Heart, which he considered one of the poorest. He cultivated the Black Eagle, the Black Tartarian, the Napoleon Bigarreau, the Yellow Spanish and Coe's Transparent. He thought these varieties unsurpassed. He never picked his cherries until they were perfectly ripe. He never shipped a wounded cherry, and although he permitted the fruit to ripen fully he had found no difficulty in making his shipments. He had received fifteen cents a quart for cherries when the average market price was but three and one-half cents.

The discussion here turned on to the subject of

#### GRAPES.

Mr. Lyon made it a practice to cover his grapes in the winter, not that he was afraid of their being winter killed, but he had found that such a course contributed to increase his grapes. He thought very well of the Concord, Hartford Prolific and Iona grapes. For an early grape, although not one of the best, the Hartford Prolific was very generally cultivated in Michigan.

Mr. Babcock spoke favourably of the Wilder grape, also of the Delaware, Iona and Rogers' hybrid.

Mr. Hoag had some Iona grapes which had done very well so long as he covered and pruned them every winter, but he failed to do so some years ago, and since that time they had not flourished.

J. D. Long, of Williamsville, Erie County, expressed a high opinion of the Concord grape, which he had always found so be very marketable.

Mr. Babcock had found that the Salem grape did well in rich, heavy soil.

Mr. Crane, of Lockport, thought very well of the Salem.

Mr. Farley, of Union Springs, stated that his faith in the value of the Iona vine had been very materially lessened by experience.

Mr. Smith, of Syracuse, had been raising the Onondaga grape for some years and thought very highly of them. One objection to them was that they appeared to be more subject to destruction by birds than any other variety.



Mr. Shandley did not think highly of the Champion grape.

Mr. Parry inquired whether the Worden and Worden Seedling grape were identical, but no one present seemed to know.

The next question for discussion was "the most profitable variety of blackberry; what is it?"

Mr. Jones had been unable to discover much difference between the Lawton and Kittatinny.

Dr. Sylvester had cultivated the Black Naples Currant. He had found it a good market berry, and stood transportation well.

Mr. Barry expressed his belief that the commercial value of the currant was much underrated. He was favourable to the Victoria, Prince Albert and White grape varieties.

The Herstine variety of Raspberry was, in the opinion of Mr. Downing, too soft for marketing. He thought the Hudson River Antwerp a superior variety, but Dr. Clark did not find it an improvement on the Clark.

The question of "pruning trees at the time of transplanting, to include evergreen trees," next came up.

Mr. Hooker did not regard it as a sensible thing to prune large Norway spruce trees. The smaller varieties of shrubs might be treated in that way without injury.

Norway, Hemlock spruce and Arbor Vitæ were named as being very suitable for hedges. Mr. Smith had the highest opinion of Norway spruce for that purpose.

The Honey Locust was recommended as the best deciduous hedge plant.

The eleventh question: "Is it likely that the demand for wood suitable for the manufacture of paper, will justify land owners in planting their moist, wet lands with trees adapted to the purpose?"

The president said that waste lands on farms could be utilized with profit for the purpose, since if the manufacture of paper makes the progress expected, there would be a great demand for the wood. The silvery albe he thought very suitable.

Mr. Jones exhibited some specimens of paper made from white poplar. The wood was worth about eight dollars per cord.

The death of J. H. Clark, a member of the society, was announced by Mr. Smith.

Ellwanger and Barry were tendered a vote of thanks for the beautiful bouquet with which they had presented the Society.

The president, Mr. Barry, expressed his great satisfaction at the successful manner in which the proceedings of the meeting had been carried out. He took occasion, on behalf of the Society, to thank the gentlemen from abroad who had taken part in its deliberations. No doubt they were amply repaid for their time and trouble.

Mr. Beadle was in favour of giving an exhibition of roses next summer. He made motion, which was carried, that the matter be taken into consideration by the executive committee.

A motion that the next annual meeting be held in this City was carried.

In connection with the subject of grapes, it should be mentioned that the "Champion" grape, which the people of Ontario are so industriously solicited to buy, met with the most unqualified condemnation.

An invitation having been given by Ellwanger & Barry to the members of the Society to visit their greenhouses, was gladly accepted by your delegate and acted on. A visit was also paid to the greenhouses of Frost & Co.

The houses were found full of beautiful plants in immense numbers, indicating the immense trade done in flowers and flowering plants in the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. LESLIE, JUNR.



# REPORTS OF DISCUSSIONS.

## WINTER MEETING.

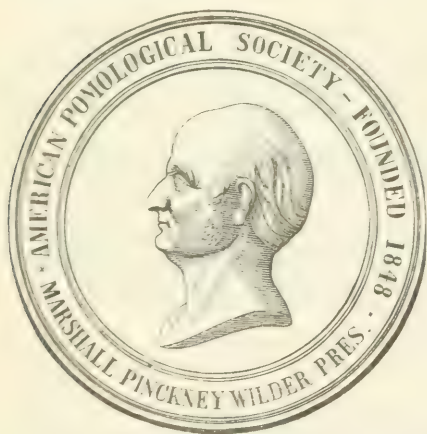
(Held at Hamilton, 19th Feb. 1874.)

At eleven o'clock the members met in the City Council Chamber. President in the chair.

Mr. E. Moody, of Leekport, N.Y., the delegate from the Horticultural Society of Western New York, being present, was invited to take a place on the platform, and share in the discussions.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The President exhibited the medals which the Association had secured at the Boston meeting of the Pomological Society of the United States. There were four silver medals, and one of bronze. The silver medals were given for the best collection of open air grapes, for the best collection of plums, for the fine collection of pears, and for the whole display of fruits. The bronze was given for the second best collection of peaches. That all the members of the Association may have an opportunity of seeing the style of these medals, an engraving of both sides is given below.



The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder having sent a copy of the Transactions of the American Pomological Society to this Association, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded for his courtesy.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on seedling fruits: Messrs. Holton, Moody, A. M. Smith, John Anderson and George Leslie.

The first subject for discussion was

### PEAR BLIGHT,

what damage was done by it during the past season?

Bennett, of Brantford, had escaped the blight last summer.

Osborne, Beamsville, had only one tree affected, the Pratt. It was struck suddenly at by lightning.

Biggar, Winona, lost none, but his neighbour Wilson had lost a number. Trees were growing slowly, and were hardy sorts. They too were taken suddenly.

Allan Smith, of Ancaster, had none affected.

Holton, Hamilton, said that in Springer's Orchard the blight had been unusually fatal.

seventy-five per cent. of the bearing trees having been ruined by it. Soil was a sandy loam, young trees in the nursery had escaped, but it had appeared among the Siberian crabs in the nursery, those growing rapidly suffering worst.

Thomas Caldwell, near Dundas, had none blighted.

Vansickle, of Jerseyville, had seen no blight in those parts.

Whiting, of Oshawa, never had but one tree struck with blight, and that was struck in the very hottest weather. His soil is a clay loam, level, but well underdrained, situated a mile and a half from the lake, with a north-west aspect, no forest to protect them. Trees were in a high state of cultivation, manured on the surface the year before planting. Trees were from six to eight years of age, and consisted of the Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Seckel, Sheldon, etc., etc. When planting, he dug a hole and put bones and manure, on which the trees were planted. Grows corn and potatoes among the trees.

Moody, of Lockport. Pear blight is a mystery. A neighbour of mine slits the bark of his trees on the main branches, and his trees have not blighted. He has twenty hundred bearing pear trees. A moist soil is more subject to blight than a dry. Has had more blight this season than usual among his trees.

Gray, of Woodstock. The blight came very suddenly this year. The soil is a heavy clay, with a clay subsoil.

Isett, Hamilton. My trees are very young, and as yet there has been little blight.

Barnes, Hamilton. My trees of the Louisa Bonne de Jersey suffered most. They were growing very rapidly. Have slit the bark every season till last year, and then had more blight than ever before.

Woolverton, Grimsby. The year before last I lost a great many. Last season but very few. Believe them least subject to it when grown on dry clay loam. The Flemish Beauty suffered very much with me.

Col. McGill, Oshawa. My pear trees have escaped, but not my apple. My Baldwin and Spitzenburg suffered much. My soil is a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil and rolling surface. Pear trees in the county have suffered a good deal, not excepting the Flemish Beauty.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, had very little blight last year. Soil sandy loam, subsoil stiff clay, rolling ground. He asked if any member had known the Clapps' Favourite to blight.

Munro, Hamilton, had a good deal of blight this year. Slow growers seem not to be so subject to it.

Foster, Flamboro', grows his pear trees in sod in a sandy soil, washes his trunks with soda, and has had no blight.

Hyslop, of Ancaster, has grown pear trees for forty years, and the first blight he ever experienced occurred two years ago, and then it was pretty bad. But the past season it was very bad. The Glout Moreau suffered the most. The Duchess D'Angouleme not at all. Soil is clayey, located on the side of a hill, trees not growing rapidly.

Brooking, Ancaster. The blight was not so bad the past year as the two previous. Tried slitting the bark. When trees arrive at the age of twelve or fourteen years then the blight is the worst. Little or none from four to eight years of age. The Sheldon blights badly. Had seen none on Clapp's Favourite as yet, but had had the tree only three years. The soil was well cultivated.

Forsyth, West Ancaster, on clay soil, and sub-soil, had no blight in his pear trees, but some in the apple trees. Carpenter, of Saltfleet,—his trees are growing about a hundred yards from the lake on a gravelly soil, with clay sub-soil. Planted fourteen or fifteen years ago, did well until last year, then they blighted—their growth had not been forced. Trees of the Sheldon and Seckel escaped.

Smith, of Winona, has not noticed the blight until lately. Had lost trees of the Flemish Beauty and Bartlett by blight. They were highly cultivated. Lost one that was growing in sod. His old seedling pear trees stood the best.

Horning, Watertown, had no blight for the past two years among his standards, but had some among the dwarfs.

Bauer, of Hamilton, lost some of his trees entirely two years ago, but the past year lost only some branches. His trees are fourteen years old. Thinks well of the use of the alkalis as fertilizers, because they neutralize the acids in the soil.



Boulton, Ancaster, has seen no blight, except in one tree, and that died outright.

Blagden, Carlyle, lost one tree with the blight, the year before last, but none last season.

Lewis, of Winona, has had but very little blight, none among the young trees, the older trees had suffered a little. Pears not extensively cultivated as yet. The surface is alluvial, subsoil clay, the trees do best on the red clay. The growth on that red clay is moderate—has twenty pear trees on that red clay, two of which blighted last summer, they have been planted eight years.

Roy, of Berlin, says the blight is not prevalent in his neighbourhood. The soil is a tenacious red clay. The Osband's Summer, and Glout Morceau flourish to perfection there. With them the pear trees suffer in mid-winter at snow line, when a bright sunny day succeeds a hard frost. Then injury is shown by a black mark. Extremes of climate affect the trees more than difference of soil. They are most healthy when grown on the top of the hills, in hard clay. Those growing in the depressions of the surface, suffer most from the cold. The injury occurs in the part of the tree where the sap is active. There is a great difference in the hardiness of the different varieties of pear. But after an experience of eight or ten years, names the Rostiezer, Osband's Summer, Glout Morceau and Flemish Beauty as hardy. The frost in the fall sometimes injures the tree at the root, and if the sap is started in the winter, and suddenly checked, death is sure to follow. He succeeds in growing the Beurre Bosc, by top grafting it upon some hardy variety, thus escaping the injury at the snow line, which was sure to kill the Beurre Bosc. Berlin is about 1 500 feet above the level of the sea.

Arnold, of Paris. No blight last season in all sorts of cultivation.

Fenton, of Brantford, planted the white Doyenne fifteen years ago. In 1872 the top branches blighted. In the fall he cut them off, and manured with salt and ashes. Has had no blight since. Soil black loam. Four years ago he planted a dwarf Flemish Beauty, and it has borne well.

Dempsey, of Albury. Very little blight the past year. In 1871 had a great deal. Has two orchards, northern exposure, one he manured very highly, applying forty cords, and a half a ton of bone dust, mixed with ashes to the acre. In 1872, he had no blight. Cold in the winter has affected many of the trees. He had lost 70 trees of the Flemish Beauty by the blight. He had tried an application of two barrels of salt to the acre, in 1872-3, and had no blight since. The Clapp's favorite stood the best of any, others blighted all around them. They have been growing 6 years. Had no blight in the Rostiezer, Kirtland, Mount Vernon or Seckel.

Sing, of Meaford, was not aware that pear trees had suffered from blight in his section—thinks the water on the north a great protection. It is a fine fruit country, producing apples, peaches and plums in perfection.

Bowslaugh, of Grimsby. His trees are on sandy soil, and quite healthy, did blight a little some three or four years ago.

Durand, Niagara, planted his trees seven or eight years ago. In 1871, two-thirds of them died of blight. The Flemish beauty and Louise Bonne did not blight. The soil is a sort of gravelly sandy loam. Four years ago he planted some more pear trees on a hard clay, they have not blighted yet.

The President thought there had been a good deal of blight the past two years.

2. What varieties of plum are least liable to rot, and what are the best methods of preventing rot?

Morse, of Nelsen, has no rot, his trees grow on dry and wet soils, his kinds are Blue Gage, Imperial Gage, McLaughlin, &c.

Osborne, Beamsville, has a little damson which has done well, without rot.

Caldwell has no rot, nor black knot.

Hyslop, Ancaster, has found the Washington to be very subject to the black knot. Smith's Orleans has done well on clay loam no rot in the fruit. Some in the neighbourhood complain of the rot. His varieties thrive best on a stiff clay, and clay loam. The common Orleans and Smith's Orleans, are the best varieties with him.

Gray, Woodstock. His damson plums have escaped the rot, while his Magnum Bonums, and other large sorts are much affected, knows of no remedy.

Bennett, Brantford. Lately, within the last four or five years, there has been a great deal



of rot, formerly had no trouble from this cause. He grows the Shropshire damson, General Hand, Smith's Orleans, &c., &c.

Barnes, Hamilton. No rot nor black knot.

McGill, Oshawa, grows some fourteen or fifteen varieties; they all suffer from the rot. This year is no exception. Clay loam is the best soil for plums. The Munro rots the least. He has no curculio; he cuts off the black knot and puts it in his stove. Large and showy plums are in good demand. His own soil is a sandy loam.

Fenton, of Brantford, is troubled seriously with the black knot. His only cure is to cut and cut and cut away. He finds that leached ashes, heaped around the collar of the tree, will keep out the borer.

Lister, Hamilton, with some labour saved his plums from the curculio, by jarring the trees.

Lewis, Winona. Plum trees suffer badly from the black knot in all soils.

Geo. H. Mills, Hamilton. Plum crop in the vicinity of Hamilton is not to be depended on. They suffer not only from curculio, but from the rot, which is the most severe when there is a heavy crop.

Roy, Berlin. All varieties suffer more or less from the rot, particularly those varieties which produce their fruit in clusters. He thinks the rot is caused by punctures made in the skin by the curculio, those plums which have a thin skin, drop in a few days after they are stung, and cause no damage to the remainder of the crop. Those varieties which have a thick skin continue to hang on the tree until they are nearly ripe, then decay commences at the punctured spots, and spreads over the plum, and is communicated to those surrounding it. He values the Imperial Gage very highly as a market fruit, being satisfied that more money can be made from that variety than from any other. Glass's Seedling Plum does not grow in clusters, and on this account does not suffer from the rot. He makes more money from the cultivation and sale of plums than from any other fruit.

E. Shaver—agrees with Mr. Roy that there is more money in plums than in any other fruit. The Green Gage has not rotted with him, nor is it much stung with the curculio.

Dempsey, of Albury, mentioned Prince's Yellow Gage, Yellow Magnum Bonum, McLaughlin, Victoria and Pond's Seedling, as among the most profitable varieties; gathered six bushels from a Victoria tree, sent them to Ottawa and received \$5 a bushel for them. The best soil he has, is heavy soil. Sandy soil is favourable to the curculio. Imperial Gage grows in clusters, and consequently suffers from the rot. The Lombard bears very heavy crops every other year. The Bradshaw is a sparse bearer. Very few persons grow plums tho' many have the trees. Price ranges from four to five dollars.

Moody, Lockport, has seventy varieties in bearing; is not troubled with the curculio. Those varieties which have thick foliage, which remains on the tree until the fruit is ripe, do not rot. Those that lose their leaves early, before the fruit ripens, do rot. Ickworth's Imperatrice is a late sort but very fine. Bradshaw does well. Lombard is very profitable. Black Knot has gone by with us, there has never been any in the orchard. Plums often sell in the New York market at ten dollars per bushel, which is too high. The sale of fruit in the County of Niagara, N.Y., has made money more plenty during the past winter than ever before, notwithstanding the panic. There has not less than one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars been received from fruit the past season in this county.

Arnold, of Paris, could never get a crop of Ickworth's Imperatrice—only a few, but these were of fine quality.

Bauer, Hamilton, thinks highly of the French Prune.

Fenton, Brantford, finds the French Prune very subject to the black knot and borer.

Bennett, Brantford, does not gather the prunes until the snow comes. Values them highly for canning. Trees bear well.

Arnold, Paris, wished to mention to the members that he had tried the much lauded Wild Goose Plum, and could say that the tree is a very poor bearer, the fruit of very poor quality, ripening very late; it will probably keep a very long time, if from no other reason than that nobody can be found to eat it. He wished to say to the members present and absent, that agents are travelling through the country selling this plum tree at the modest price of a dollar and a half per tree.

Question 3. Grape. The soil, preparation of it, pruning and training the vine, and winter protection.

Osborne, Beamsville. Any soil that is good for raising Indian corn will grow fine grapes.

with the same preparation that any farmer would give in order to raise 75 bushels of corn to the acre.

Arnold, Paris. His preparation of the soil would depend on the quantity of land he intended to plant. If he were growing grapes for wine, he would pursue the primitive plan, and let them take care of themselves. If he were raising samples for exhibition he would prune, though severe pruning often injured the life of the plant.

Haskins, Hamilton, thinks the American grape vine is very different in some respects from the European, and will not bear such short pruning, and believes that this is the opinion of the most experienced American vineyardists. If Rogers' No. 15 is pruned close, it will give only poor bunches, and these very likely covered with mildew, but if allowed to grow freely it will yield bunches weighing 1lb. each.

Moody, Lockport. His neighbour, Mr. Ringeburg tills the ground thoroughly and deeply, as a preparation before planting, then plants his vines, and does not allow the roots to come to the surface, but keeps all surface roots pruned off; this is an old European method, and seems to do well. This vineyard is on a heavy soil.

Biggar grows his vines with roots near the surface, keeps the ground mellow and clean, but cultivates *shallow*, and has very good results. He only pinches back in summer. He prefers this to summer pruning. He prunes in spring, and thinks the little bleeding a benefit. If pruned in fall the vine is very apt to kill back from two to four inches, which necessitates a second pruning in spring. He prefers to do it all at one time.

Dempsey, Albany, in his climate must prune in the fall, so as to lay the vines down upon the ground, and keep them there. He can rely upon the snow to protect them sufficiently. He finds that with the roots near the surface, the fruit is finer and of better flavour, both in grapes and pears. He cannot ripen the Isabella nor the Iona. Of the Rogers' hybrids, he prefers No 44, but does not like the peculiar effect which continued eating of them produces upon the tongue. Concord does not do well with him. The bunches are poor, and the fruit scarcely of second quality. It does best on limestone soil.

Haskins, Hamilton, thinks shelter on the north and west very important.

Bagwell, Hamilton. The Isabella ripens by the 1st September. Rogers' No. 15 has good bunches, the Salem is his favourite. Iona not worth growing. He prunes in March.

Eager, Hamilton. The winter of 1871-2 killed his vines to the ground; in 1873 he had a fine crop. He does not give his vines any protection. Thinks highly of the Concord, Rogers' No. 4, Diana, and Delaware, and for wine, prefers the Clinton.

Matthew Bell, Hamilton. He prunes in the double arm system. Has fine crops of fine fruit prepared the ground thoroughly, and manured with lime and ashes. Has ground low, with a clay subsoil. The Rogers' varieties were trained on the west fence, but they died.

Woodley, Hamilton, thinks very highly of the Euamelan. It is hardy and of fine flavour. He dug a trench six feet wide, and three feet deep, filled it with surface soil, mixed with bones and ashes, and afterwards top dresses with ground bones and ashes. Thinks highly of the Walter.

Lister, Hamilton, exhibited some grapes in fine condition. These had been packed in dry leaves, and kept in a place quite cool, but free from frost. In pruning he uses his judgment, and adapts his method to the peculiar habit of the vine.

Mr. Moody, of Lockport, gave an interesting account of the fruit-growers' operations in Western New York. He said that several years ago those who had gone largely into the planting of fruit trees were a little afraid that they were overdoing it, and that so much fruit would be raised that it would be a drug in the market, and prices would fall below the cost of producing it. After a thorough test, their experience had been the very reverse. There seems to be no cessation in the demand for the best qualities of fruit. Mr. Moody stated that one variety of pears last season brought ten dollars per bushel in the New York market. He told the fruit growers of Ontario that in Western New York they had not the least fear of overdoing the fruit business, that those who were the most largely engaged in it were still planting young trees, and that the great West would take all the nursery stock that could be raised for generations yet to come. The County of Niagara had received for their fruit crop the last fall and this winter, one million and a quarter dollars, and while manufacturing counties had been suffering great distress from the scarcity of money, in his county the people were strangers to poverty, and were enabled to give assistance to their less fortunate neighbours.



## SUMMER MEETING,

*(Held in the Town Hall, Owen Sound, 2nd and 3rd July.)*

The Society was called to order at eleven o'clock, by the President. Minutes of the former meeting were read and approved. The first subject of discussion was the Apple.

Richard Trotter, Owen Sound, grows the Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Snow, Irish Peach, Rhode Island Greening, Colvert, St. Lawrence, Red Astrachan, and Early Harvest. The Early Harvest does well, the fruit is free from the black spots. Trees of the St. Lawrence are young, so far the fruit has been free from spots. Thinks most highly of the Golden Russet, Spy, and Rhode Island Greening, though the Greening is killed back in very severe winters. The three last named are valuable for market. The Baldwin when grafted in the top of other trees does well, but those that are grafted on the root do not. The Talman Sweet makes an excellent tree upon which to graft the Baldwin. The Spy does well, but is long in coming into bearing. Red Astrachan sets its fruit well. Pomme Gris does well, and the Sweet Bough. Trees obtained in the fall and heeled in over winter, and then planted in the spring, usually do well.

Jno. McLean, Owen Sound. His orchard is young, it comprises Hawthorden, Fall Pippin, Esopus Spitzenburg, and Swaizzie Pomme Gris, besides those named by the previous speaker. The Hawthorden crops well, though not every year. The Golden Russet is the hardiest of the whole lot. He is well satisfied with it as a market fruit. He has never seen any blight on his apple trees. Has seen the bark burst just above the ground late in the fall, or early in November, just before the snow fell, in the third year after planting. Thinks it is owing to their vigorous growth. They crack most on the south-west side. This occurs only in the younger trees, but the cracks are not usually sufficient to kill the tree. A few died from this cause, but the remainder are still living. He washes his trees with soft soap in the spring, which is an excellent application, keeping the bark smooth, and killing the insects.

William Brown, Sydenham Township. Many of his sorts are seedlings. Those trees which he brought from the nurseries and planted in the fall died, those planted in the spring do well. He grows the Spy, Ribston Pippin, Cayuga Redstreak, Snow, Rox Russett, Keswick Codlin, Alexander, Red Astrachan, Autumn Strawberry, Early Harvest and Baldwin. His Baldwin trees are thriving well, though not yet in bearing. Has some seedlings, which he thinks are valuable. One is very large; one is excellent for cooking. They are all winter fruit. Has had trees burst in the bark as described by the previous speaker, notably the trees of the King of Tompkin's County variety. He cures them by putting a coating of wax over the crack, covering it with rag, and then a mound of earth. They soon heal over. He did not notice these cracks until spring, so he is unable to say when they occurred; thinks they are caused by the trees growing very thriftily from being heavily manured. The cracks are straight up and down, sometimes four and five in number.

John McLean, Owen Sound, has planted one hundred and fifty Baldwins grafted at the ground, and has not a good tree remaining out of the whole number. They are much more tender than the Greening. He has planted two hundred and fifty Greenings, and, though they are a little tender, considers them well worth growing. He procures his trees in the fall, trenches them in over winter, and plants them out in spring. They all do well under this treatment.

Major Cameron, Sydenham Township, has forty varieties of apples; likes the Northern Spy the best. It is very hardy, a good general bearer, and the fruit sells readily. Values the Snow next; it does well, tree is hardy, without any spots on the fruit; has been in bearing some six or seven years. The Gravenstein does well, but it bursts in the bark to some extent. The Swaar is a very good apple, and does very well. His Ribston Pippin is just coming into bearing. Baldwin fails entirely—no summer blight. Soil clay loam, deep; trees do well, both on hill and vale.

William Holmes, Owen Sound. His trees are mostly seedlings. The seed was sown twenty years ago. There are three varieties of them now on the table, in good preservation, of full medium size, some as large as the Spy. Has one variety ripening in the fall, which received the prize for the best fall seedling. There were nine other varieties in competition. In colour it is like the Red Astrachan. He has a Baldwin tree doing well, which is sheltered by a high rock, strongly impregnated with limestone.



Alexander Fairbairn, Derby, grows a number of sorts. The longest keepers are the Greening and Rox Russets. The latter keeps better than the Spy—keeps sometimes until July. The trees are young, only nine years planted—grows also the Pomme Gris, Summer Pearmain, Holland Pippin, Golden Russet, Red Astrachan, Golden Sweet, Sweet Bough, Tart Bough, Lowell, Saxon, Hawley, Alexander, Blenheim Orange, Monmouth Pippin, Seek-no-further, St. Lawrence, Snow, King of Tompkin's County, Fall Janetling, Fall Pippin, Irish Peach, Perry Russet, and Hawthornden. The Holland Pippin spots considerably, the Fall Pippin spots some. Has a few seedlings, one of them is a summer sort of medium size, conical outline, deep yellow colour, with brownish spots, flesh very firm, ripening in the end of August, just after the Red Astrachan, better quality than the Red Astrachan as a desert fruit.

W. J. Marsh, Clarkesburg, exhibited Newton Pippins in a fine state of preservation. He says that the Vandervere is the most profitable variety he grows; keeps well till the middle of May. His soil is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Has thirty or forty varieties. Has two varieties of seedlings, better than many of the grafted sorts. One of them has been named Marsh's seedling, by the American Pomological Society. This is a late fall sort. The other is an early winter variety. Finds the Ribston Pippin a very shy bearer. Is not troubled with codlin moth. Five years ago the winter killed some trees, killed nearly all the Baldwins, has never had but one good crop on the Yellow Belleflower.

John McDiarmid, Derby, grows the Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Rambo, Spitzenberg, Baldwin, Holland Pippin and Hawthornden. The Baldwin is a little tender. The others seem well adapted to the locality. The Spy, for all in all, is his favourite. Trees are good bearers, and the fruit keeps long and retains its flavour to the last. Pomme Gris keeps well, but not so long as the Spy, never finds any worms in the fruit, but has been troubled with the bark louse.

Thomas Scott, M.P.P., made his first plantation in 1852. It was a failure. Planted again in 1856, another failure. Tried again, subsequently failed again. 'Twas not the fault of the trees but of the soil, which was very rich, resting on a subsoil of moist quicksand. Did not try on the clay, others fail on the quicksand. Indeed all fail on that soil—a black mud surface. There is no fruit on the trees, though the trees grow. Codlin moth destroys them also.

John Creason has just planted a new Orchard. Rhode Island Greening is a little tender. The Yellow Belleflower is a little tender, though that does tolerable well. The codlin moth is troublesome, more troublesome in gardens than in farmer's orchards.

Wm. Roy, Royston Park. His trees are just coming into bearing. They comprise a number of sorts. The Red Astrachan is very fine and a very hardy tree. The Yellow Harvest Crabs, has some codlin moth, has observed it in only one tree. The Golden Russet is his favourite. There are no spots on the snow apples. Soil is a rich clay loam, having an easterly and southerly aspect. The storms are usually from the south west. All varieties are hardy except the Baldwin. The Yellow Belleflower bears profusely. His trees are low headed, which he thinks is the preferable form for that climate. The Montreal Beauty Crab, indeed, all the crabs, flourish finely.

Charles Wilkes says, the Yellow Belleflower is a great bearer every other year. A fine keeping apple, in use from January to May.

George Jackson, Durham, has Baldwin trees from sixteen to seventeen years old. They are sheltered on the east—they bear very abundantly, and the fruit keeps until April, though it is frequently affected with dry rot. He paints his trees with crude petroleum. The Rhode Island Greening does not yield much fruit, though it has a good crop this year. The fruit of the Northern Spy is very fine, has noticed the splitting of the bark as noticed by others, and that it occurs on the south side. Soil is a clay loam, the subsoil limestone. The trees stand on high ground. He could save much trouble to intending planters in the selection of sorts from his own experience by recommending to them to confine themselves to the Golden Russet, Spy, Baldwin, and Rhode Island Greening. Snow apple is troubled with codlin moth.

W. A. Stephens, Owen Sound, has not been successful, the soil is gravelly, the bark louse has been very troublesome and entirely killed off some of his trees. He planted half an acre, but half of them died, he cannot tell why. Has had some fruit from the trees that survived.

David Christie, Owen Sound, cultivates Ribston Pippin, King of Tompkins County.

spy, Early Harvest and Snow apple. The Snow apples are very fine. Trees very productive and hardy. His favourites are the Golden Russet, Spy, Snow and Greening. The Ribston Pippin has a good deal of blight some years, it blossoms every year, but some years produces no fruit. Thinks the blight is caused by the cold spring frosts. Notices that Wagener is affected in the same way. The Baldwin is not suited to this climate, especially when planted in the valleys. It does better on the hills.

## PLUM.

Richard Trotter, Owen Sound, grows a few. This district is a very favourable place for the plum. The trees grow well, and bear well. He cultivates the following varieties, Bingham, Bleeker's Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, General Hand, Imperial Gage, Lawrence's Favourite, McLaughlin, Yellow Egg, Reine Claude de Bavay, Peter's Yellow Gage, Prince's Yellow Gage, Bradshaw, Columbia, Goliath, Lombard, Smith's Orleans, Pond's Seedling, Victoria, Washington, Orange Egg, Orange Nectarine, Jefferson, Duane's Purple, Purple Gage, Mulberry, and a few others. They all bear heavy crops. The Victoria crops very heavily, and is valuable for the market. The Yellow egg is also a valuable market sort. Understood that from four to five hundred bushels of plums were shipped from Owen Sound last year. The Lombard is good for market, Duane's Purple ships well, but does not seem to be a favourite sort in the markets. For home uses he values the Lawrence's Favourite. He is well satisfied with plum-growing. There is no curculio to sting the fruit. Has trees that have been planted twenty-two years, now nearly gone with age. The trees will last about seventeen years.

Brown has a few sorts, they do well, has a seedling, yellow, with red cheek, large size, a very fine sort. Reproduces itself from seed, it crops so heavily that the trees will only last from ten to twelve years. The fruit commands half a dollar per bushel more than other plums. The stone is small, ripe early in September. Black knot is getting bad in this neighbourhood, and killing off the trees. Has also seen rot in the Imperial Gage.

Fairbairn grows the following varieties, Duane's Purple, Victoria, Bradshaw, Washington, McLaughlin, Smith's Orleans, Prince of Wales, Goliath, Orange, Large Green Gage, Bingham, Pond's Seedling, Lawrence's Favourite, General Hand, Reine Claude de Bavay, Imperial Gage, Yellow Egg, Lombard, Bleeker's Gage, Yellow Gage, Purple Gage, Jefferson, Mulberry, and Fellenberg, the two latter are tender. He also has a small seedling, which is very sweet. The McLaughlin is a very fine plum. Bingham is rather late for the climate. Lawrence's Favourite ripens early. General Hand does well for the age of the tree. Reine Claude de Bavay is late. Imperial Gage is good for market, it does not rot. The Victoria showed some rot the year before last, and last year; he saw the rot on trees in the vicinity of that variety. It was severe. He had not a bushel where he should have had five, owing to rot. Bleeker's Gage is fine for home use; no rot in the Columbia as yet, the tree is healthy and hardy. His seedling is about half the size of Lawrence's Favourite, and very sweet. His plum trees are growing upon a hill, and so far have escaped the black knot.

Marsh, Clarksburg, grows the following sorts, Lombard, Sugar plum, Yellow Gage, Lawrence's Favourite, Columbia, St. Catharine, Coe's Golden Drop, Common Blue, Washington, Jefferson, Yellow Gage, and Bradshaw. The section where he lives is very favourable for the growth and production of plums, both in soil and climate. The soil is a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, the clay being mixed with sand. The St. Catharine is an excellent late variety. No black knot. The Lombard the best for market. Columbia has borne two years, seems firm and good for shipping. Bradshaw is also good and firm for shipping, and hangs long on the tree after being ripe. No rot.

Scott, M.P.P., has two sorts of plums that have never been attacked with black knot, but does not know what they are.

Rev. Mulholland, Owen Sound, has also a couple that are free from black knot. One of them is a McLaughlin, does not know the name of the other.

McLean, Owen Sound, has found black knot on the McLaughlin. He cultivates Lombard, Washington, Reine Claude de Bavay, Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg, and Peach Plum. The Lombard is the most reliable every way. The Washington bears good crops; so do the Smith's Orleans and the Imperial Gage. Has had some rot, but not worth talking



about. Has had considerable black knot, but this he keeps in subjection by cutting it off. Reine Claude de Bavay ripens late—never gets fully ripe. Tree is tender. Yellow Egg takes well as a market fruit. Peach Plum is not a very good bearer.

G. S. Miller, Owen Sound, cultivates Washington, Yellow Egg, small Sugar Plum and common Blue Plum. Has not had much rot, but a great deal of black knot, which has destroyed not less than seventeen trees, compelling him to dig them up.

Major Cannon has many sorts, nearly all those that have been named. Has been growing them for thirteen years. Soil is a free loam, deep, on a dry subsoil. Location in a valley. Has had some black knot, this he cuts off, and has not been troublesome. No rot. Has a seedling, large, red; larger than a Lombard, and somewhat lighter in colour.

Jackson, Durham, grows the Washington, Yellow Egg, Lombard, Orleans, Green Gage, Yellow Gage, and Imperatrice. The latter is of a very fine flavour; does exceedingly well. Has no black knot, nor curculio, nor have any of the plums rotted except those grown in dense clusters.

W. Saunders, London, has been examining Mr. Trotter's grounds, finds them exceedingly well kept—not a weed to be seen—there is about an acre, chiefly in plums; could find no curculio, but discovered some black knot. The knot is not caused by any insect, though it is frequently made the harbour of various kinds of insects. He believes it to be caused by a fungus, the spores of which ripen in July. If cut out before the spores ripen, and burned, they can be kept under, but be sure to burn them, for the spores will ripen if the knots are allowed to lie on the ground. Cover large wounds with grafting wax, cow-dung, or clay. The black knot will spread if neglected. The curculio may be expected, sooner or later, to come to Owen Sound. Mr. Saunders gave a brief history of the metamorphoses of the curculio, and exhibited a bottle containing a large number of the perfect insects.

Dempsey, of Prince Edward County, said that his location was unfavourable for the growth of plum. The trees blossom only one year in four. Has plenty of curculio, and badly troubled with black knot. On clay soils the curculio is less troublesome than on sandy. The blossoms of the Victoria are not killed so badly as many others. Prince's Yellow Gage is healthy and prolific. He has also a sort of prune one-third larger than the German prune, which will keep well, is not liable to rot, and is seldom stung by the curculio; though on a light soil it is not a heavy cropper. The Lombard is less injured by the curculio than the Washington. He had a large crop last year, but it was the first in four years. Advises a testing of various sorts with a view to ascertain the best for market. Thinks the Victoria a good market sort.

Arnold, of Paris.—The Washington does not blossom in his grounds, save one tree which is sheltered by the barn. He feels almost disposed to sell out and move to Owen Sound, and go into the cultivation of plums. The Yellow Egg is very tender at Paris.

Saunders, London.—The Washington fruits well with him, though he is only sixty miles west of Paris. Victoria is one of the best for shipping. The fruit is large and showy, and has a firm flesh and tough skin, yet it seems to do well at Owen Sound, even better than in London. Prince's Yellow Gage is not suitable for market. The Lombard suffers the least from curculio of any sort. Light coloured sorts usually suffer most.

Col. McGill, Oshawa.—Most varieties do well in his neighbourhood, but they are very much troubled with curculio, especially the light varieties. The Yellow Egg and Lombard are popular and profitable. His soil is a light, sandy loam.

Arnold, Paris, finds Prince's Yellow Gage profitable because it is early, but he finds it impossible to get plums to a distant market without picking them when they are quite green.

Dempsey would like the Owen Sound growers to try the German Prunes for shipping. 'Twill dry well.

Sing. Meaford, cultivates the Blue Plum, Washington and Yellow Egg. The Blue Plum is the variety principally grown, of which many bushels are shipped to distant markets. It carries well, and last year brought from two dollars to two dollars and a half per bushel.

William Roy, Owen Sound, said that the ruling price in Owen Sound was a dollar and a half per bushel.

The President advised the passage of a law to compel plum growers to gather all their fallen plums, and to cut off, and burn the black knot.



## GRAPES.

William Roy, of Royston Park, grows Roger's No. 15, 4, 3, Concord, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Iona, Isabella, and Delaware. Prefers Rogers' 15 for flavour. He prunes in the fall, and lays down the vines. The bunches of 15 are compact but small, berries are large, sets its fruit well. His second choice is the Isabella: the vine is a little tender, but a very good bearer. Bunches very compact. The Iona does not ripen, and is exceedingly tender. His Rogers' No. 4 ripens earlier than his No. 3. The Delaware ripens well. The Isabella ripens once in a great many years. The Concord ripened in the summer of 1872, but not in that of 1873.

D. Christie values the Northern Muscadine for its earliness. It is very toxy, and the fruit drops from the bunch. Ives' Seedling ripens next in order, it is black in berry and bunch small. Hartford Prolific is larger, both in bunch and berry, but has ripened the last three years after the Ives. Rogers' No. 15 is a fine sort. Adirondac is too tender. Concord ripens too late. He prunes in the fall, and throws the canes on the ground for the winter, when they are sufficiently protected by the snow. His soil is a clay loam, well under-drained.

Jno. G. Francis, Post-master, Owen Sound. The Isabella does not ripen early enough, only once in about three years. The Eumelan ripened on the 15th September, 1872. All varieties ripened poorly last year.

Dr. Campbell, Owen Sound, has a sheltered location; ripened the Eumelan last year. Did not prune his vines neither in fall nor spring for the last two years, but pinches back the young shoots in the summer. The Hartford Prolific ripens after the Eumelan. The Hartford Prolific remains on the trellis all winter, trained against his house, and is not injured by the cold. The Clinton berry is improved in flavour by a slight frost. The Concord and Clinton ripen in his ground.

McLean and Francis, Owen Sound, find Eumelan perfectly hardy, and consider it a very valuable grape.

Marsh, of Clarkesburg, said the Clinton was perfectly hardy, and generally ripens its fruit two years out of three. It ripened last year; has a vine seven or eight years old. He gives it no care, and it produces about 200 lbs. of fruit a year. The Isabella, trained on the south side of a house, ripens some fruit.

## RASPBERRIES.

Trotter, Owen Sound, says they are very little cultivated. C. Wilkes cultivates some, such as the Franconia: they are never winter-killed; fruit well, and much superior in flavour and in size to the wild. They are not affected by any pests.

Saunders, London, had this morning seen the saw-fly, and found the softer parts of the leaf eaten out. The orange rust had appeared on some raspberries. A sample was exhibited.

Marsh, Clarkesburg, had noticed that the frost had injured his canes—the red and white Antwerp.

Saunders, London, called attention to profitable varieties of the Raspberry. Bruckle's Orange stands at the head. It is tender in some sections, and therefore not much cultivated. Here at Owen Sound it would do well, being protected by the snow. Franconia is the next best. Belle de Fontenay crops well in the fall, and so does Marvel of Four Seasons. The Red and Yellow Antwerp do not always succeed up with us. We cultivate the Philadelphia, because it is hardy and a great bearer. It is much larger than the wild, and is an excellent market berry, selling well. Arnold's new seedlings are very promising. He has one which is a very fine red fruit, and another of a yellow colour. Hybrids between the Hornet and Arnold's Orange King. Saunders has also some Hybrids between the Philadelphia and Doolittles Black Cap. The Philadelphia is increased by suckers, the Black Cap by rooting at the tips of the young branches. He hopes to prolong the raspberry season by some of his varieties. The flavour of his Hybrids is a combination between the Philadelphia and Black Cap.

Marsh, Clarkesburg, said that the orange rust had attacked the Black Cap, and also the wild varieties.

## STRAWBERRIES.

Arnold, Paris, spoke of his seedling strawberry, which was a cross between Wilson's strawberry and Dr. Nicaise. They suffered very much last winter. One plant much exposed escaped unhurt, others were injured. Two years ago he would have said, plant Wilson's Albany for market.

McDiarmid cultivates Wilson's Albany, and Triumph de Gand.

John McLean, cultivates Hooker, Wilson's Albany, Boston Pine, and Colonel Cheuey—likes Hooker best.

The President spoke of C. H. Biggar's seedling. That the berry was large, flavour good, prolific and hardy.

Beadle spoke of splendid fruit trees, especially of plums, which he had seen at Owen Sound. He had found no curculio, and no black knot. The apple trees were mostly young, just beginning to bear—very thrifty and healthy; many of them growing in grass and clover, reaching nearly to the waist. Could Meehan see them, he would at once refer to them as demonstration to the correctness of his theory.

The discussion being ended, Mr. Scott, M.P.P., moved that Judge Macpherson take the chair. The Judge having taken the chair, Mr. Scott spoke of the very interesting character of the discussions—of the large amount of information received, and desired on behalf of the members at Owen Sound, to tender their thanks to the President, Directors, Secretary, and gentlemen from a distance, for their kindness and courtesy and successful efforts to make the meeting pleasant in the highest degree. They had very much enjoyed this opportunity of forming the personal acquaintance of so many gentlemen distinguished in pomology, and had found them as agreeable in social life as skilled in the culture of fruits.

The President made a reply—in which he most cordially reciprocated the kind expressions that had fallen from Mr. Scott, and for himself and the officers of the Association, and others from a distance, desired to thank the resident members for their liberal hospitality and gentlemanly attention. The visit of the Association to Owen Sound was marked with a vast amount of courtesy and kindness on the part of the inhabitants. Every attention that was in their power to bestow was conferred on the members coming from a distance. He enjoyed this feature of the summer meeting, and had often thought since that the example of the fruit growers of Owen Sound is worthy of imitation elsewhere. When at Boston we found the liberality and consideration of prominent members of the American Pomological Society worthy of all praise, and giving a marked character to the whole proceedings. At our summer meeting every one vied with another in showing us attention. It would be invidious to mention individual names, but foremost stood the proprietor of Royston Park, and his estimable lady. Judge Macpherson, Mr. Scott, Mr. McLean, Mr. Christie and others, rendered our visit highly agreeable, the pleasant memories of which will long prove a sunny spot in our after lives.

The Directors of the Association and members from a distance were treated to a romantic drive to Inglis Falls, and thence to Rockford Castle, where a princely collation was spread for our entertainment. The unexpectedness of this treat enhanced the enjoyment of it. The company having partaken of the good things so bountifully provided, toast, and sentiment passed freely round. Mr. Scott the Member, made himself particularly agreeable, and proposed success to the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. The Rev. Mr. Mulholland had a few chaste sentences of welcome, kindly uttered—expressions of sympathy with and a fellowship in the delightful culture of the Fruit Growers' Society. The President replied, speaking of his delight at seeing several wives of the members present, who in their own sphere were distinguished for their literary and scientific tastes.

Secretary Beadle had great pleasure in being present on the present happy occasion, and hoped that the benefit to fruit-growing in the neighbourhood might prove as great and beneficial as their visit had been happy and delightful.

Mr. Roy invited the horticulturists, on the afternoon of the second day, to meet some of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood at his residence, Royston Park. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the situation of Mr. Roy's house and farm. A natural plateau affords a position second to none in the country for building on, giving a pretty out look over the Bay to the opposite side, and a peep of Owen Sound still further in the distance. Nature has done much for the place—art more. From a very wilderness there has been excavated a beautiful



garden, advantage having been taken of utilizing the forest and rendering it subservient to enhance the planting of cultivated varieties, both of forest trees and shrubs. The garden is well stocked with every variety of fruit trees. Apples and pears do well. The Rhode Island Greening was found to be tender, but the Flemish Beauty pear, Easter Beurre, and the like, were just as large and handsome as those in more favoured, because more southern climes. Flowers formed an important culture with Mr. and Mrs. Roy, whose cultivated tastes had enriched their place with many rare and splendid varieties of shrubs and flowers. The social element in our Owen Sound meeting was a noticeable feature. Indeed, from our Boston and Owen Sound experience we can declare that this feature tends much to further horticultural interests. It is a means which is not to be overlooked of securing much valuable information on fruit interests, besides exhibiting a side of our humanity, which is all the better of being developed in connection with our special cultivation. The elevated and ennobling social pleasures which we enjoyed in the society at Royston Park, will long remain a pleasant remembrance of our Horticultural meeting there.

#### AUTUMN MEETING HELD AT OTTAWA.

On the 8th of September, in the absence of the President, Vice-President Arnold took the chair. Messrs. Leslie, Dempsey, and Peck were appointed a Committee on fruits.

A Committee on subjects of discussion were appointed, which presented, through their Chairman, the following Report:—

OTTAWA, September 8th, 1874.

The Committee appointed by the Fruit-Growers' Association to suggest subjects for discussion at this meeting, beg to report as follows:—

That only a part of the members of the Committee have been able to meet, and then only for a few minutes; but they would recommend as the most important questions for this Association to consider at this, their first meeting in Ottawa, the kinds of fruits most likely to succeed in this part of Canada.

The chief of the fruits which they would name for the consideration of the Association, are Apples, Pears, Grapes, Plums, Cherries and smaller fruits, with the soils best adapted for each. Any suggestions which the Association may have to make as to modes of culture, drainage, and any other questions relating to fruit-growing would be well received and might be of great importance, coming from a Society having among its members so many practical fruit growers.

J. HURLBERT.

*Chairman of the Committee.*

Mr. W. White, Ottawa, stated that he grows very fine Red Astrachan, and Hawthornden apples; his soil is very sandy to the depth of twelve feet. He has also fruited the Golden Russet, Pomme Grise, and Snow Apple, (Famuse). All Crabs do well—has fruited Cox's Golden Drop, and Lombard Plums, which did well. Pears have not succeeded with him, but his experience with this fruit is very limited, having tried but two or three varieties. Of grapes, the Delaware does very well, and the Concord, so far, has ripened its fruit every year; he has not fruited the Hartford Prolife, nor tried any of Rogers' Hybrids. Exotic grapes ripen well in the cold vinery, when the roots extending into the outside border are well covered with a thick coating of coarse manure. The Kentish cherry which ripens in July does well. Small fruits of all kinds do well, with the exception of the English Gooseberry, which mildews badly.

Mr. Lees, of Ottawa, grows the Duchess of Oldenburg; it is very thrifty, perfectly hardy, and a good and early bearer. Also the Red Astrachan, which is hardy, and although planted six years, has, as yet, not proved to be a good bearer. The Famuse does well, it is not hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg, and suffers considerably from fire blight. The Transcendent, Montreal Beauty, Small Red Siberian, and Golden Beauty Crabs do well. The St. Lawrence does well in this section of the country. He has tried the Baldwin and Spy, they grew for two years very luxuriantly and then died. He trains his trees low, because they are exposed to sweeping winds. He had not tried any pears except the Flemish Beauty, but these were killed down to the snow line. In plums he has not found the Lombard to be hardy—has the Bradshaw three years planted, just beginning to bear; this has done well so



far. He has not succeeded with the Oxheart, or May Duke cherries. The Kentish do well. The Clinton grape is hardy—is a great bearer. The Concord does well, also have Rogers' No. 4, 8, and 15. The Delaware does well, and so far has ripened its fruit every year, except that two years ago the frost came very early, and destroyed a part of the crop. He trains his vines on a trellis, but throws them down in the fall, and covers them usually with earth, but prefers potatoe-tops. He has also usually ripened the Isabella, which he has had in bearing for five years, and finds it a large cropper. He prefers his vines to be in the open ground, those grown near a wall suffer from the thrip.

Brinckle's Orange raspberry does well. It is a fine cropper, and fruit of fine quality. The canes were not injured last winter. Have raised some gooseberries with good success, and free from mildew, although my soil is sandy—this year I saw some mildew for the first time. Currants do well, but it is necessary to keep the worms down with Hellebore.

Mr. Bucke has some apple trees, but they have not fruited, except that the Wagener received from the Association bore three specimens this year. His trees have been growing three years. The varieties are the St. Lawrence, Red Astrachan, Transcendent, Montreal Beauty, Red Siberian. The Crabs are all hardy. The apple trees suffer from some cause which makes the bark of the trunk turn black all the way from the ground to its branches, and on all sides alike. He thinks this is caused by the severity of the winter.

Dr. Bell has fruited the Red Astrachan, but his trees have been affected in the manner described by Mr. Bucke, and in consequence have all died. There is an apple tree about five miles up the Gatineau, which is perfectly hardy. It was raised from the seed: the fruit is of fair quality, something between the Red Astrachan and Fameuse, and ripens in the end of September. There are also perfectly hardy apple trees in the Township of Cumberland, County of Russell, grown from the seed, and the fruit of a good market quality. A number of people are having their orchards grafted anew with these sorts.

Mr. Mathieson remarked that the Fameuse does very well in the neighbourhood, also the Duchess of Oldenburg has been found to stand remarkably well. Indeed, it is the most hardy sort. The St. Lawrence succeeds well so far, although his trees have only been planted for two years.

Dr. Hurlbert has not grown any himself, but noticed that the Duchess of Oldenburg, Snow Apple, Spitzenburg, and all Crabs did well. He is satisfied that many varieties of apple can be successfully grown here, if only sufficient attention be given to the selection of suitable sorts.

T. C. Keefer, Ottawa, has been experimenting for ten years—has succeeded well with Duchess of Oldenburg and Red Astrachan—though some trees are killed at the snow line. The Snow apple, St. Lawrence, and Spy do well. The Pomme Grise is a shy bearer. The Sweet Bough has not succeeded. The failures, he thinks, are due chiefly to lack of shelter and want of proper drainage.

Mr. Wood, Hall's Bridge, said that the following sorts of apple do well in his neighbourhood:—Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin, Beauty of Kent, King of Tompkin's County, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Harvest, Golden Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Cooper's Market, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Dominic, and Swaar. These have been planted three years, and, of course, have not yet borne much fruit. The following varieties have failed:—Sweet Bough, Twenty Ounce Apple, Keswick Codlin, and Colvert—he has planted the English Jargonelle and Flemish Beauty pears, and although they have been growing for ten years, they have not fruited yet. Plums generally do well. He has also several varieties of cherry, but does not remember their names, except that of Governor Wood.

Mr. W. C. Wells (Twelve miles North of Belleville,) Talman Sweet does well, and also the Northern Spy—though apple trees generally do not thrive with me. Pear trees do not endure the climate. They freeze down. Plums do well a few miles from me, but I have not succeeded with them. The Lawton Blackberry kills so badly that it bears no fruit. The Delaware grape does well. It ripens the earliest of any that he cultivates: he lost the crop by early autumn frost—once in eight years. It is the best market grape. The Concord succeeds pretty well; ripens nearly every year. The Isabella does not always ripen well. The Ontario ripens sometimes. The Clinton ripens well. Pears, in Huntington, a few miles to the north, do well.

W. C. Raymond, Dickenson's Landing, County of Stormont, cultivates the following vari-

eties of apple, viz :—Tolman's Sweet, Snow Apple, Red Astrachan, Brockville Beauty, Blue Pearmain, Seek-no-further, Green Nonpareil, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Fall Pippin, Sarjeant's Sweet, Pound Sweet, Roxbury Russet, Summer Strawberry, Ribston Pippin, Golden Russet, Early Harvest, Baldwin, Swaar, Montreal Beauty Crab. These all do well, but of 100 Red Astrachan trees, we lost five one winter by the cold. The Brockville Beauty is a very hardy tree, fruits young, and bears large crops every other year. The fruit ripens about a week later than the Red Astrachan, and, like it, ripens unevenly, not maturing the whole crop at once. The fruit will also keep a little longer than the Red Astrachan. Common plums bear for a year or two, and then die off. Have the Imperial Gage for three years, and so far has done well.

The Kentish Cherry does well. Currants, raspberries, and strawberries do well. The soil is loamy and rather stony; about two to two and a half feet deep—subsoil, a sort of hard pan. His trees are upon a high hill, where the soil needs underdraining.

Dr. Bell suggested that the people need instructions about the proper planting of trees. Mr. Bucke suggested that they need to have their attention called to the subject of underdraining, that the melting snows saturate the soil with water, which cannot get off sufficiently rapidly, owing to the tenacious character of the subsoil; that in consequence of so much cold water in the soil, the roots of the trees cannot act properly, when the warm sunshine of April and May starts the sap in the branches.

Vice-President Arnold remarked that it was very important that their trees should be worked upon suitable stocks—that the plum trees should be grafted on the plum stock, not on peach—that cherry trees should be worked on the Mahaleb stock. If worked on this stock and branched very low, he believed that even the Heart and Biggareau cherries might be expected to fruit here. The apple should be worked on the Paradise stock, which would make of the trees mere dwarf bushes, and keep them very low—these might be expected to escape the severity of the climate, and bear a fair amount of fruit.

The Secretary remarked that the Vice-President had dwarf apple on the brain; that he did not believe it at all necessary that the trees should be worked on the Paradise stock in order to secure proper form and size of tree—that the trees grown on the Paradise stock, made only mere bushes, which would yield but a small quantity of fruit to each tree. He believed that by a judicious selection of varieties grafted in ordinary seedling apple stocks, and proper training of the tree so as to form low heads, all that the Vice-President sought to obtain by his dwarf bushes would be accomplished, while the trees would each yield a much larger crop of fruit.

Mr. T. Forfar, Ottawa, said that the Crabs are the most grown; after them the Alexander, Gravenstein, Kentish—Fillbasket, and Famense. He thinks the Spy would grow in suitable soil. The Greening has not been successful, but thinks that is owing to unsuitable soil and want of proper care. That by underdraining and the addition of lime to the soil, many varieties that now fail might be grown. He has two years' old trees of the Swayzie Pomme Grise, Montreal Pomme Grise, Golden Russet, and Tolman Sweet, which, so far, seem to be hardy. The Kentish Cherry is the only sort he has growing that seems to succeed well; he stated that a Mr. Holland has a wild plum tree, the fruit of which is nearly as large as an Egg Plum, the skin thin, and the quality good. The Green Gage Plum grows well at Fitzroy. Grapes of the earlier varieties do well, also all kinds of raspberry and strawberry.

In the afternoon of the second day, by invitation of the Honourable R. W. Scott, the members visited his garden in the County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec. At one o'clock carriages were provided and the members, to the number of about thirty, accompanied Mr. Scott, to what some of the gentlemen were pleased to call Ottawa County's Garden of Eden.

Its picturesque surroundings, and the charming view its altitude commands, not only of the Capital, but also of the surrounding country, fairly entitle it to the name. On the way out, Mr. Scott made the time glide pleasantly by, with an interesting description of the points of interest passed: the peculiarities of the Ottawa Valley District; and the extent of its manufactures. Arriving at his residence, the party disembarked and were conducted through the garden, which is magnificently laid out, and covers an area of fully six acres. Mr. Scott must have experimented and labored zealously to bring his fruit to such perfection; not only the common fruits which thrive in the soil and climate of this district, but also the finer fruits, which western men imagine cannot be grown north of Kingston, flourish in Mr. Scott's orchard and



garden with a luxuriance that astonishes many of his visitors. Not only were apples, plums and grapes of the choicest varieties shown, but also pears, &c., of excellent quality. Some twelve varieties of apples were shown, and fully twenty varieties of the most delicious grapes - many of which were ripe and others almost matured. After a walk through the garden, the party were entertained at luncheon, served up in a commodious marquee pitched on the lawn, in a princely style. There was a profusion and endless variety of choice ripe fruits, meats, cakes, ices, wines, and other luxuries which were partaken of with a zest. All appetites having been appeased, a few moments social chatting on the excellence of the fruits ensued. After these had been discussed, the Vice-President, Mr. Arnold, of Paris, briefly referred to the hospitable manner in which Mr. Scott had entertained the members of the Association, and called upon Mr. Hurlbert, one of the oldest members present, to propose a vote of thanks to the honorable gentleman. The Doctor before doing so, prefaced the motion with a few appropriate remarks, giving Mr. Scott deserved credit for the interest he had manifested in the promotion of fruit culture, and thanking him for the kindly disposition he had shown to the Association.

Mr. Beadle, of St. Catherine's, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, cordially seconded the motion. He was surprised with what he had seen to-day, for he had repeatedly been told that the rigid climate of the Ottawa Valley and the nature of the soil would not admit of fruit being grown here. He was happy, however, to observe that such was not the case, and to learn by actually seeing, that there was as good fruit in its season, and giving as liberal a yield in this district as in any other part of Canada. He thanked Mr. Scott for the kind invitation extended to the members of the Association, and thought they would not have seen Ottawa in the aspect which was most interesting to them had they not visited his garden. He admired the indomitable energy the honourable gentleman had displayed to produce such fruit in so short a time, and the faith he had reposed in the soil to warrant the expenditure he had gone to.

Hon. Mr. Scott in reply, stated that if it were a momentary pleasure in sight-seeing to visit his residence, it was no measure in comparison to being honoured by the presence of the fruit-growers of Ontario. He too had often been told that it was an impossibility to grow fruit in the Ottawa Valley, but from experience he was impressed with the belief that the further north apples were grown the better the flavour was. He illustrated this by referring to the excellence of the Montreal "Fameuse," and other apples adapted to northern climates which met no rival even at the European markets. He was satisfied that we could accomplish fruit-growing, and make it a success with a little care and culture. In ten years he had not only grown apples and grapes, but also pears, samples of which were now on the table. He acknowledged that his hobby was fruit growing, and his experience had taught him that in no other part of the continent could small fruit be grown to better advantage than in the Ottawa Valley. The dwarf trees were better than the standard, because they were not exposed to the cold, as in the west, but were protected by the snow, which is a good fertilizer, inasmuch as the snow water contained large quantities of fertilizing materials. After explaining the success of the grape vine culture, he thanked the party for their kind expressions and compliments.

The gentlemen were then introduced to Mrs. and the Misses Scott, and after indulging in a pleasant game of croquet, and viewing the city from an elevation, returned to the city highly delighted with the trip.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

### *Report of Committee on Seedling Fruits exhibited at the Winter Meeting.*

Your Committee have decided to award the first prize of \$10 for the best Seedling Apple exhibited, to No. 1 Spy, crossed with Wagener.

We cannot recommend the granting of a prize for Seedling Pears, there being only one variety exhibited, and that of an inferior quality.

With regard to the other Seedling Apples on the table, we would say that there are in all, twenty varieties, some of them of much merit. No. 16 resembles the Spitzenburg, and Mother in external appearance, and is a very handsome apple. It is, however, now past its prime in point of flavour. Two varieties from the neighbourhood of Brantford resemble the



Yellow and Green Newtown Pippin in points of appearance and flavour, and your Committee are in some doubt as to their being ungrafted Seedlings. No. 19 is a singular apple, some of the specimens being entirely sweet, others of a sub-acid, and others again with a mixture of streaks of a sweet and sub-acid flavour. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are crosses between N. Spy and Wagener; Nos. 5 and 6 are crosses between N. Spy, Wagener, and Spitzenburg. They each possess points of merit, and show intelligent working in the right direction. The other varieties upon the table do not possess sufficient distinctive qualities to make them worthy of mention.

GEO. LESLIE, JNR.,  
A. M. SMITH,  
ELISHA MOODY.

## REPORT OF THE FRUIT COMMITTEE.

OWEN SOUND, July 3rd, 1874.

Your Committee beg to report that they had placed before them the following *Seedling* Fruits. Of Apples we find Arnold's No. 1, a cross between N. Spy and Wagener. Arnold's No. 2 a cross between Wagener and Spitzenburg, and Arnold's No. 3, of same parentage as No. 1. These Seedlings have been reported on at former meetings of the Association, but we would mention that Nos. 1 and 3 are in a very fair state of preservation; No. 2, too far gone. Of the flavour we cannot speak, as they have evidently contracted an unpleasant flavour from some foreign substance in the place where they have been kept.

There are also three Seedlings exhibited by Mr. Robt. Holmes, they are of small size, but apparently good keepers. Judging from their flavour, size and appearance, we could not recommend them for cultivation, being much inferior to Seedlings exhibited at previous meetings of the Society.

Of *Strawberries*, Mr. Arnold shows a Seedling being a cross between Wilson's Albany and Dr. Nicaise. Mr. Arnold says it is exhibited under unfavorable circumstances on account of the dry weather which has prevailed in his neighbourhood, and his having picked the finest berries a few days ago. The berries as exhibited are of a very fair size, and good appearance, being about the color of the T. de Gand, not so firm in texture as that variety, but by no means what could be classed as "soft." The flavour is not of a very decided character, but rather pleasant. Of its productiveness we cannot now judge. We consider it a promising variety, and should be glad to meet with it next year when at its best.

Of *Cultivated Fruits* there are on the table of apples some very fine well-flavored, and excellently-preserved specimens of N. Spy. Particular mention may be made of those shown by Jas. Paterson, Jno. McLean, and A. M. Stephens. We would observe that there is a marked difference in flavor, showing, we think, that this variety is liable to vary considerably in different soils. Mr. McLean and Mr. Paterson also show some very fine specimens of Golden Russet. In the specimens a distinct difference in appearance is observable, while no variation in quality can be detected.

Mr. W. J. Marsh has placed on the table a very large specimen of Vandevere, and specimens of Cooper's Market.

Of *Cherries*, the only specimens shown from this district are of the May Duke variety, grown by Mr. Marsh, of Clarksburg. These are of small size and not yet ripe, and judging from these alone would almost show that neighbourhood to be unfavourable to the culture of the cherry.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, also places on the table the following varieties: —Burr's Seedling, Elton, Rockport Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, and large Fruited Weeping.

Mr. Saunders of London, shows Early Richmond and May Duke. The specimens are good, but the kinds are so well known as to need no further comment. The only other fruit on the table is a plate of "Heart of Oak" gooseberry, unripe of course, but well grown for the season of year. No name being on the dish, we cannot say who is the exhibitor.

GEO. LESLIE, JNR.,  
PETER C. DEMPSEY,  
WILLIAM ROY,  
*Committee on Fruits.*

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, Mr. Brodie has placed before us a plate of Wilson's Albany, and Downer's Prolific Strawberries. The specimens of Wilson's are particularly good. The Downer's Prolific shows its usual characteristic of softness and deficiency in pleasant flavor. These specimens would go to show that the neighbourhood of Owen Sound is eminently suited to the culture of this useful and delicious fruit.

GEO. LESLIE, JUNR.,  
PETER C. DEMPSEY,  
WILLIAM ROY.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEEDLING FRUITS.

OTTAWA, 8th September, 1874.

Your Committee have examined the following Seedling Apples—Nos. 1 and 2 Winter sorts; Exhibitor unknown—Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, also Winter sorts exhibited by Mr. John McGill—No. 4 is a very pretty little Russet somewhat resembling the Pomme Grise, but in common with the other winter sorts, not being in season, your Committee cannot express an opinion as to their merits. These should be sent either to the Winter Meeting of the Society or to the President to be judged.

Nos. 7 and 8 are Fall varieties exhibited by Mr. Dempsey, of Albury, County of Prince Edward. No. 7 is known in its locality as the "Albury," and has the reputation of being a very hardy tree and good and regular bearer; in size it is above medium and of good roundish oval shape; in flavor it is a mild sub-acid, and taken all in all is a very promising apple.

We consider it worthy of a first prize.

No. 8 is known in its locality on Redner's Seedling, in size full medium, and in shape and some of its markings much resembling the Duchess of Oldenburg; flesh white and fine grained, flavor a sprightly sub-acid. It has the reputation of being a hardy tree, extremely and regularly productive, and is much esteemed where known. We think it will prove a very valuable cooking apple, and that it is worthy of cultivation. We think it deserving of a first prize.

Two varieties of Seedling Pears are shown by Mr. McGill; one of them much resembling the Glout Moreau in appearance, but evidently late Fall Pear. Not being yet ripe, your Committee cannot express an opinion as to its merits. The other is a very good early Fall Pear, in size below medium and of pleasant flavor. We consider it should have a first prize.

In Seedling Plums Mr. Bartlett, of Oshawa, shows a very fine variety supposed to be a cross between the Washington and Lombard, and showing markings of both these sorts; in colour it is a dark violet above medium size, a clingstone of very good quality. We adjudge it a first prize. Mr. McGill shows a very handsome Plum a seedling from the English Golden Drop; it is of a rich golden colour with a red cheek, and is of good rich flavor; it is nearly a freestone. We think it decidedly worthy of a first prize. Mr. Dempsey shows a plum below medium size, and colour of the Lombard. It is a freestone, and we think would be useful for drying purposes.

Mr. Dempsey also shows a new Seedling Grape of very great promise which he proposes to name the "Burnet," and which this Association has decided to distribute to its members in the Spring of 1875. It is a cross between the Black Hamburg and the Hartford Prolific. The fruit in size of bunch and berry much resembles the Black Hamburg, and we believe this variety is destined to take the first rank as one of our Hardy Grapes. We adjudge it a first prize.

Mr. Arnold shows a Seedling Grape a cross between the Clinton and Black St. Peters, and showing the characteristics of both parents. We think it will prove valuable as a wine grape, and should have further trial.

Mr. Arnold shows a Seedling Raspberry a cross between Hornet and Orange King. Mr. Arnold states it is hardy, and does not require protection on his grounds. Its leading characteristic however appears to be its lateness in ripening, the specimens of canes shown being now in full bearing. It is evidently very productive, but of the flavor we can not well judge after the long journey. Further trial may show it to be a very valuable introduction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. LESLIE, JUN.,  
P. C. DEMPSEY,  
JAMES H. PECK,  
*Seedling Committee.*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE FRUITS EXHIBITED AT THE OTTAWA MEETING.

W. Graham, Gloucester, exhibited 15 var. of grapes, finely grown.

W. C. Raymond, Stormont, 15 var. apple, including the Brockville Beauty.

W. White, Ottawa, 3 var. crabs, 2 of apple.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, 6 var. grapes, and 3 of crabs.

S. Greenfield, one var. of crab.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury, ten var. pears, 4 of apples.

Geo. Leslie & Sons, Toronto Nurseries, 18 plums, 18 var. apples, 12 var. pears. A branch of cherry currants.

T. C. Keefer, New Edinburgh, 10 var. of apples.

R. Gowanlock, Seaforth, 12 var. of apples, 8 var. pears, 14 var. plums, 1 var. peach.

J. Bartlett, Oshawa, 4 var. apples, 2 var. pears.

Charles Arnold, Paris, 3 var. plums, 1 var. apple 1 of pear 1 hybrid raspberry and the Brant grape.

J. B. Osborne, Beamsville, three var. grape, one of peach—Crawford's Early, very fine—and two of pear.

W. Gray, Woodstock, six var. grape, six plum, one filbert.

T. H. Parker, Woodstock, four var. grape, two of plum, one of pear.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. E. BUCKE,  
JNO. MCGILL,  
J. B. OSBORNE,  
*Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE "BURNET" GRAPE.

*To The Directors of the Fruit-Growers' Association :*

The Committee appointed to examine the seedling grape raised by Mr. P. C. Dempsey, Albury, from seed of the Hartford Prolific fertilized with the Black Hamburg, and named by him the "Burnet," beg leave to report that they proceeded to Mr. Dempsey's residence, and found the vine growing in his grounds without any attempt to train or restrain its luxuriance. The vine is evidently very vigorous and healthy, the leaves are deeply lobed, thick, downy underneath, and at the ends of the shoots quite pubescent on the upper surface—the canes are stout and well-jointed—the bunches are large, generally well shouldered and well-filled—the berries are large, oval, black, when ripe. Skin thin but strong; flesh and flavour strongly resembling those of the Black Hamburg, without the slightest trace of foxiness: seeds small: the fruit evidently more nearly ripe now than the Delaware growing alongside, and though not so darkly coloured as the Hartford Prolific was much more palatable and more nearly matured.

ALBURY, 10th September 1874.

(Signed)

CHARLES ARNOLD,  
JNO. MCGILL,  
GEO. LESLIE, JUN.,  
D. W. BEADLE.

## REPORT ON FRUITS IN THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

It appears strange that the country along the Ottawa River, although one of the earliest visited and oldest settled parts of Canada, whose banks are replete with nearly all the wild fruits which nature has bestowed upon our country with such a bounteous hand, should up to the present have received so little attention from its inhabitants with regard to the cultivated varieties. Amongst the fruits found growing wild may be enumerated the high and low bush Cranberrys, the Grape, the Plum, the Wild Currant, the Raspberry, Strawberry and Blackberry, the two varieties of Gooseberrys, prickly and smooth, and the Huckleberry.

My experience, extending over a very few years, convinces me that this region is Nature's



Paradise for the small fruits and the different varieties of crabs, and that with some amount of trouble and patient watching, the grape, some varieties of apples, and the plum, may be grown with success, at all events on a limited scale. I have tried the Lawton Blackberry and the Peach, but find these tender plants become much more so by being covered with earth in the winter, and cannot endure heaven's faintest breath on being uncovered in the spring. The Wilson's Early Blackberry does not prove so delicate, having more of the characteristics of the Raspberry, and can be brought through the winter with tolerable success by laying it down; this variety was distributed by the Fruit-Growers' Association in the spring of 1871, and I believe will be found, on account of its hardiness, a great acquisition to this part of Canada. Having thoroughly tested this locality for small fruits, my mind naturally runs in that groove, and in my western tour, quite recently terminated, I watched with much interest the progress made in that direction, and I must say I never was struck with so much astonishment at anything as I was at Mr. Saunders' success in hybridising the Black Cap with the Philadelphia Raspberry; the remarkable success he has met with is quite surprising, not only in the intimate amalgamation of the two varieties, but in the wonderful bearers he has produced by cross-fertilization. Should it, after cultivation, bear out present indications, a result will be obtained that will hand his name with a blessing down to posterity.

The Oakville Strawberry crop appears to rule the market in Canada, and certainly the proprietors of the fruit gardens there deserve much credit for the energy they have displayed in pushing the cultivation and dissemination in its ripe state of that berry. I also noticed this year in our shops the American Seedling Gooseberry, shipped from the same locality; these berries were sold here at 20 and 25 cents per quart, which must have yielded a good margin to the importers; the fact is, the middle men expect to make as much as the growers out of berries, which advances them to an unconscionable price, but by this means they cut their own throats, as they would sell three times as many if they put on half their present profits, and would not have half so many waste boxes left on their hands—fruit selling here at 20c. can be as readily obtained as in any of the more western towns at 10c. It appears strange then that some energetic man does not go into the business in our neighbourhood on an extensive scale, as I should judge a sure competence awaited him.

Coming to personal experience, I may state I have grown at the rate of \$130 worth of the Houghton seedling gooseberry on a space 66 by 99 feet, putting the berries at an average rate of 15c. per quart, a price readily obtained for them in a green state for tarts or stews, or in a partially ripe state for preserves. I am perfectly certain that a town lot of the above size, in a high state of cultivation, well under-drained, properly grown and pruned with a watchful eye for the saw-fly and measuring worm, may be made to produce \$150 worth of these gooseberries per annum at the above price, 15c. per quart. There does not appear to be any limit to their bearing, and a heavy crop one year does not appear to diminish the crop of the next. The bush is perfectly hardy, and, although I have grown many hundreds of them I never lost one from the effects of climate.

I have read, from time to time, suggestions thrown out with regard to the distribution of the filbert. I have this nut tree in my grounds, but so far it has not fruited, neither, I think, will it, as it suffers more or less from frost every winter. I have also tried the edible chestnut, grown from seed, but the second winter left not a plant behind. The horse chestnut, however, appears to thrive well. The Butternut and Hickory are natives of the soil, though I have not noticed the shell-bark variety of the latter growing in our woods. The Black walnut and chestnut, though found wild about St. Thomas and above London, are not met with here, but the common Hazle grows abundantly.

I make no doubt the meeting of the Association here will awaken a new interest in fruit-growing in the Ottawa Valley, and do much good in extending its culture.

P. E. BUCKE.

8th September, 1874.

### IS THERE A DANGER OF OVERSTOCKING THE FRUIT MARKET?

This question is often asked but not satisfactorily answered.

In discussing a question of such importance, it becomes necessary to look at the principle that must govern all productive and commercial matters, which is that of *demand and supply*.

1st. Fruit is now considered a necessity in every family, the use of which with the demand is constantly increasing. 50 or 60 years ago good apples, pears and sometimes peaches were left to rot upon the ground, or fed to swine, because there was no demand, but now, such fruit sells quickly at remunerative prices.

It is reasonable to expect that the demand will continue to increase for say half a century at least, for the reason that but a small part of this Dominion is well adapted to the successful production of fruit, and nearly the same may be said of the whole American continent, for according to some calculators, only one twenty-ninth part of the continent can be classed as "fruit producing," and only three-fifths of that portion that can be considered really good.

3. The Eastern Hemisphere is little if any more favourable for fruit-growing than the Western, to which must be added immense island territories that produce none of the fruits of this latitude.

4. Assuming that the foregoing cannot be far from correct, it follows most conclusively that the demand will be very great, and the question very naturally arises, Where or how shall a sufficient supply be obtained? The answer is easy,—*Impossible at present.*

5. We are well aware that some of the small fruits, as well as such early apples as the Harvest, Early Joe, and Red Astrachan, such pears as the Madeline and others, (and perhaps peaches), that will not bear shipment to foreign lands, may be grown in such large quantities as to overstock the local market, but apples and pears of such long-keeping qualities, that will keep sound and good for six months to twelve, and will bear shipping, cannot be grown in excess of the demand.

6. It is quite certain that in this Dominion the supply cannot exceed the demand, and it is our duty and interest as true patriots and economists to produce for the wants and requirements of our own country, and in addition export, if practicable.

7th. Whatever commercial relations may exist between the Dominion and the United States, or the more distant powers, this one point is very certain, that the Fruit growers of Ontario may have the fullest confidence to plant and produce good marketable fruits to the greatest extent of means and ability, that it will prove not only a safe but profitable investment.

A. MORSE.

Smithville, Lincoln Co., 1874.

#### REPORT OF FRUITS AT CAMPBELLFORD.

Apples this year a failure. The cause must have been late spring frosts. There was a great show of blossoms which, however, never set.

Plums also a failure. The cause of failure here, however, was due to the overbearing crop of last year which so weakened the fruit buds and in many cases the trees themselves to such an extent, that they are now dead and dying. They made a fine show of blossom in the spring, but had not vigour left to set their fruit. In the case of young trees beginning to bear, and old trees that had their fruit properly thinned, the crop was a good one, proving that thinning fruit will pay.

Now for pears, the best fruit of all. Pears have not been generally planted in this section. Where they are grown they have stood the winter as well as the hardiest apples. In the spring of 1873 I set out about 140 of the most popular sorts, mostly Flemish Beauty and Clapp's Favorite. They stood last winter like oaks. At the same time I set out or dwarf pears, one Beurre Giffard, one White Doyenne four Beurre Diel, and five Beurre d'Angou. The result was, the same season they were planted, Beurre Giffard ripened three fine pears, and White Doyenne four fine specimens, two of which, however, had a crack in them, said to be a failing of this variety. But I cured it this year as follows. Around each of my dwarfs I put about half a pailful of dry new ashes in the spring and worked them into the soil. Result this year, thirteen fine large White Doyennes as perfect and good as could be desired, three more from Beurre Giffard, and one pear from each of the four Beurre Diels, large, handsome and good. And all the trees are laden with fruit buds for next year. Wood well ripened and healthy growth. A mound of earth eight or ten inches high was made around each tree in fall to protect the quince stock. I believe dwarf pears of proper varieties thus treated will succeed wherever standards will, and some varieties of standards will succeed, wherever apples can be properly grown.

Cherries, a smaller crop than usual. Raspberries, good crop; Gooseberries, also good.

## PLANTS RECEIVED FROM F. G. A.

Beurre D'Anjou has done well. Quite a tree now: bloomed last spring.

The Eumelan vine with me won't touch Roger's Hybrids. Like the Early Wilson and Mammoth Cluster blackberry and raspberry. McLauchlan plum doing well. Beurre Clairgeau pear doing well. Grimes Golden pippin doing well. Clapp's Favourite pear was nearly dead when received, has sprung from root, and will succeed. Downing gooseberry and Barry grape doing well.

J. W. JOHNSTON.

Campbellford, Northumberland Co., Ont.

## REPORT OF F. HORSA, FOR 1874, ON TREES RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

## VINES.

Eumelan, fruit ripened end of September, but the crop inferior to last year.

Othello, bunches and berries large and showy, very acid, and did not ripen till second week in October.

Salem, made a good moderate growth. All my vines including Isabella and Sweetwater, though a full fortnight later than last year, ripened their fruits perfectly.

The vine flea beetle did a little mischief. First frost affecting the vines was on the 12nd October, when the leaves were a little touched, but they were not cut down before 12th November when both those in the open air, and also in the cold vinery suffered.

## PEARS.

Josephine de Malines, Beurre Clairgeau, made good growth, and are much improved.

All my pears have this year grown well. Only one, (Annas D'Ete, and the same tree was the only one last year), has shown any signs of fireblight. No pear slug. But of all, the Beurre D'Anjou, and Clapp's Favourite have made the finest and healthiest growth. Several varieties blossomed abundantly, but only one, (Duchess) set any fruit, and that ripened only two pears.

## APPLE.

Grime's Golden Pippin, has grown beautifully. Downing describes this as "having peculiar knobs at the base of each branch connecting it with the main limb." I cannot discover any signs of this peculiarity in mine, but in form and growth it looks suspiciously like Taiman Sweet. Mammoth Cluster Raspberry thrives well enough, but is with me, in no way superior to the wild fruits. Wilson's Blackberry, no use whatever here, has been pulled down every winter. Downing's seedling gooseberry put forth two buds and died, was a miserable specimen when received. Last spring's frost was with me on the night of 6th May, but there were one or two very cold nights subsequently, though no actual frost.

Of the exotic grapes received from the Society, I this year had fruits from the following:—

Royal Muscadine,  
Golden Hambro,  
Dutch Hambro,  
Frankenthall,  
Lady Downe's Seedling,  
Gros Colman.

The last cracked so badly that out of several bunches I scarcely got a single perfect berry, but the flavour was superb, as was also that of the Golden Hambro.

Black Monukka,  
Gros Guillaume,  
Black Prince,  
Did not produce any fruit.

Glen Lawrence,  
near Kingston, December 9th, 1874.

FRANCIS H. HORSA.



## REPORTS ON TREES AND PLANTS ISSUED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

Beurre D'Anjou pear is doing well this year, but others did not grow well, and the horses took great pains to bite it off several times; but will try and take better care in future. Wagener apple is doing well, has samples of fruit this year. Grimes' G. Pippin never leaved out. Early Wilson B. Berry and Mammoth Cluster R. Berry have fruited two years, but having them in clay soil they have not done well. Clapps' pear is doing well, also the grape sent in 1873 in place of Eumelan which died.

I will now give you an insight into my orchard.

Apples—I have 200 choice winter and 50 summer and fall, all set 5 years; some have samples of fruit this year.

Plums—Have 50 trees set two years doing splendid, several of them fruited this summer, and most delicious fruit it is; I shall set about 150 more next spring, if all is right.

Peaches—Have 600 trees. Some fruit this year for first time on a few largest.

Pears—About 80 trees of choice sorts, but have not borne any yet, only set two years. I have no smaller fruits, but intend to set some next spring. I intend to devote myself to fruit culture as I am very fond of it. I have also this year about 300 grape vines, bearing this year for first time Concord and Delaware.

GEO. W. CLINE.

Winona, P.O., Box 35.

## REPORT OF TREES FROM FRUIT-GROWERS ASSOCIATION, &amp;c.

BY GEORGE PEACOCK, MOUNT SALEM.

Two Beurre d'Anjou pear trees growing slowly on our sandy soil.

Wilson's early blackberry had a slight crop this year, seems to me to be rather tender, but we shall give it further trial along with a few other sorts.

Othello ripened one bunch of grapes, vine quite luxuriant.

Clapp's Favourite Pear and Grimes' Golden Apple are both growing and looking as well as one could desire.

Salem grape—dead—Downing's seedling gooseberry made poor growth this dry season.

Cherries, plums and peaches have been quite abundant in East Elgin this season, consequently prices have been low for inferior sorts.

Strawberries were a partial failure, on account of heavy frosts in the spring and want of protection.

The apple crop is light in this section; perhaps exposure to high winds during the time of blossoming thinned the fruit.

The apple-tree blight is pretty general through East Elgin; hope it may not prove a very serious disaster. Probably judicious pruning will remedy the evil; at least it seems to be useful where tried.

William Peacock's, Mount Salem, Clapp's favourite pear, and Grimes' golden apple are growing; Salem grape is living; Downing's seedling gooseberry is dead.

## REPORT ON TREES ISSUED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

NORTH DOURO, Sept. 24th, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith send you report of trees as sent by Fruit-Growers' Association for trial.

1871.—Beurre D'Anjou pear made fair growth; blossomed; fruit not set; hardy. Early Wilson blackberry dead.

Mammoth Cluster Raspberry very hardy; fruit small—crop small.

1872.—McLaughlin plum died to graft. Hale's early peach died all the north-west side; killed altogether following winter.

1873. Clapp's pear, hardy; made fair growth; did not blossom this season; Grime's Golden apple died first winter.

1874. Downing's gooseberry and Salem grape both died this spring.

W. W. NICHOLLS.

## REPORT FROM AILSA CRAIG.

AILSA CRAIG, Sept. 10th, 1874.

### Report for 1874 on trees distributed by the Fruit-Growers' Association:

**Eumelan Grape.**—The fruit buds were much injured by a severe frost about the middle of May; the vine has to be laid down in the fall, or the wood will be much injured. The new shoots are more liable to be broken off by high winds than other sorts. I find it more prolific than the Concord. The Rogers (*Salem*) is doing well. The different varieties of pears are all doing well; none have fruited. Grime's pippin—of about eighteen sent to my care for distribution, I only know of two that are living. The McLaughlin plum is doing well, and fruited this season. The Wilson blackberry requires covering up, to protect the new wood from our severe cold during winter.

The nine vines sent me in 1873 I placed in a vinery 18 by 12, made on M'Dougall's cheap plan. The mice destroyed a Royal Muscadine and injured three others; three of them are doing well.

The Downing gooseberry is dead.

The apple crop will be short and fruit very small.

The Cherry crop was only a quarter crop.

The plum better than last season.

The plum curculio were very plentiful, and the apple curculio still more so, as shown by boring the plum tree this spring. Query.—Do not the latter injure the plum crop as well as the former; if not, how came there to be *two apple curculio to one plum curculio* on the plum trees during the spring of 1874?

G. G. HAMILTON.

## REPORT ON FRUITS.

BY D. SHOFF, MCGILLIVRAY.

MCGILLIVRAY, Province of Ontario,  
7th September, 1874.

I have some very good specimens I had intended to have brought with me. I have a seedling of the green gage, raised in this village by F. Jones, nearly the size of the Washington; colour light purplish red, with a fine bloom. I am sorry that I was not able to show it to the members of the Board. All kinds of fruit are a failure here. Pears and grapes have done the best. The Logan is the earliest with me—a week a-head of the Clinton. My Delawares are ahead of the Concord; in fact, they are the earliest except the Logan and Clinton, of some 13 kinds I have. My Eumelan is colouring nicely now, and nearly or quite as forward as the Delaware. Rogers No. 4 are colouring; Nos. 33 and 15 have not commenced to colour. My Isabella slightly colouring. I lost two winters ago some 20 vines of Isabella some three inches in diameter, and some three vines of Catawba. I have lost no other vine from the effects of the hard winter two years ago. I may say my Delawares are well-shouldered, and large, compact bunches. They really are most beautiful. My vines are young, three and four years only. For this section the Logan, Clinton, Delaware and Eumelan are the safest varieties, as they will ripen well, and so will the Hartford Prolific. They are rather a shy bearer, and very open in their bunches, but firm and good in flavour. My Bartlett pears have done better this year; well loaded.

D. S.

## REPORT OF TREES, VINES, ETC., ETC., 1873.

1870.—Eumelan Grapes, winter-killed to the ground, is doing well since.

1871.—Raspberry dead. Pears doing well.

1872.—Othello Grape, good growth; fruited well in 1872. Hale's Peach, nearly dead: doing well now.

1873.—Clapp's Pear, doing well. Brandy Wine, Grime's Golden Pippin, all dead but one.

I wish all trees or vines in future to be sent to me *direct*, and not to a party in Grimsby or anywhere else. Your last year's blunder in sending to Grimsby caused delay, disappointment, and much dissatisfaction with the Members here.

A. MORSE.

Smithville.

## REPORT ON FRUIT.

FROM O. F. KNISELEY.

I became a member of the Fruit Growers' Association in 1872, and received that year from Association the "Wagner" Apple and "McLaughlin" Plum. I planted them on a black mould with very heavy clay subsoil; I have not attempted to force by high manuring. They are both living and have made a fair moderate growth.

Last year I received the "Grime's Golden" and "Clapp's Favorite"—both still living, having made a fair growth. The pear was planted on a very heavy clay and the apple on a mellow soil with a porous limestone rock within about a foot from the surface.

Immediately after planting, I put about a half bushel of leached ashes around each tree which kept the roots moist, and also prevented grass from growing. I think this plan far better than stirring the ground, by which the roots are often disturbed, endangering the life of the tree.

O. F. KNISELEY.

Humberstone, Ont., March 23rd, 1874.

## PARK HEAD P. OFFICE CO. OF BRUCE,

AMABEL, 19th October, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—The following is my Annual Report on the trees and vines I received from the Association.

Eumelan Grape.—This is my Fifth Report of it. Last fall being rather mild, I thought I would risk it on the trellis; in the spring I found it frozen down to the ground, but it has made a very fine growth this season.

D'Anjou Pear, Fourth Report.—It has again made a good healthy growth with me, the wood ripening well.

Clapp's Favourite Pear—Second Report.—It grew well this season and seems quite healthy.

The Salem Grape and the Downing Seedling Gooseberry.—This is my First Report of them, they have done very well, not making a large growth, having all the appearance of being healthy.

I have no report to make on the trees sent in 1872, as they did not come to hand in proper time for planting, I feel quite convinced from what I see, that all those trees and vines, the Association distributed, will do well in this section of country, that is if they get any kind of fair play. I expect to see a large number of those farmers that take an interest in fruit-raising, joining the Association this incoming year throughout this section of country, as



they are beginning to see the great benefit it is to the country at large ; if the old members will do their duty and canvass their respective neighbourhoods, the membership will be far more than doubled. I think it would be a great help to us in the canvass if the report could be got out a little earlier than usual ; for my part, I will try to get all the names I can.

WM. SIMPSON,

*Park Head P. O.*

## REPORT ON TREES RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

OTTAWA, 7th Dec., 1874.

With regard to the plants and trees received from the Fruit-Growers' Association, I beg to make the following report:—

I became a member in 1870, in which year I received Wilson's Early Blackberry and Mammoth Cluster Raspberry (Black Cap). I consider these two plants fully worth all the money invested in the Association. The former has been protected every year with earth, and so far has fruited well ; is a great ornament both in blossom and fruit ; when in flower in the spring it is as white all over as a snowdrift, and in fruit it is almost correspondingly black. The Kitatinny, receiving the same covering, has been rooted out as worthless, as it did not recover its vitality sufficiently in the spring to enable it to fruit. Young plants set out from the parent Wilson, fall of 1873, cut back to six inches, passed through the winter of 1873-4 without any protection, and made a good growth the past summer ; they have been left fully exposed this winter—that is trailing on the ground, but not tied to stakes—for the purpose of further testing their hardiness. Of the Kitatinny plant, treated in the same way, none lived through the winter of 1873-74. The Mammoth Cluster *stands any amount of cold*, and may be set down as perfectly hardy ; in this section cultivators will, however, find it to their advantage to replant every four years, as the old stools will not yield profitably for more than three years running ; young plants should, of course, be obtained from the tips of canes laid down in August or September.

The McLaughlin Plum and Seckle Pear sent out in 1871, were both frozen down to the snow line the winter after they were received ; the plum shot up above the graft bud, and is now making a good tree, height five feet. Seckle sprouted again, but not very strong ; have trained it as an Espalier in order to keep the branches below deep snow in winter. Two Wagners were received in 1872 and Arnold's Othello Grape. One Wagner was frozen down, the other bore three apples the past summer ; the one frozen down has sprouted again and is doing well. Arnold's Grape is a very thrifty, rapid grower ; it has a strong tendency to overbear, had to cut more than two-thirds the bunches off after the fruit was set, and then it was too heavily loaded this season ; it ripens early, but is evidently a frost grape, as the flavour was not good. After ripening, and before the frost came, I regret to say the children and chickens took all the berries. I have always given this grape, as others, winter protection with soil. In 1873 received Grime's Golden Pippin, and Clapp's Favourite Pear. The apple was frozen down, but is starting again, the pear stood last winter well, and is one of the finest trees in the garden, having made a splendid growth. For 1874 received Downing Gooseberry and Barry Grape (Rogers 43), the former just alive ; grape did well, and has received winter protection. The Lady Downe's Grape received for trial under glass has made a splendid growth, and I hope to report a bunch or two next year. From the above it will be seen there have been more blanks than prizes, but my motto is "if you fail, why, try again." Have thoroughly underdrained garden this fall, and expect best results.

P. E. FUCKE.

## REPORT ON FRUITS.

PORT COLBORNE.

November 30th, 1874.

DEAR SIR.—Agreeably to request, I send you a slight sketch of my experience and observations in the garden this year.

This has been a very severe season on fruit and fruit-trees in this locality. My own garden, however, has been an exception, for I had a finer sample than usual. I applied 350 bus. of leached ashes per acre to my fruit land and planted it with corn and potatoes—probably the ashes had a beneficial effect in producing the results mentioned above. My Salem grape acquired over two feet of vine; but the McLaughlin plum grows slowly. The quality of the fruit, however, is excellent. It ripened three fine plums—sweet, juicy, and of delicious flavour.

The Wagner apple had a few blossoms. The “Clairgeau” pear, and Olapp’s Favorite grew well.

The plum curculio was not so destructive this season as heretofore. It lasted but a few days.

Potatoes suffered from the voracious Colorado bug. The crop was injured very much. We also had a visit from a stranger, the rape butterfly, and I can assure you he was not a welcome guest, for his ravages in the cabbage garden were so extensive as to totally destroy the crop. I was pleased to observe that he has an enemy which will prevent his rapid increase.

I gathered seven chrysalides, only one of which was uninjured. On opening the cocoons I found about forty small white maggots, perceptible only by the aid of a microscope.

I have the finest lot of prune grafts I ever saw.

I cut my scions in the month of February, and as soon as the frost was out of the wood in the month of March, I set the grafts on the frost gage, and not one failed. They obtained a very excellent growth, having made from ten to twenty feet of wood.

JONAS NEFF.

## OWEN SOUND FRUIT.

Mr. Roy, of Royston Park, Owen Sound, has sent a fine assortment of fruit to the President of the Fruit-Growers’ Association of Ontario. There are five varieties, viz.: apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes. Of the apples, the Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin are superb specimens. Mr. Suider, G.P., shows a very fine sample of Chrysa Redstreak; nor are the other varieties to be despised. The Gravenstein, Yellow Belleflower, Spitzenburg, Ribston Pippin, Fall Pippin and Roxburgh Russet, will compare favourably with the same sorts raised in our own favoured region. A very remarkable seedling is not the least attractive in the lot. Its shape is perfect, coloring good, and its keeping qualities scarcely to be excelled; for it is a long keeper, good even in August next. The specimens of Flenish Beauty, Beurre Diel, and Clairgeau are not to be excelled anywhere. We question if finer samples were shown at the Provincial exhibition. These three varieties are really magnificent. We will not despair of the Owen Sound district when such fruit can be there raised. The Sheldon and Beurre Easter were fair fruit. Fine samples of a prune called the Fellenburg are also enclosed. We mistake much if this plum will not be extensively cultivated for drying purposes. It is a freestone, large, handsome, and admirably adapted for cooking. Of grapes, we have the following sorts: Creveling, Isabella, Rogers’ Nos. 3, 4, and 15, Concord, Delaware, and a seedling. We question if the samples of Creveling and Concord are really Creveling and Concord. The Creveling sent has none of the characteristics of that fruit. Whatever they are, however, the bunches are splendid. The Rogers’ varieties are something wonderful, both in point of size and berry, and size of bunch. The Delaware is beyond medium, and the seedling, from the beauty of the berry and size of bunch, is well worthy of cultivation. Early Crawford peaches close the lot. They are undistinguishable from the peaches grown here, equally good, and nearly as large. We may add that the Fellenburg was not perceptibly the worse of the carriage; the peaches carried well, and the Golden Drop plum, of which there was quite a quantity, were just in the condition in which

they had been gathered. We augur that the Owen Sound district will be heard of for its fruit-growing capabilities. All honour is certainly due the pioneers of this section for their efforts in fruit-growing.

## SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

I have sent you a sample of Stokes' gooseberry. The seed I received direct from England, they are not fully ripe, but I had to take them to prevent the birds from taking them, as I had other excellent seedlings destroyed by them. I began to raise gooseberries in the town of Sarnia, in the year 1839, and have raised them every year since without any trouble.

WILLIAM STOKES.

Mooretown, Ont., July 24th, 1874.

The white seedling gooseberry raised by Mr. Wm. Stokes, Mooretown, is, in my opinion, a decided acquisition, and approaches the strain of the Lancashire or Scottish varieties more closely than I have ever seen in Canada. Indeed, I would in short pronounce it to be a grand-child of my favorite, the old White Smith.

PETER MURRAY.

Athol Bank, Hamilton, 28th July, 1874.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

OWEN SOUND, July 21st, 1874.

REV. ROBERT BURNET.

DEAR SIR,—In order to give you an idea of the temperature of our climate by comparing it with your own, I send you the following, if it be of any interest. It is taken from a mercury registering thermometer for both cold and heat, but only kept the higher temperature for about a month, so I only send the lowest :—

November 14th, 1873.

Nov.	14	above	7	Dec.	20	above	24	Jan.	15	above	* 1
"	15	"	24	"	21	"	15	"	16	"	* 0
"	26	"	10	"	22	"	20	"	17	"	10
"	27	"	12	"	23	"	20	"	18	"	20
"	28	"	2	"	24	"	30	"	19	"	30
"	29	"	18	"	25	"	29	"	20	"	* 2
"	30	"	14	"	26	"	29	"	21	"	11
Dec.	1	"	14	"	27	"	28	"	22	"	36
"	2	"	14	"	28	"	18	"	23	"	28
"	3	"	42	"	29	"	1	"	24	"	21
"	4	"	32	"	30	"	22	"	25	"	8
"	5	"	20	"	31	"	misses	"	26	"	2
"	6	"	20	Jan.	1	"	22	"	27	"	21
"	7	"	16	"	2	"	32	"	28	"	20
"	8	"	22	"	3	"	36	"	29	"	16
"	9	"	36	"	4	"	51	"	30	"	* 2
"	10	"	31	"	5	"	22	"	31	"	2
"	11	"	30	"	6	"	16	Feb.	1	"	3
"	12	"	32	"	7	"	23	"	2	"	2
"	13	"	20	"	8	"	28	"	3	"	14
"	14	"	21	"	9	"	25	"	4	"	7
"	15	"	28	"	10	"	28	"	5	"	* 8
"	16	"	misses	"	11	"	22	"	6	"	12
"	17	"	32	"	12	"	16	"	7	"	10
"	18	"	34	"	13	"	13	"	8	"	3
"	19	"	33	"	14	"	14	"	9	"	18



Feb.	10	above	16	March	9	above	12	April	5	above	10
"	11	"	12	"	10	"	12	"	6	"	24
"	12	"	2	"	11	"	12	"	7	"	29
"	13	"	41	"	12	"	5	"	8	"	23
"	14	"	20	"	13	"	3	"	9	"	22
"	15	"	25	"	14	"	12	"	10	"	19
"	16	"	26	"	15	"	10	"	11	"	18
"	17	"	14	"	16	"	20	"	12	"	8
"	18	"	1	"	17	"	32	"	13	"	20
"	19	"	15	"	18	"	42	"	14	"	46
"	20	"	16	"	19	"	36	"	15	"	40
"	21	"	20	"	20	"	24	"	16	"	22
"	22	"	20	"	21	"	32	"	17	"	26
"	23	"	28	"	22	"	24	"	18	"	25
"	24	"	8	"	23	"	8	"	19	"	28
"	25	"	10	"	24	"	6	"	20	"	32
"	26	"	* 5	"	25	"	22	"	21	"	misses
"	27	"	21	"	26	"	32	"	22	"	28
"	28	"	12	"	27	"	13	"	23	"	24
March	1	"	22	"	28	"	12	"	24	"	18
"	2	"	34	"	29	"	12	"	25	"	19
"	3	"	40	"	30	"	18	"	26	"	34
"	4	"	15	"	31	"	8	"	27	"	24
"	5	"	13	April	1	"	* 1	"	28	"	24
"	6	"	22	"	2	"	24	"	29	"	22
"	7	"	30	"	3	"	14	"	30	"	26
"	8	"	26	"	4	"	* 1				

Comparisons noted :—

Boston, January 26 above + 0  
 Lancaster, " " + 38  
 Concord, N.H. " " + 10  
 Halifax, " " + 10  
 Montreal, " " + 18  
 Ottawa, " " + 30  
 Toronto, January 30 " + 2  
 Yorkville, " " + 3

Montreal, " " + 12  
 Ottawa, " " + 14  
 Brockville, Feb. 2 " + 14  
 Ottawa, " " + 22 & 34  
 Halifax, " " + 10  
 Kingston, " " + 16  
 Boston, " " + 0  
 Lewiston, Maine, " " + 31

\* All below zero is marked.

† The places above named were taken from newspaper telegraph reports of cold spells.

I am, dear sir,

Your truly,

JOHN McLEAN.

## REPORT ON J. W. JOHNSTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

ATHOL BANK, 8th August, 1874.

REVD. R. BURNET.

MY DEAR SIR.—The Seedling Gooseberry you have sent to me, I have just tasted. My opinion in regard to it is, I am sorry to state, *poor*, having little flavour, as far as my taste goes.

My dear sir,

Yours truly,

P. MURRAY,

## REPORT ON DAVID BRADT'S SEEDLING APPLE. NORTH GLANFORD

HAMILTON, 12th Nov., 1874.

Russet, medium size, "VERY GOOD" flavour, flesh-breaking, worthy of propagation.

ROBERT BURNET, *Chairman*.  
D. W. BEADLE.

## REPORT ON CHARLES ARNOLD'S APPLE, No. 5.

14th September, 1874.

My opinion of the merits of the apple you have just sent for my judgment is as follows, viz., That it is of *plain medium* flavour, hardly up to the mark as to become a standard of excellence. It, however, may if a prolific bearer, be useful and profitable for Fall use.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours truly,

PETER MURRAY.

## REPORT ON MR. COWHERD'S APPLES.

NEWPORT, ONT., Jan. 24th, 1874.

REV. R. BURNET.

DEAR SIR.—I left at the Express Office, a basket of apples addressed to you. I hope you have received them.

They are seedlings of my own raising.

No. 2 &amp; 3 are 24 years old.

No. 2 &amp; 3 are from the seeds of one Esopus Spitzenburg apple.

No. 2 is a fine hardy tree, growth similar to its parent; it has been in bearing 14 years. Bears more or less every year.

No. 3, growth upright and spreading, been in bearing about 15 years.

No. 32, a seedling from snow apple, growth strong thin and spreading—been in bearing four years.

No. 2 &amp; 32 are over ripe.

I remain, yours truly,

JAMES COWHERD.

These varieties do not equal similar varieties ripening at the same season already in cultivation.

ROBERT BURNET,  
PETER MURRAY.

## REPORT ON MR. CANNON'S SEEDLING APPLES.

These two apples are fair in flavour, good size; the Rhymer showy, and very firm.

1st—Is pale yellow, and named Coe's Golden Drop.

2nd—Rhymer, a large deep, dark coloured, close-grained apple, and raised and cultivated in the neighbourhood of Owen Sound. They are not superior to the varieties ripening at the same season.

ROBERT BURNET,  
PETER MURRAY.

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REPORT ON WILLIAM HOLMES' SEEDLING APPLES.

HAMILTON, 10th Oct., 1874.

These apples reached us in October. There were three different sorts, one a flat, green apple, another a Russet, a long keeper, but not of superior flavour, and the third, a pale yellow apple, of no great merit.

PETER MURRAY,  
ROBERT BURNET.

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## REPORT ON S. H. WILLIAMS' SEEDLING GRAPE.

A grape of great excellence, bunch large and shouldered, good flavour, said to be hardy, well worthy of cultivation.

ROBERT BURNET,  
PETER MURRAY

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## REPORT ON SEEDLING APPLES FROM TWEED,

FORWARDED BY JOHN GORDON.

Large, handsome, showy fruit—not better than cultivated sorts of their season.

R. BURNET,  
PETER MURRAY.

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## REPORT ON SEEDLING APPLE,

SENT TO COMMITTEE BY GEORGE PEACOCK, MOUNT SALEM.

The fruit fair, handsome. Mr. Peacock says, "it is good for any purpose for which sweet apples are used, particularly for cider sauce. For baking, these apples excel all others with which we are acquainted, the juice from them when baked or boiled, being almost equal to maple molasses. The tree is at present owned by Mr. Samuel Tedford, of Gravesend, Malahide, Elgin, one mile from Lake Erie."

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## REPORT ON SEEDLING GRAPES,

RAISED BY W. H. MILLS, HAMILTON.

I received an invitation from you asking me to attend a meeting of Fruit-Growers' to be held at Wm. H. Mills, Esq., to examine and test some new seedling grapes of his own raising. Our opinion given must be considered in the light of an introductory or preparatory report which we shall look forward to with a very great deal of interest, to be drawn by the most competent Grape-Growers' and Wine Makers both of Canada and the United States next year, and which, I understand, it is the intention of Mr. Mills to carry out, by bringing his seedlings before the Fruit-Growers' Associations both of Canada and the United States for their opinions. This year, we consider, is not a fair test of its merits, as the fruit was borne on very slender wood, compared with the growth they have made and perfected this year.

The Red Grape is a most excellent variety, and one we think will rank very much higher than any other hardy variety of that color and season, ripening very early and thoroughly; it will, no doubt, be the most popular variety in existence with the amateurs and Wine Makers. Fruit this year of good medium size, both in berry and bunch, and in our opinion very much superior to the Delaware with which it was tested, with the best specimens that could



be procured. The vine this year has made an excellent growth of firm wood, just such wood as grape growers like to call to the attention of their friends. The main shoot this year is 12 feet long, 9 feet of which is thoroughly ripened, 3 feet of which contains 10 eyes and joints, and we look forward and expect the fruit next year will be very much superior to this one both in size of bunch and berry.

We also examined and tested a white variety of a most excellent quality, containing a very high muscat flavour, and in our opinion it only wants a favourable year to bring its merits fully before the public. To say its quality is equal to the muscats grown under glass is as near as we can describe its merits. Bunch and berry of good size, with as much muscat flavour as any grown under glass and well ripened, 1st Oct.

The vine has made a growth this year of the main cane 10 feet long, with side canes 6 and 7 feet, and has ripened its wood thoroughly, 7 feet in length, 3 feet of which contains 13 joints or eyes, and is in the very best position to bear a good crop.

Both those varieties mentioned are seedling hybrids; stood last year without any protection, being grown in mixed variety of fruit trees of several acres in extent, and it is the intention of Mr. Mills this year to leave the canes unprotected, so as to thoroughly test their hardiness.

Mr. Mills has also other seedlings, some of which have considerable merits, particularly a black variety which he purposes to bring before the public next year.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN FREED,  
RICHARD ROWE.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON C. BIGGAR'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

The President having received a requisition from Mr. Biggar to name a committee to examine his seedling strawberry, as growing on his grounds at Drummondville, nominated Messrs. Beadle, A. M. Smith, and Burnet for this purpose. The Committee beg leave to Report to the Directors of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario, that they made a careful examination of this fruit. They found it growing luxuriantly, and fruiting well. It is large, handsome, bright red, softish, well flavoured, with a rich aromatic taste. In comparing it with the Wilson's Albany, growing alongside, it appeared to be scarcely so abundant a bearer as the Wilson. The committee thought it a berry of good promise. A fortnight after the examination, Mr. Smith forwarded a quart of Biggar's Seedling to the President, to show how long and well it kept. He (Mr. Smith) says it hangs on wonderfully well.

D. W. BEADLE,  
ROBERT BURNET,  
A. M. SMITH.

#### REPORT ON PLANTS RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION,

BY SAMUEL HUNTER, SCOTLAND, BRANT.

Clapp's Favourite and Grimes' Golden, received two years ago, are alive, and made a fair growth last season.

The Gooseberry and Grape vine received in the Fall of 1873, are alive, but make very little growth. In order to destroy the worm of the codlin moth, I tried strips of cloth around the trees, and examined them once a week, and never found less than half-a-dozen in every cloth. On one occasion I found fifty-two worms, concealed in the cloth, on a Northern Spy.

#### REPORT ON PLANTS RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

BY JOHN MORRISON.

MOORE, ONT., 23rd Dec., 1874.

DEAR SIR,—The Salem Grapes and Downing Gooseberries were received by me, for members of the Association, in good shape, and all promptly delivered, and were generally satis-

factory; four of each fell to my share, and were all planted under the same circumstances. The ground is a clay sub soil, and it had been lying in commons for 20 years till purchased by me last spring; the ground is somewhat stiff. I gave it a good coating of manure, and planted grapes as careful as my limited knowledge allowed me. Three of them made a fair growth, the canes being quite strong, but not exceeding in length 3 feet. The Gooseberries did not do well, two died soon after planting; two survived, one of which made a fair growth, but the leaves got very pale, seeming not at all healthy, and about August, a young man working round the premises finished it by tramping it right down, and the *poor thing never recovered*. The fourth is alive, but whether it will survive the winter remains a mystery. I got a few 1 year old Concord Grapes which I planted in same piece of ground with Salem and they did remarkably well, the roots were produced from layered branches of the previous season, and were very excellent.

The green-house grapes which your Society liberally bestowed to members on application, had no chance with me the past season. I received them in Spring in good condition, and was highly pleased with them, and had I got them planted at once in the place allotted for them I have no doubt they would have made an immense growth; I planted them in 10 inch pots, and they started beautifully, my new premises got along slower than I anticipated, and the grapes were growing so fast in the pots, that I was afraid they would get pot-bound and I set them out and under the shade of a tree, where they got very limited watering, and where they stood till middle of August, when I finally got them into their natural element, but the check hurt them and they made no more growth. They are all alive but two.

## REPORT ON PLANTS RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

BY DOCTOR S. B. SMALE.

WROXETER, Dec. 18th, 1874.

I received the Salem Grape and Downing Gooseberry which were distributed by the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario, last Spring. The plants came to hand in good order by mail sometime in the last week of April. I immediately planted them, the buds of the gooseberry having already commenced to open. The weather at the time was very cold with bright sunshine during the day and hard frost every night, which continued to the end of the first week of May. The grape commenced to leaf about the end of May: from three or four buds, I selected the most vigorous, pinching off the others. The one allowed to remain developed itself into a stem of thirteen nodes by the beginning of October, when its growth was checked by frost. It is now lying on the ground covered with a layer of straw for protection.

The gooseberry bush continued in leaf all season, but made very little growth.

I did not mulch, but kept the earth frequently stirred with a hoe about the roots.

The lot is an elevated piece of ground gently sloping in all directions. The Eastern incline is the one I have selected for the orchard and garden. The vegetable soil is a mixture of the clay and calcareous moulds with the calcareous predominating, ranging from a foot to two and half feet in thickness. The subsoil underlying this is gravel. The lot has not yet been drained. There was a cellar excavated on it in the Spring of 1872, and the cellar has been at all times dry since that time. It may not be uninteresting in this connection to say a few words about fruit culture in this section of Ontario, viz., the North eastern part of the County of Huron. It is inland, being about 30 or 35 miles east of Lake Huron.

Apple orchards have been cultivated more or less for the last sixteen or eighteen years, and are now bearing largely in favourable seasons. This year the crop was a pretty general failure, in 1873 the crop was very large. The summer frost is very destructive to fruit cultivation in this neighbourhood, scarcely a season passing without some damage being done. A great part of the crop is deteriorated by the ravages of the codlin worm, and measures have as yet been put in force to lessen its destruction of the fruit. The purchasers of trees in this locality were sadly victimized in its early history, by unprincipled nursery agents, most of the trees sold at that time proved on fruiting to be Talman Sweetings. The varieties most generally grown are the Red Astracan, Early Harvest, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg, Golden Russet, Colvert, Talman Sweeting—Seek No Further, R. J. Greening, and Fameuse.

The plum is grown to perfection; some of the best specimens I have ever seen being produced in the Townships of Howick and Turnberry. The black knot is a thing hitherto almost unknown. I have only seen it in one or two instances during the nine years I have resided here. The curculio has not yet seriously injured the plum in this part of the county. The kinds cultivated are the Imperial Gage, Green Gage, Lombard, Yellow Egg, Duanes Purple, and Common Blue.

The pear tree grows well, and does not seem to be injured by the frost. It is receiving more attention every year. The hardier varieties can be profitably cultivated. The only kinds I have seen fruited are the Flemish Beauty and Bartlett which were very fine, and sold readily for \$2, \$2.50 per bushel. Several other varieties are being tested, but have not yet come into bearing. The "blight" has not made its appearance in a single instance that I am aware of.

The cherry is not much cultivated, but I know of no reason why the cherry may not be successfully grown.

Peaches not grown

Berries almost entirely neglected.

Strawberries are grown in great abundance, ordinary care and attention being rewarded by a very large yield. Kinds, Triomphe de Gand and Wilson.

Gooseberries are well grown, the Houghton Seedling being the kind cultivated in almost all cases. The Downing Gooseberry is perhaps more frequently ordered now than any other.

Currants are for the most part a success, the only exception being in the case of the White Grape, which is nearly destroyed by a worm boring in the stem, constantly tunnelling in every direction, and it is the most persistent and indefatigable little villain that I know anything about: nothing will satisfy him, but the complete extermination of the White Grape Currant. Most gardeners have ceased to cultivate it. The Cherry Red does well, and the Black Naples grows, and bears most luxuriantly.

Grapes are cultivated with partial success, some years a very good crop being obtained. The grape vine Sphinx (*Chorocampa pumipatric*) is known here, but has not seriously interfered with the prosperity of the cultivator of the grape.

The varieties grown are the Clinton, Concord, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, and Isabella.

## \* REPORT ON PLANTS RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

BY DAVID LUTZ, ESQ.

ST. CATHARINES, 11th Oct., 1874.

The Beurre d'Anjou and Clapp's Favourite pear trees are growing first rate—Grime's Golden Pippin dead—Wagener Apple growing well. The Eumelan Grape has borne some very fine fruit; some bunches weighed six ounces; Othello has some fruit sweet; Salem grew some two feet; Downing Gooseberry grew well.

Mammoth Cluster Raspberry has done well, fine fruit—has propagated one hundred plants from it. Early Wilson Blackberry yields splendid fruit, which lasts a long time.

## FRUIT REPORTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

COLLECTED BY CHARLES E. BROWN, ESQ., YARMOUTH.

Mr. Brown has made himself most active in preparing these reports, and furnishes pomologists throughout Canada with important information, not otherwise obtainable.

TO D. W. BEADLE,

*Sec.-Treasurer Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.*

For a Yarmouth man to undertake a report on the Pomology of the Province, may seem as absurd and incongruous as for a Manitoban to embark in a history of the Commerce and Shipping of the Dominion, or for the lighthouse keeper on St. Paul's, to discourse upon its agriculture and its flocks and herds.



It must be my apology that, having experienced the great disadvantages—years of time lost and money uselessly expended—incurring simply and solely from having no references or authority on varieties of fruit and being anxious that the results of several years careful observation and experiments should not share the fate of all past experience in the County, of which scarcely a trace or tradition remains, I conceived that if a circular were placed in the hands of the most competent Fruit Grower in each County, to fill out and report, each for his own section of the Province, the whole when compiled, would form a reliable authority for each County and for the Province at large. The Secretary of the Central Board of Agriculture, Prof. Lawson, kindly offered to address the circulars to such men as his correspondence with the various Agricultural Societies of the Province should recommend.

I proposed for myself to report for Yarmouth County only, probably by natural condition least adapted of all our Counties to fruit growing; and possibly, if the reports were in such shape as to admit of it, to bring the whole into tabular form for facilities of reference, and to entail as little labour as possible upon you who had kindly offered to include in your next volume, whatever reports we might send from this Province.

The circulars were distributed about September 1st, enclosed with stamped envelopes, addressed for remailing, and with the request that they be remitted September 20th, were addressed by Prof. Lawson as below:—

Annapolis Co	.....	Charles B. Whitman	.....	Bridgetown.
"	.....	Avard Longley	.....	Paradise.
Antigonishe "	.....	D. Chisholm	.....	St. Andrews.
Cape Breton Co	.....	Henry Davenport	.....	Sydney.
Colchester "	.....	Israel Longworth	.....	Truro, handed by him to J. B. Calkin, Prin. of Nor. School.
Cumberland "	.....	T. D. Dickson	.....	Parrsborough.
"	.....	Hiram Black	.....	Amherst.
Digby "	.....	John Dakin	.....	Digby.
"	.....	Colin Campbell	.....	Weymouth.
Guysboro "	.....	John A. Kirk	.....	St. Mary's River, Cross Roads.
Halifax "	.....	G. A. S. Crichton	.....	Dartmouth.
Hants "	.....	Prof. Hyna	.....	Windsor.
"	.....	Rev. F. Smallwood	.....	
"	.....	William Ferguson	.....	Noel.
Inverness "	.....	John A. Ross	.....	N. E. Margaree.
King's "	.....	Dr. C. C. Hamilton	.....	Port Williams.
"	.....	R. W. Starr	.....	"
"	.....	Geo. E. Lydiard	.....	Berwick.
"	.....	Jonathan Rand	.....	Cornwallis.
Lunenburg "	.....	B. Zwichel	.....	Mahone Bay.
Pictou "	.....	Daniel Matheson	.....	Pictou.
Queen's "	.....	J. M. Freeman	.....	Pleasant River.
"	.....	Dr. H. G. Faush	.....	Liverpool.
Richmond "	.....	M. McRae	.....	St. Peter's.
Shelburne "	.....	Rev. M. G. Henry	.....	Clyde River.
Victoria "	.....	John McLennan	.....	Middle River of Vic- toria, Cape Breton.
Yarmouth "	.....	Charles E. Brown	.....	Yarmouth.

In 1867, having, with a club of friends, under the name of "the Carlton Club," bought a property at Carlton, in the north-eastern part of this county, about fifteen miles from town, partly with a view of trying what could be done here in fruit-growing, and wishing to set out some young trees at once, it became of the first importance to know what kinds to plant. No publication on fruit growing having been issued, a correspondence was entered upon with some few gentlemen who were then known only by reputation as fruit growers, and a couple hundred trees were bought in Cornwallis and set out, at the same time some of the old trees upon the place were grafted with scions got from the United States. Planting and grafting have

been continued every season since. As an indication of success, I may say that the Carlton Club have taken first prizes in 1873 and in 1874 for best collection of apples at the Annual County Agricultural Exhibition. Of strawberries from one half-acre of Wilson's Albany, there was sold, in 1874, \$133 worth, besides all consumed upon the place, for home use and by visitors at Picnics, &c. &c. It is evident that many of the kinds that are popular in Cornwallis will not succeed here, and that we must experiment for ourselves. It was gratifying to be rewarded in a very few years with fine fruit from some of the newly grafted trees. Of these, Red Astrachan does best; vigorous in growth, an early annual, and abundant bearer, while the fruit attains a fair size, high colour and quality. In some, near the coast, this variety is useless, the fruit failing to grow to maturity and to colour. So Grime's Golden Pippin on the coast does not much exceed a nutmeg in size, but at Carlton considerably exceeds the Golden Pippin of Cornwallis, and promises to be valuable. The trees make a very beautiful round top, the wood hard and as tough as walnut. The Gravenstein succeeds tolerably well both inland and on the shore, although much inferior in quality to the Gravenstein of a warmer region. Many varieties will do well inland that are worthless upon the shore; the reverse will not, however, hold, but any variety that succeeds moderately well upon the coast will do much better inland. Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Green Sweet, Hubbardston Non-such, Keswick Codlin, Primate and Wagener, with all varieties of crabs, are all that can, so far, be recommended for the coast lines and the cold section of the Province, but all of these may be tried with confidence.

The tabular statement and report for Yarmouth County, will indicate what varieties may be tried inland, and in the more favourable sections.

The conditions that militate against fruit upon the coast—a low average summer temperature, absence of sunshine and abundant moisture from fogs—are so favourable to tree growth that one of our greatest difficulties is to check the superabundance of wood, and we have no trouble in growing trees from root grafts.

In 1869, I got 2,000 apple root grafts, of twenty varieties, from F. K. Phoenix, of Bloomington, Illinois—not one per cent. failed to do well. The Keswick Codlin bore fruit in 1872, and other varieties are coming into a bearing state now. With express and other charges, these root grafts cost us one cent each, and were offered to the members of our County Agricultural Society at that price; the greater part, however, had to be sold to a nursery, and were sold this spring, at \$1.50 each, for small orchards and gardens about here.

A second importation of 10,000, from the same source, was followed with great success in growth and promise; these trees are mostly yet in the nursery.

Every county in the Dominion should be equal to the supporting at least one small nursery, stocked with such kinds as succeed best there; started with root grafts, which will cost, in quantities, less than one cent each. Trees can be grown ready for sale, and worth 25 to 50 cents in two years, and to any one having a liking for horticulture the business would be a profitable one. Having grown root grafts, and grafting myself every season, using two or three year old stock I see no choice whatever for the one mode over the other in growing trees; judicious care and cultivation will insure good trees either way.

A great deal of trouble arises from the carelessness of beginners about names. As the labels sent out from nurseries are among the most perishable of earthly things, too much care cannot be exercised in replacing these with permanent labels, and in recording the name and location of every tree planted.

Slips of glass written on with quartz or a diamond would make excellent labels, if holes for the wire could be easily drilled, and the method of doing it made known, so that any one might manufacture his own labels.

One of the greatest triumphs I have now in pomology is in identifying varieties, and having distributed many thousands of scions throughout the county within the last ten years, among growers who are so careless that probably not one in ten keeps the name till he gets home, the exercise of skill in identification is often called for; moreover, nothing has surprised me more than the difficulty in identifying varieties. Among the trees in my garden is one that makes a fine vigorous growth, with a wide bushy top, and bearing an apple above medium size, ripening upon the tree in October, and best in quality; tree planted in 1866, a dwarf got from Hovey & Co., Boston. The fruit was sent to our Fruit-Growers' Association in 1872, and to our Pomological Society in 1873, but by neither body, or committee of experts, could a name be assigned to it. Only two days ago I ascertained that it was



Primate, and recommend that variety as likely to succeed in the very coldest place in this Province. The Gravenstein has been growing right under my nose for years, and the fruit had been also sent away for identification without success, before we made it out by specimens grown inland, from some of the trees on the shore. The variation under changes of soil and climate are thus puzzling, even to the most skilful pomologists.

A great change has taken place in the climatic conditions of the County and of the Province within the last thirty to fifty years, consequent upon the clearing of the forests, which has removed from large sections of the country the shelter once afforded by them. The lowering of the temperature thereby is probably not less than equivalent to 10° or 15°. Old apple trees planted by the early settlers are still standing of dimensions not attainable now; I have just measured one in the adjoining school section, the trunk measures seven feet four inches in circumference; the tree is thirty feet high, and the branches have a spread of forty-five feet. These old trees seem to be all seedlings, the fruit but one remove from crabs, although it is possible that cultivation would prove that they were the degenerate, because neglected, offspring of respectable ancestors.

Here, as elsewhere, fruit growing seemed too distant and uncertain a support; and immediate demands for the family wants, made other pursuits imperative—upon the coast, the fisheries, and inland—lumbering, ship lumber, cordwood, &c., &c. So, instead of fruitful orchards, we have our ships upon the main, and in these we show a larger average per head of population than any part in the Dominion or elsewhere.

Of late years, with improved circumstances, more attention has been given to fruit-growing, and the partial success that has attended recent experiments, will stimulate to further efforts.

In small fruits of all kinds we can grow most varieties to perfection. The strawberry, although late, attains a large size, and under good cultivation yields large crops, giving more profit to the area planted than any other fruit. Wilson's Albany and Jucunda are by far the two best for productiveness.

A few points will illustrate peculiarities of climate. The proportion of overcast or windy days in summer is so great that the keeping of bees is impracticable, so far as surplus honey goes. They store up enough for their own support, and every second swarm will survive the winter out of doors, but I have never had a swarm yet which would lay by any honey for me. A strong hive usually sends off two swarms every season, but the keeping of them, unless one resorts to killing the surplus, only involves trouble and expense, without use or profit.

Upon the coast tomatoes fail to ripen in the open air—inland succeed tolerably. Onions are rarely grown from seed. The potato or multiplying onion is chiefly grown, and for early use sets are imported from the United States and do well, but will not keep through the winter.

Our winter climate is extremely variable, fluctuating with every change of wind; a thaw always follows a south wind, and snow seldom remains for more than a day or two upon the ground: within a few hours we frequently have changes of forty degrees, and in mid-winter, not rarely snow, ice and frost vanish entirely, and with a sunny south wind, we have the temperature of April or May.

Such sudden changes are extremely trying to plant life, the frequent freezing and thawing sometimes lifts them entirely out of the ground—to prevent this, and to keep the plants green and moist, a winter covering of straw, seaweed, or evergreen bush is imperative. I find the last most convenient, being easily procured, applied or removed with less labour than any other material, while in efficiency for the object sought, I have not observed any difference.

Several varieties of apples either supposed or known to be seedlings are popular in the County, and one or two are worthy of cultivation. The Andrew's Sweet or Major Sweet is a very pleasant sweet apple of medium size, yellow, with a blush; fair, round, conical, ripening in October, and will keep sound until February. The Reynan, a large, round, yellow apple, is our most showy apple for size and beauty, sub-acid, and of fair quality, keeps until February—in a warmer climate might prove much better in quality. I have sent scions of these two varieties, to Phoenix, of Illinois, to Ellwanger and Barry, of Rochester, and I think to D. W. Beadle, or to Charles Arnold. Mr. Arnold's seedling strawberry is doing splendidly. I have no variety that has made a more vigorous growth this season, except that it seems a little reluctant to throw out runners. The fruit will be looked for with impatience, and if it



sustains its home character, I shall consider the acquisition of this one variety of the strawberry an ample recompense for the little I may be able to do in behalf of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Yarmouth, N.S., 25th Sept., 1874.

26th October, 1874.

Having had the privilege of acting as one of the judges on fruit, at the last Provincial Exhibition at Halifax, October 5th to 10th, I had every facility for examination and comparison.

The chief collection which took the first prize, \$50, sent by the Fruit-Growers' Association, mostly from King's County, numbered over 200 varieties of apples alone, and demonstrated beyond a question that many varieties can be grown in King's County to perfection; smaller collections from Hants County, and from Amherst County, were nearly equally good in quality, while the few specimens sent from Colchester, Pictou, and Queen's gave sufficient evidence that even in these counties fruit-growers have only to plant the best varieties to ensure success.

A single plate, well-grown and colored, of a tender variety from any county, may be accepted as a test, and implies not only that other tender kinds may do well, but that all the hardier varieties can certainly be grown. So any of the kinds which are rated as promising in Yarmouth County, may be planted with confidence in Colchester, Pictou and Queen's. It was unfortunate that many counties failed to send any collections of fruit whatever—difficulty of transit in some cases, no organization in another, and possibly in some not a single man who would lift a finger to aid the cause. Perhaps in some, unforeseen obstacles arose; in our case a severe rain-storm postponing our local exhibition and detaining the steamer, prevented us from sending any contribution to the exhibition.

Up to 15th October only 7 out of 27 of the fruit circulars had been returned to me. At that date I mailed a postal card to the slow men, requesting an immediate return, as time was nearly up. I have waited now to the last moment. Many of the returns are incomplete or imperfect, so that I am compelled to abandon my intention of compiling the whole into a tabular form, and must rest content this time, with so inadequate a performance of my undertaking.

Whatever you may think worthy of record in the Report, I shall be pleased to see included in your next volume; there will possibly be enough to make the work desirable to members in Nova Scotia. Use my notes, and reject at pleasure.

Will you pardon me if I say a word about an index? Is it not indispensable? I wish to find, for instance, all that is said about *Aspidistum Conchiformis*, or Grime's Golden Pippin, or Glass Seedling Plum, or special points, if any, on soils, rain-fall or temperature. Is it not best to incorporate list of members in your annual volume as in 1872.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Yarmouth, N.S., 26th Oct., 1874.

D. W. Beadle, Esq.,

*Sec.-Treas. Fruit-Growers' Association,*  
St. Catherines, Ont.

#### COUNTY OF YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

25th September, 1874.

1. Soil, Slate clay and gravel; loam inland.
2. Temperature, av. summer, 64°; highest, 80°; av. winter, 24°; lowest, 6°.
3. No frost from 15th May to 15th October.
4. Prevailing Winds, south and west from the ocean.
5. Varieties of Apples grown, 109 varieties on trial, of which 55 are kinds named in Report of Am. Pom. Society for 1873. Of these, Alexander, Canada Reinette, Chenango Strawberry, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Harvest, Fall Jenneting, Fameuse, Fourth of July,

Gravenstein, Green Sweet, Grime's Golden Pippin, Haas, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Keswick Codlin, King of Pippins, King of Tompkins Co., Large Yellow Bough, Northern Spy, Peck's Pleasant, Primate, Red Astrachan, Ribston Pippin, Stark, Tetofsky, Wagener and Willow Twig are good or promising.

6. Best Six or Eight, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Harvest, Fall Jenneting, Gravenstein, Keswick Codlin, Bough, Red Astrachan, Wagener and Andrew's Sweet, or Major Sweet, a local seedling, are best.

7. Blackberries, not cultivated, too cold on coast; inland wild are abundant.

8. Cherries do not succeed in any part of the County.

9. Cranberries, Upland, Gray and Marsh are abundant; not cultivated.

10. Currants, red, white, and black, all varieties do well; not troubled with insect.

11. Gooseberries succeed well, English and American; Yellow Amber best; no mildew.

12. Grapes, not grown, except in a few instances under glass.

13. Peaches, not grown, except in a few instances under glass.

14. Pears fail upon the coast, but succeed moderately inland. Bartlett, Beurre Diep, Duchess D'Angoulême, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel and others on trial.

15. Plums, Bradshaw, Columbia, Green Gage, Jefferson, Imperial Gage, Smith's Orleans, Washington are grown, mostly as wall-fruit on coast; inland succeed tolerably well in open exposure; no curculio or black knot,

16. Raspberries succeed well, all varieties; sometimes fail through winter killing; do best not covered.

17. Strawberries attain the highest standard in size and quality; Wilson's Albany grown chiefly; Jucunda next in favour, later, fairly productive, and of the largest size; have sent these to Mass. Hort. Society. Lennig's White not productive.

18. Quinces, none grown except under glass.

19. Insects and Remedies. Bark lice and a jointed beetle that infests blossoms of fruit trees are our worst enemies; soda wash, like whitewash, soapsuds, &c., remove the former, killing with the finger or hot water the latter.

20. Diseases and Remedies, canker upon apple and pear trees is the only disease among fruit trees; affects certain varieties chiefly; cause and remedy unknown, and anxiously sought for.

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BROWN.

CLYDE RIVER,

September 22nd, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I have filled the accompanying up as well as I could, but very imperfectly. Fruit raising has not been followed to any extent in this County. A good many trees have been planted, but a large portion of them were American trees brought round by agents, no one knows where from, and these trees, as a general rule, did not do well—soon got diseased. Hence a damper to some extent was put upon planting apple trees. Then the most of people do not take enough care of them, and do not cultivate them properly. Up Clyde River and Shelburn River the soil is well adapted for apple raising, and some superior apples are raised there, but sufficient care in getting good varieties has not been taken.

Here the soil is rather dry and shallow for very successful culture of apples, but I make no doubt but skilful culture would be successful.

Small fruit has had very little attention given to it. The quantities raised are small; I think it a pity, for success, no doubt, would follow the attempt to raise them. I have not had very much experience, and have not been able to give the care and attention I would like, but I have been middling successful in raising strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries. The raspberries are a kind I got in a garden at Barrington, of a pinkish orange color. I don't know their name. Hardy and productive.

I got a few plants last fall of the Clarke, and don't know yet how they will do. I also got a few plants of Kittatinny blackberry.

Cranberries grow wild in the bogs. Some years plenty, other years few.

Blueberries grow in abundance every year in some places. The white frosts on the river are somewhat of a drawback.

I have kept no record of temperature, and can give no average. The hottest and coldest I give from memory—it is cooler on the shore than back inland.

Yours, &c.,

M. G. HENRY.

Mr. Brown, Yarmouth.

#### COUNTY OF SHELBURNE, NOVA SCOTIA.

September 22nd, 1874.

1. Soil, sandy to sandy loam.
2. Temperature, average summer, don't know; highest, 85° to 90°; average winter, don't know, lowest, 10° to 14° below zero.
3. No frost from May to September or October.
4. Prevailing winds, S. W. and W. in summer, E. in spring, very changeable in winter.
5. Varieties of apples grown, Greenings, Bishop Pippins, Gravenstein, Russets, Baldwin, natives of all varieties.
9. Cranberries, natives grow in bogs, which constitute quite a large portion of this County.
10. Currants, common red and black currants.
11. Gooseberries, American and English varieties, and native wild.
12. Grapes, none have been ripened so far as I know.
13. Peaches, none.
14. Pears, very few.
15. Plums, Damson, Greengages, &c.
16. Raspberries, Clarke's, Orange.
17. Strawberries, Wilson's, Jucunda, Triomphe de Gand.
18. Quinces, Orange.

M. G. HENRY.

#### COUNTY OF QUEEN'S, NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Soil, in northern district very fertile. In southern district, rocky, and generally unfit for cultivation, except with great cost.
2. Temperature, average summer, highest, 83°; average winter, lowest, 15°.
3. No frost from June 10th, to September 1st.
4. Prevailing winds, North-West and South-West.
5. Varieties of apples grown, very few in S. district, except occasionally in gardens. In N. district many good orchards, Greenings, Non Pareils, Pearmain, for winter use prevail. Many varieties (poor) of summer apples, of not much use.
7. Blackberries, none.
8. Cherries, none.
9. Cranberries, one man only cultivates them—probably 50 bushels.
10. Currants, destroyed by small caterpillar, except in a few gardens where hellebore has been used.
11. Gooseberries, ditto.
12. Grapes, very few.
13. Peaches, none.
14. Pears, occasionally in gardens.
17. Strawberries, not to any extent.
18. Quinces, none.
19. Insects and remedies, for currant caterpillar, powdered hellebore a specific. Has been effectually tried here.

HENRY S. FARREL.



## NORTHERN DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

September 14th, 1874.

1. Soil, clayey (granite and greystone), good grazing.
2. Temperature, summer, highest, 80°.
3. No frost from 1st June to 15th Sept., generally none severe enough to hurt beans on hill tops, but low lands suffer.

Some seasons frost kills tender plants early in June, but this season we escaped June frosts: but pumpkin, squash, &c., and tomatoes were struck early in September.

4. Prevailing winds, North-West in winter and South-West in summer.
5. Varieties of apples grown, Greenings and other winter varieties, and Pumpkin Sweet with a great many kinds of cooking.
6. Best six or eight, Bishop Pippin, Nonpareil, Greenings, Bow, Red Astrachan, August Pippin.
7. Blackberries grow wild.
8. Cherries, English and small red.
9. Cranberries grow wild on low land swamps.
10. Currants, red and white.
11. Gooseberries, English and native cultivated.
12. Grapes, few if any raised.
13. Peaches, none.
14. Pears, very few, do not know the names.
15. Plums, common purple and gages.
16. Raspberries, none cultivated, grow wild.
17. Strawberries, few raised, white and red.
18. Quinces, do not know of any.
19. Insects, Curculio, caterpillar.
20. Diseases and remedies, apples often wormy, but do not know that any remedy is used, but to destroy caterpillars.

Some kinds of apple-trees are injured or the injury is manifest by the bark turning dark on one side, and extending up and down the trunk and in a few years dying. Some think it is caused by the frost, some the sun. Some that the kind of tree is not hardy enough for the climate.

J. M. FREEMAN.

## COUNTY OF PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, 1874.

1. Soil varying from gravelly to argillaceous.
2. Temperature, 1873, average summer, 56.7; highest, 85.3; average winter, 25.9; lowest, 10°.
3. No frost from May 11th to October 30th.
4. Prevailing winds in summer S.W., winter N.W.
5. Varieties of apples grown, a great variety ungrafted, and also various kinds grafted: but the following are the
6. Best six or eight, Red Astrachan, Gravenstein, Emperor Alexander, Early Harvest, Winter Baldwin, Summer Baldwin, Sops of Wine, English Russet, Dutchess of Oldenburg, and Pomme Gris.
7. Blackberries not much cultivated.
8. Cherries, May Duke, Black Heart and Common Red.
9. Cranberries only grown wild.
10. Currants, red, white and black.
11. Gooseberries cultivated in large variety.
12. Grapes cultivated in large variety.
13. Peaches not much cultivated.
14. Pears, English Jargonell and Bartlett; also a few other sorts, but not so much in favour.

15. Plums, Green Gage, Orleans, Large Blue, Damson, McLaughlin, Large Purple, Egg Plum (white), Imperial Gage and Sugar Plum—very fine.

16. Raspberries, red and white in variety.

17. Strawberries cultivated in large variety

18. Quinces not much cultivated.

19. Insects and remedies.—The tree borer is the greatest enemy to the fruit-grower and probing is found to be the most satisfactory remedy.

20. Diseases and remedies.—The bark louse very prevalent, strong salt water applied first week in July is found very satisfactory remedy.

DAVID MATHESON,

*Member General Board of Agriculture for Province of Nova Scotia.*

#### COUNTY OF KING'S, NOVA SCOTIA.

October 17th, 1874.

1. Soil, valley—sandy loam, and close to the mountains—stiff loam and clay.
2. No frost from say 10th May, to 20th October, as a general thing.
3. Prevailing winds, westerly during summer and autumn, easterly to spring.
4. Varieties of apples grown, almost numberless—most common Gravenstein, Yellow Bellefleur, Baldwin, Greening, Nonpareil, Ribston Pippin, Vandvere, Æsopus Spitzenburg, Porter, Emperor Alexander, &c.
5. Best six or eight, the first six named.
6. Blackberries not often cultivated.
7. Cherries, several varieties, Blackheart, Oxheart, Black Tartarian.
8. Cranberries seldom cultivated, occasionally grow in bogs.
9. Currants formerly largely grown, but now mostly destroyed by the currant worm.
10. Gooseberries not generally cultivated—affected same as currants.
11. Grapes, grown by very many persons, but few to perfection, for want of proper information.
12. Peaches, seldom grown.
13. Pears, grown quite extensively, and increasing.
14. Plums, formerly largely grown, Blackheart destroying the trees, no remedy yet discovered.
15. Raspberries, not grown for market, by a few for family use.
16. Strawberries, grown by very many persons, and with much profit.
17. Quinces, grown by many persons, almost a failure this year.
18. Insects and Remedies, Caterpillar, Canker-worm, &c,

C. C. HAMILTON.

#### COUNTY OF KING'S, NOVA SCOTIA.

October, 17th, 1874.

1. Soil, in the valley is mostly red loam, much of it sandy near the mountains; more clay occurs on the south mountain, it is slaty and stony, but produces fair fruit, north mountain is too much exposed to fog from the Bay of Fundy.
3. No frost from 15th May to 20th October, usually.
4. Prevailing winds, east and north-east during May, afterward west and north-west.
5. Varieties of Apples grown, is large and still increasing from imported trees, causing great confusion in nomenclature. A collection of over 200 varieties was exhibited at Halifax this month, most of which grew in King's County, and many more could have been found. Add to the printed list enclosed a few early varieties, such as Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, and you have all the most valuable proved varieties.

Gravenstein.	Talman's Sweet.
Yellow Bellefleur.	Munson's Sweet.
Ribston Pippin.	Bishopsbourne.
Baldwin.	Dutch Codlin.
Nonpareil Russet.	Keswick Codlin.
Rhode Island Greening.	Golden Russet.
King of Tomkins County.	Sweet Russet.
Blenheim Pippin.	Clyde Beauty.
Northern Spy.	Broadwell.
Blue Pearmain.	William's Early.
Emperor Alexander.	Early Bough.
Hubbardston Nonsuch.	Golden Pippin.
Æsopus Spitzenburg.	Snow Apple, or <i>Fumeuse</i> .
Gloria Mundi.	King of the Pippins.
Lyman's Punkin Sweet, or <i>Pound Sweet</i> .	Canada Reinette.
Calkin's Pippin.	Roxbury Russet.
Chenango Strawberry.	Yorkshire Greening.
Colvert.	Minister.
Porter.	Delaware Harvey.
Fall Jenneeting ( <i>Canada Reinette</i> .)	Morton's Red.
Drap d'Or.	St. Lawrence, or <i>York</i> .
Westfield Seek-no-further.	Fall Pippin.
Chebucto Beauty.	Yellow Newton Pippin.
Flushing Spitzenburg.	Beauty of Kent.
Twenty oz. Pippin.	Calkin's Early.
Pomme Gris.	

6. Best six or eight, taken as they stand in the list for general value say first 10 best Ribston Pippin not profitable on sandy soils, wants deep moist loam or limestone soil or the fruit falls before maturity. Yellow Bellefleur best on dry sandy soils.

7. Blackberries not much cultivated. Lawton winter kills to the snow line. A native variety called "Green Cane" does best, as it is perfectly hardy and very good.

8. Cherries, all the best sorts seem to succeed so far as tried.

9. Cranberries, don't know of any being cultivated in this County.

10. Currants, have been a failure from the ravages of currant worm for some years past, unless very great pains is taken, and plenty of Hellebore used. Kinds, White and Red Dutch.

11. Gooseberries, English varieties are subject to mildew. Houghton's Seedling does well.

12. Grapes successfully grown with wall protection.

13. Peaches do best as Espaliers on south wall, occasionally do well as Standards if close pruned.

14. Pears.—The cultivation of this fine fruit is rapidly increasing both on quince and as Standards. Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Bosc, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favourite, Sheldon, Stevens' Genesee, Onondaga, Louis Bonne de Jersey, Duchess d'Angoulême, and many others are grown to a considerable extent. Some of our native pears are considered equal if not superior in many respects to those named "Maria," "Burbige," "Alison," Great Britain, &c., are best.

15. Plums are considered a failure this year from cold weather at the season of blossoming. A great deal of black knot has made its appearance this year. They generally do well, if the curculio can be kept in subjection; sorts cultivated as per printed list most profitable are Egg, Large Blue, Sweet Waters and Gages in variety, and Damson.

Nectarine.  
Imperial Gage.  
Princes Yellow, or Flushing Gage.  
Green Gage.  
Drap d'Or.  
Washington.  
Prince of Wales.

Smith's Orleans.  
Sharp's Emperor.  
Reine Claude de Bavay or *Bavys Gr*.  
Lombard.  
Jefferson.  
Coe's Golden Drop;  
McLaughlan.



Lawrence Favourite.  
 Royal de Tours.  
 Orleans.  
 Duane's Purple.  
 Imperial Violette.  
 Red Gage.

Blue Imperatrice.  
 Yellow Egg or Magnum Bonum.  
 Damson.  
 Sweet Water.  
 Large Blue.

16. Raspberries not much cultivated, except by Amateurs. Scotch White, New Red Antrop, Franconia, Fastolf, hardy and good, Brinkles Orange too tender, Blackcaps not fancied, Clarke and Philadelphia not yet tried.

17. Strawberries, profitable when well cared for, area increasing; Wilson, Triomphe de Gand, next Jucunda doing well; Agriculturist, Brooklyn Scarlett, Scott's Seedling, Hovey and many others have been tried with more or less success.

18. Quinces do well in favourable situations, seem to require a deep moist loam well cultivated.

19. Insects and Remedies, *Caradonia*—mallet and sheet, a bag of Air-Slaked Lime on a pole shook over the tree when wet, has had good effect when thoroughly done. *Current worm*, Hellebore is best. Lime is effectual if used often. *Slug* on cherry and pear—Lime Bag, *Bark Louse*—I have found a mixture of Lime, Soft Soap and Sulphur, well brushed on to be the best.

20. Diseases and Remedies.—As a rule diseases attack neglected or injudiciously cultivated trees; over stimulation is worse than neglect, and to it may be ascribed two-thirds of all winter killing, frost blight, fire blight, &c., &c., that occurs. Thorough drainage to ensure early ripening of the wood, with judicious pruning and pinching back, cultivating the soil during the early months of summer only, so as not to stimulate late growth, and we will have little disease to combat.

R. W. STARR,  
*Starr's Point, Cornwallis*

#### COUNTY OF KING'S, NOVA SCOTIA.

Berwick, 1874.

1. Soil, near our mountains heavy clay, other localities sandy loam to clear sand, with some spots of clay.

2. Temperature. Have had frost every month, I think, this summer.

2. No frost from July 1st to October 1st, ordinary year.

3. Prevailing winds, west and north-west.

4. Varieties of apples grown, Red Astrachan, William's Early, Early Bough, Chenango strawberry, Striped Gilliflower, Porter, Gravenstein, Munson Sweet, Emperor Alexander, Galkin's Early, Spgs of Wine Early Harvest, Transparent Moccasin, Duchess of Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, Sutton's Early, Ribston Pippin, Yellow Bellefleur, Greening, Baldwin, Nonpareil, Northern Spy, Blenheim Pippin, King of Tompkin's County, Pomme Gris, Esopus Spitzenburg, Blue Pearmain, Snow Apple, Galkin Pippin, Hubbardson's Nonsuch, Flushing Spitzenburg, Fall Jenneting, Gloria Mundi, Canada Reinette, Westfield Seek-no-further, Salmon Sweet, Pound Sweet, Broadsweet, Drop D Or, King of Pippins, Keswick Codlin, Rhymor Pippin, Yellow Newton Pippin, St. Lawrence. These with few exceptions are grown around here.

5. Blackberries, none cultivated about here.

6. Cherries, common.

7. Cranberries, wild plants cultivated to some extent.

8. Currants, black, common red and white.

9. Gooseberries, Houghton's Seedling, but very few.

11. Pears, Orland's Summer, Summer Bell, Burbidge, Curran or Maria, Bartlett, Spice, Great Britain, Clapp's Favorite, Sheldon, and a numerous variety of small pears for which no name is offered.

12. Plums, Green Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage, Prince of Wales, Magnum Bonum, Purple Sweet Water, Coe's Golden Drop, Bolmar's Washington, Lombard, Jefferson,

Flushing Gage, Frost Plum, Nectarine, D'Or, Smith's Orleans, Sharp's Emperor, Red Gage, Royale de Tours, Duane's Purple, Imperial Violette, Large Blue.

Strawberries, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand, Jucunda, Agriculturist, Boston Pine, Kentucky Seedling, Chas. Downing, Prince of Wales, Lemming's White, Mary Fletcher.

Quinces, A few grown, can't give variety.

R. E. SYDEND,  
Berwick.

#### COUNTY OF KING'S, NOVA SCOTIA

October, 1874.

1. Soil, the valley is chiefly sandy loam.
2. Temperature, summer highest, 86° above; winter lowest 10° below.
3. No frost from 10th of June, to 10th of October.
4. Prevailing winds, westerly.
5. Varieties of apples grown, apples are very extensively grown and we have all the improved varieties that can be obtained. Fruit growing is a specialty. 300 to 400 varieties.
6. The best are Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin, Yellow Bellefleur, Baldwin, Greening, Nonpareil, Northern Spy.
7. Blackberries, not cultivated extensively; wild, plentiful.
8. Cherries, different varieties grown for home consumption.
9. Cranberries, a few wild, but none cultivated.
10. Currants, greater part destroyed by currant worm the last three years, before that did well.
11. Gooseberries, greater part destroyed by currant worm the last three years, before that did well.
12. Grapes, hardy varieties cultivated in the open air.
13. Peaches, not grown except in sheltered localities.
14. Pears, grown pretty extensively of all varieties, the leading are the Bartlett, Great Britain, Spice, &c.
15. Plums, a great many varieties grown; some of the best are Sweet-water, Gages, Nectarine, Damson, &c.
16. Raspberries, Red and White cultivated, and large quantities of wild ones.
17. Strawberries, different varieties cultivated to some extent, wild ones plentiful.
18. Quinces, not extensively cultivated, grow well.
19. Insects and remedies, apple tree worms kill them—Currant worm—bellefleur and lime is used—borers.
20. Black knot on plum tree—no known remedy.

JONATHAN RAYD

#### COUNTY OF HANTS, NOVA SCOTIA.

28th September, 1874.

1. Soil; I prefer sandy loam, inclined to clay sub-soils, for orchard culture, but for plum orchard more clay.
2. Temperature. The highest last summer was 77, and the lowest last winter was 16 below zero.
3. No frost from the 11th May to this day 28th Sept. To-day the thermometer is up to 68 in the shade (one o'clock).
4. Prevailing winds; last spring, and to the 25th of June, wind was north-east, and since that north and north-west mostly.
5. Varieties of apples grown; I have over fifty, and for early I prefer the Spitzenburg, William's Early and Orange Sweet; for later sorts Gravenstein, but it requires high culture, Bishop Pippin, Baldwin, Ribston Pippin, Greening; Northern Spy shy bearer, till the tree gets old and high culture.

6. Best six or eight.—These do in this locality pretty well, under moderate culture. I have a number of foreign apple trees that I do not propagate from—they have proved worthless.

7. Blackberries ; none cultivated.

8. Cherries ; the tree grows well here, but bears very few cherries lately.

9. Cranberries ; none cultivated.

10. Currants ; subject to blight on the leaf before the fruit is ripe.

11. Gooseberries used to do well here, but of late years caterpillars ruin them.

12. Grapes ; I have three of the hardiest sorts, they bear but do not ripen well.

13. Peaches ; I had three sorts of them, but the winter of 1872 killed them all.

14. Pears : the hardiest varieties would do well here, but the people in general do not go in to cultivate them. Some years ago there were a great number of dwarf pear trees came from the United States, which all died by the fourth year, that discouraged people from planting many.

15. Plums ; I had a trial of 18 varieties of them, and found the White and Yellow Gage Red Gage, and Magnum Bonum to do the best, in common culture, here.

16. Raspberries ; not many cultivated. The foreign kinds require protection in the winter.

17. Strawberries ; not many cultivated in East Hants ; the people depend on the native sorts, the foreign sorts would do well here, by good culture and some protection in winter.

18. Quinces are not much known in East Hants, but where they have been tried they do pretty well.

19. Insects and Remedies. The worst enemy the apple tree has is the Bark Louse or Scale. If not washed with strong soft-soap suds they would soon kill the tree ; some put tobacco in the suds with good effect.

20. Diseases and Remedies. The plum tree is subject to a disease called the punk rot ; it commences or shows early in the spring by a burst or split in the inner bark, which gradually swells to a long callus, first green and then turns black. The best remedy that I know of is to pare the affected part, as soon as seen, with a sharp knife. The whole of the affected parts must be cut out and bathed with solution of vitriol ; as soon as it dries cover over with grafting wax, it will soon heal over, but if the sore is an old one the best plan is to cut the whole limb off and burn it. I think the best preventive against this disease is not to plant too deep, which is against all stone fruit trees, and also to keep all weeds and grass from growing on the ground they stand on, and also to have the land only moderately rich, and not have an overgrowth of young wood. Salt is good dressing for plum trees, say one bushel for eight or ten bearing trees, also the sweepings around the anvil in the blacksmith's shop ; lime is good dressing to make them bear well, and also to kill the curculio in its chrysalis state. These should be mixed and applied as a dressing, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in the spring.

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

#### COUNTY OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

DARTMOUTH, 1874.

#### RAIN FALL AT THE BRAE, DARTMOUTH.

	Inches.
January, 1874.....	2.84
March .....	1.91
April .....	2.77
May .....	4.20
June .....	7.03
July.....	2.05
August .....	2.78
September.....	4.54
To 19th October.....	2.01

1. Soil, clay.

2. Temperature, Av. Summer, 50° ; highest, 75° ; Winter, lowest, 16° below zero.



4. Prevailing Winds, west winds. •
5. Varieties of Apples grown, none.

The situation of my residence—about 200 feet above tide and one mile from Halifax Harbour—prevents the successful growth of the apple. The fruit it is true will grow, but generally speaking with little flavour. Stone fruit, such as cherries, plums, &c., succeed much better. I have found, by the experience as an amateur of 25 years, that the climate of the sea-board N.E. and S.W. of our harbour is not adapted to the cultivation of the apple.

10. Currants, 30 quarts.
12. Grapes, 50 pounds in cold graperly.
16. Raspberries, 30 quarts.
17. Strawberries, 140 ditto.

G. A. S. CRICHTON.

#### COUNTY OF DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA, 1874.

2. Temperature, average summer, 60°; highest, 56°; average winter, 16°; lowest 89°
3. No frost from 8th May to 5th September, 1874.
4. Prevailing winds, summer S.W., winter N.W.
5. Varieties of apples grown. Early Bough, Gravenstein, Nonpareil, Bellevue, Rhode Island Greening, Blue Pearmain, Bishop Pippin, Spitzenburg, Christmas Apple *so called*
6. Best six or eight, Early Bough, Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin, Nonpareil.
7. Blackberries, very plentiful.
8. Cherry trees grow well, yield very abundantly.
9. Cranberries grow wild; not much cultivated.
10. Currants, abundant; somewhat injured by currant worms.
11. Gooseberries, currant worm very destructive.
12. Grapes, not many grown.
13. Peaches, not many grown.
14. Pears do well; not many grown.
15. Plum trees, black lumps—nearly all dead.
16. Raspberries, grown finely.
17. Strawberries, plenty both wild and cultivated.
18. Quinces, grown quite plentiful.
19. Insects and Remedies.—Currant worm very destructive; no remedy.

JOHN DAKIN.

#### COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, NOVA SCOTIA.

October 1st, 1874.

1. Soil, gravelly.
  3. No frost from June to early in September.
  4. Prevailing winds, south-west.
  5. Varieties of apples grown. Generally no particular species.
  7. Blackberries not cultivated.
  8. Cherries, ordinary varieties.
  9. Cranberries not cultivated.
  10. Currants, white, red and black.
  11. Gooseberries, English.
  12. Grapes, not grown.
  13. Peaches, not grown.
  14. Pears, a few varieties.
  15. Plums, almost all killed with Black Knot.
  16. Raspberries, white.
  17. Strawberries, white and red.
  18. Quinces, not grown.
- Horticulture is only beginning to receive any attention here.

HIRAM BLACK.

## COUNTY OF DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.

September 21, 1874,

1. Soil, loam, clay and gravel and sandy soil.
4. Prevailing Winds, South-west.
5. Varieties of Apples grown, Sweet Bough, German Bough, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Gravenstein, Fall Jenette, Spitzenburg, Yellow Bellefleur, Northern Spy, Snow Apple, Red Astrachan, Nonpareil, Roxburgh Russett, Belleveau, Red Streak, Breton Stripe, 20 oz Pippin, Hankinson Apple, Colvert, Newtown Pippin.
7. Blackberries, grow well, all kinds.
8. Cherries, grow well, all kinds.
9. Cranberries, grow well, all kinds.
10. Currants, grow well, all kinds.
11. Gooseberries, grow well, all kinds.
12. Grapes, Isabella, Northern Muscadine, Concord.
13. Peaches, winter kills.
14. Pears, Flemish Beauty, Bartletts, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bon de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield.
15. Plums, Yellow Egg Plum most safe.
16. Raspberries, all sorts grow well.
17. Strawberries, all sorts grow well.
18. Quinces, all sorts grow well.
19. Insects and Remedies. Currant and bush insects; best remedy, saltpetre.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

## PANSBOROUGH, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

12th September, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I received yesterday your printed circular of the 25th ult., wishing information on the growing of fruit in this locality, to be communicated to the Secretary of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association at St Catharine's, Ontario. Subjoined are remarks opposite each particular, and each kind of fruit named in the circular.

Yours respectfully,

T. D. DICKSON.

Charles E. Brown, Esq.,  
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

1. Soil, clay loam, and dry, gravelly soil where cultivated: there are ravines, meadows, swamps and marshes.
  2. Temperature—average in summer, about 60; do., in winter, about 20; highest in summer, about 80; lowest in winter, about 15.
  3. No frost from the 1st June to the 1st November, except occasional light frosts in low places and along the margins of rivers and lakes.
  4. Prevailing winds, south-west and west.
  5. Varieties of Apples grown—Old orchards have been grafted and new orchards set out lately, embracing the following varieties, viz.:—Baldwins, Rhode Island Greenings, Roxburgh Russet, Pearmain, Ribston Pippin, Bishop Pippin, Monster Pippin, Long Pippin, Early Harvest, Golden Ball, Autumn Strawberry, Red Astrachan, Porters, Strasburg's, Gravensteins, American Sweet, Emperor Alexander, Danvers' Winter Sweet, Wine Apple, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Minister, Maiden's Blush.
- Best six or eight—none at hand to form an estimate.
7. Blackberries—four varieties; grows without cultivation, and bears plentifully.
  8. Cherries, not many cultivated, but grow and bear well.
  9. Cranberries plentiful on dry plains, and some on bogs; two varieties; none are cultivated.
  10. Currants, grown in gardens and bear very well.
  11. Gooseberries, plentiful crop this year, growing wild.
  12. Grapes—nil.
  13. Peaches—nil.

14. Pears—nil.
15. Quinces—nil.
16. Plum trees grow and bear very well, but die in a few years with black knot.
17. Raspberries plentiful, generally in pastures and among windfalls and brush; none are cultivated.
18. Strawberries, plentiful; generally growing wild, but few are cultivated.
19. Diseases and Remedies.—Ashes have been lately recommended as a preventative for the black knot on plum trees.

20. Insects and Remedies.—Worms in apples, and caterpillars on trees are sometimes injurious; otherwise fruit or fruit trees here are seldom troubled with insects.

N.B. The foregoing remarks apply more particularly to Pan-borough, Upper Maccon, and Apple River in this County. There might be some variation if applied to the whole of the County, which embraces, besides the places mentioned, the Villages and Settlements of Amherst, Lower Maccon, Nappan, Minudie, Pugwash, Fort Lawrence, River Philip, Wallace and Westchester.

T. D. DICKSON

#### COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS, NOVA SCOTIA.

October 15th, 1874.

1. Soil, Loam, clay, and sand.
2. Temperature, average summer, 65°, highest, 93°; average winter, 23°, lowest, 15° below zero.
3. No frost from June 1st to September 20th.
4. Prevailing winds, S.-W. and W.
5. Varieties of apples grown, Gravenstein, Ribston Pippin, Northern Spy, Blenheim Pippin, Yellow Bellefleur, Nonpareil, Æsopus Spitz nburg Flushing Spitzenburg, R. I. Greening, Concord, Pearmain, King of Tompkin's County, Chenango Strawberry, Summer Bellefleur or Porter, Delaware, Harvey, &c., &c.,
6. Best six or eight, Gravenstein Northern Spy, Yellow Bellefleur, Rhode Island Greening, Nonpareil, Æsopus Spitzenburg, King of Tompkin's County, Blenheim Pippin, &c., &c.
7. Blackberries, High Blackberry, Black Birch, and Trailing Blackberry.
8. Cherries, Common English, White Heart, Black Heart, and summer Black Cherry.
9. Cranberries, Common Red, and White Antwerp.
10. Currants, Common Red, Dutch Red, and White Crystal, mainly.
11. Gooseberries, Common Wild, Large English, Early Green Hairy.
12. Grapes, Black Hamburgh, Isabella, and Sweet Water, mainly.
13. Peaches, but one or two varieties grown here, varieties not known.
14. Pears, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Birtlett, St. Lawrence, Large Bill, Winter Seckel, and Summer Bill and Beauty, Peach Plum, Red and White Magnum Bonum.
15. Plums, Common Black, Green Gage, Frost Egg.
16. Raspberries, Red and American White and English, American Black.
17. Strawberries, Wilson's Albany, Hovey's Seedling, American Scarlet, Triomphe de Gand, Prolific or Conical, mainly.
18. Quinces, Orange, and Pear shape.
19. Insects and remedies, Borer Caterpillar, Canker Worm, Bark Louse, and Apple Worm.
20. Diseases and remedies, Spirits of Ammonia applied to the nest with a sponge, good to destroy caterpillars; for canker worms, a bit of tared canvas around the trunk, a good protection.

AVARD LONGLEY.

#### COUNTY OF VICTORIA, NOVA SCOTIA.

October 22nd, 1874.

1. Soil, alluvial and red sandstone soil.
2. Temperature is mild in summer and winter.



3. No frost from the 15th June, to the 15th of August.
4. Prevailing winds, West and North-West.
5. Varieties of apples grown ; as most of the apple trees raised here are varieties from home-raised trees, no name can be given. Siberian Crabs do well. Imported trees not yet bearing—nothing can be said about them.
7. Blackberries, not cultivated here ; are growing wild.
8. Cherries, not cultivated here.
9. Cranberries, a few growing wild.
10. Currants, destroyed by caterpillars.
11. Gooseberries, do.
12. Grapes, none.
13. Peaches, none.
14. Pears, none.
15. Plums, Brown plums raised in large quantities.
16. Raspberries, growing wild plentifully.
17. Strawberries, do. do.
18. Quinces, none.
19. Insects and remedies ; insects very numerous, but no remedy.

JOHN McLENNAN.

P.S.—Summer frosts are so prevalent here that orchard culture is not much attended to. There are a number of orchards, but the trees raised here are from different varieties of apples, and no system of pruning or grafting was ever introduced. But now a number of young trees are imported from Nova Scotia, and promise to do well. A large quantity of apple and other fruit trees have been sold here by parties from the United States, which did well for a couple of years, but afterwards died out. The Nova Scotia varieties do better here.

J. McL.

## COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS, NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Soil, loam and sandy loam.
2. Temperature—average summer, highest, 75 ; average winter, lowest, 15.
3. No frost from May 1st to November 1st.
4. Prevailing winds, westerly.
5. Varieties of Apples grown.—Nonpareils, Greenings, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Yellow Bellefleur or Bishop Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Gravenstein, Emperor Alexander, &c., &c.
6. Best six or eight—Nonpareils, Greenings, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Gravenstein, Yellow Bellefleur.
7. Blackberries, few cultivated.
8. Cherries, not grown to any extent in this Section.
9. Cranberries, not cultivated.
10. Currants, suffered by worm for the last three years.
11. Gooseberries, not much cultivated.
12. Grapes, some grown do pretty well.
13. Peaches, some grown do pretty well.
14. Pears, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Great Britain, &c., &c.
15. Plums, different varieties ; total failure this year.
16. Raspberries, little cultivated.
17. Strawberries, different varieties, considerably grown.
18. Quinces, some grown.
19. Insects and Remedies—currant worm ; sift wood ashes on bushes.

CHAS. B. WHITMAN.

## COUNTY OF LUNenburg, NOVA SCOTIA.

October, 1874.

4. Prevailing winds, south,
5. Varieties of Apples grown.—Baldwin, Gravenstein, Emperor Alexander, Northern Spy, Astrachan, Chenango Strawberry, Sweet Bough, Crab Apples.

7. Blackberries, very few.
8. Cherries, Black-heart and common.
9. Cranberries, none but wild.
10. Currants, Red, Black and White.
12. Grapes, Isabella ; a small quantity.
14. Pears, Bartlett and common.
15. Plums, common varieties.
16. Raspberries, white.
17. Strawberries, the English or Garden.
18. Quinces, none.

B. ZWICKER

## COUNTY OF LUNENBURGH, NOVA SCOTIA,

October, 1874.

## 5. Varieties of Apples grown :—

Flushing Spitzenburg.  
 Æsopus Spitzenburg.  
 Baldwin.  
 Fall Pippin.  
 Gravenstein.  
 Hubbardston Nonsuch.  
 Northern Spy.  
 R. I. Greening.  
 S. Strawberry.  
 Winter Pearmain.  
 Elgin Russet.  
 Golden Russet.  
 Yellow Bellefleur, or Bishop's  
 Pippin of N.S.  
 Emperor Alexander (bearing).  
 Astrachan.  
 Swar.  
 Chenango Strawberry (bearing).  
 Baldwin.  
 Sweet Bough.  
 Domine.  
 Crab Apple.  
 Transport.

Transcendant.  
 Soulard.  
 Duchess of Oldenburg.  
 Nonpareil.  
 Twenty Ounce Apple.  
 Grime's Golden Pippin.  
 Keswick Codlin.  
 King of Tompkins Co.  
 Lyman's Large Summer.  
 Large Yellow Bough (bearing.)  
 Northern Spy.  
 Pine Apple.  
 Housewife.  
 Pomme Gris.  
 Red Astrachan.  
 Rhode Island Greening.  
 Ribston Pippin.  
 Roxbury Russet.  
 St. Lawrence.  
 Swaar.  
 Twenty Ounce.  
 Wagener.  
 Cogswell.

8. Cherries ; English Cherry.
  12. Grape ; Concord.
  14. Pears ; Clapp's Favourite, Lawrence, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Swan's Orange, Summer Curran.
  15. Plum : Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Green Gage, Lombard, Washington, Yellow Egg.
  17. Strawberry ; Wilson's Albany (bearing) best kind, Jucunda or Knox's. 700.
- All of these trees, bushes and plants have been planted two and four years, and are doing very well for the time that they were planted. Dark loam land.

E. B. Hys. n.

## REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

TORONTO, 19th Nov., 1874.

We certify that we have examined the accounts and vouchers submitted, together with the Auditor's statement, by the Treasurer of the Fruit-Growers' Association, up to the 18th

November, and find the payments to have been made in accordance with the direction of the Board of Directors of the Fruit-Growers' Association.

(Signed,)

GEORGE LESLIE, JUN.,  
CHARLES ARNOLD,  
PETER C. DEMPSEY,  
GEORGE ELLIOTT,

*Committee.*

### PREMIUMS FOR ESSAYS.

The Directors offer the following premiums:—

*First*.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the best essay on the cultivation of the pear, including the mode of keeping and ripening the fruit, together with a short description of the varieties with which the writer is acquainted, and his opinion on the merits of each.

*Second*.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second best essay on the pear, as above.

*Third*.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the best essay on the cultivation of the cherry, together with a short description of the varieties with which the writer is acquainted, and his opinion of the merits of each.

*Fourth*.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second best essay, as above.

*Fifth*.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the best essay on *where* and *how* to market our fruits.

*Sixth*.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second best essay, as above.

*Seventh*.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the best essay on the best methods of utilizing our surplus autumn fruits.

*Eighth*.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second best essay, as above.

NOTE.—Essayists must send their papers to the Secretary, on or before the 1st day of November, 1875 each inscribed with a motto, accompanied by a sealed note, endorsed with the motto inscribed in the essay, and containing within, the name of the author. Judges may withhold the prizes if they do not consider the essays worthy.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT TREES.

The Directors are making arrangements to distribute to all members of the Association, the following trees and plants, in the several years mentioned below:—

1875.

SWAYZIE POMME GRIS APPLE

And either the Goodale Pear, or the Flemish Beauty.

1876.

GLASS' SEEDLING PLUM.

1877.

NEW CANADIAN HYBRID RASPBERRIES,

Raised by William Saunders and Charles Arnold.

1878.

THE "BURNET GRAPE."

Raised by P. C. Dempsey.

1879.

NEW CANADIAN HYBRID APPLE.

Raised by Charles Arnold.

1880.

THE SOUVENIR DE CONGRES



## MEETINGS FOR 1875.

Summer meeting at Drummondville.

The Autumn meeting at Belleville.

The particular day of each meeting will be specified by circular.

## PRIZE LIST.

## PERMANENT PRIZES.

*First.*—AN HONORARY MEDAL to the originator of any new fruit, which, having been thoroughly tested for a series of years, is found to be worthy of being placed among the fruits of its class for cultivation in Ontario.

*Second.*—FIFTY DOLLARS for the best Canadian Seedling Late Winter Apple, to be at least equal to the old popular varieties now in cultivation.

*Third.*—THIRTY DOLLARS for the best Canadian Seedling Harvest Apple of like merit.

*Fourth.*—TWENTY DOLLARS for the Best Canadian Seedling Autumn Apple of some excellence.

## ANNUAL PRIZES.

## PRIZES FOR 1875.

*First.*—Awards may be made by the Committee on Seedling Fruits of sums *not exceeding Ten Dollars* for any seedling fruit that may be submitted to them during the year, which they may deem worthy, although they may not yet be prepared to advise the Directors to bestow either of the permanent prizes. Such award shall not in any measure disqualify the exhibitor from eventually receiving, for the same fruit, one of the permanent prizes.

*Second.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Winter Seedling Apple, fruit to be grown in 1875, and exhibited at the succeeding winter meeting of the Association.

*Third.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Autumn Seedling Apple, to be shown at the next Provincial Exhibition.

*Fourth.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Summer Seedling Apple, to be sent when in condition for examination, to the President, Rev. H. Burnet, Hamilton, all charges prepaid, and to be by him submitted to the Committee on seedling fruits.

*Fifth.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Winter Pear, fruit grown in 1875, and exhibited at the succeeding Winter Meeting of the Association.

*Sixth.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Autumn Pear, to be shown at the Provincial Exhibition.

*Seventh.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Summer Pear, to be sent, when in condition to be examined, to the President, — R. Burnet, Hamilton, carriage prepaid, for submission to the Committee on seedling fruit.

*Eighth.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Plum, to be sent to the President when in season.

*Ninth.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Peach, to be sent to the President when in season.

*Tenth.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Grape, of any colour, to be sent to the President when ripe.

*Eleventh.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Strawberry, to be sent, if possible, to the Summer Meeting; if not possible, then to the President.

*Twelfth.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Raspberry, to be sent, if possible, to the Summer Meeting; but if that be impracticable, then to the President, when in season.

*Thirteenth.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Gooseberry that is not subject to mildew, whether of European or American parentage, or a cross between them; to be sent to the Summer Meeting, if possible, otherwise to the President.

*Fruit.*—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Blackberry sufficiently hardy to endure the climate of Ontario. Fruit to be sent to the President, when ripe.

Should two or more Seedlings of equal merit be shown, the prize shall be awarded to each. The Committee shall in all cases withhold the prize altogether, if they do not deem the fruit worthy.

A Seedling to which one of these annual prizes has been awarded cannot compete a second time in this class, but may compete in the class of Permanent Prizes.

A Seedling Apple which has received one of the money prizes in the class of Permanent Prizes cannot again receive a money reward, but may be offered in competition for the Honorary Medal.

#### CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Seedling fruits which have received any of the foregoing money prizes may be offered in competition for certificates of merit.

The Committee on Seedling Fruits will report to the Directors those fruits which they think to be worthy of a Certificate of Merit. The Directors will then make full inquiry and examination concerning the character of the fruit, including size, appearance and quality, the habit, vigour, health, hardihood and productiveness of the tree or plant, and its general adaptation to the climate of Ontario; and bestow such Certificate, if any, as they may think it worthy to receive.

A fruit which has received a Certificate of Merit may be offered in competition for the Honorary Medal.

The Honorary Medal may be given any number of times to the same person for different fruits, but only once for any one fruit.

#### CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

Seedling fruits offered in competition for these prizes must be shown in quantities of not less than *half a dozen specimens* of each sort, if they be Apples, Pears, Plums or Peaches; if Grapes, not less than *three bunches*; if Berries, not less than *one pint*. Each sort or variety must be accompanied by a statement, signed by the person sending the fruit, setting forth the origin of the tree or plant, if known; if the origin be unknown, then so much of the history of the tree or plant yielding the fruit sent, as may be ascertained—its vigour, hardihood and productiveness, the character of the soil in which it is growing, and what, in the estimation of the sender, are the peculiar excellencies of the fruit. This rule *must be observed in all cases*, whether the fruit be shown at the meetings of the Association or sent to the President for the examination of the Committee.

#### CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The annual fee is ONE DOLLAR, payable on the first day of January in each year, and may be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, D. W. Beadle, Esq., St. Catharines.

Any person remitting the fees of old or new members, with their names and post-office address, may retain ten per cent. of the amount for his trouble. This arrangement is in lieu of the extra allowance in trees formerly given for each club of five members.

#### THE FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

seeks to collect, arrange and disseminate information on the subject of Fruit Culture.

These objects are secured in the following manner:—

By holding meetings every year in different localities, of which all members receive notice by circular; by reporting and preserving the discussions; by procuring and publishing valuable essays by skilled fruit-growers; by appointing committees to make personal examination of different sections of the Province, and report upon the peculiar characteristics of the

soil, climate, and special conditions of fruit culture therein ; by illustrating the Annual Report with coloured lithographs, drawn from nature, of the new fruits raised by our Canadian hybridists ; by disseminating among the members trees or plants of some new fruit that promises to be valuable throughout the Province, only exacting that the members will make a report for a few years to the Secretary, as to the manner these succeed with them : by rewarding essayists, and, as far as practicable, the efforts of our hybridists.

In calling the attention of your neighbours to the advantages and benefits derived from becoming a member of this Association, you will confer a favour on your friends, and receive ten per cent. of the amount you may collect as a recognition of your services.

ROBERT BURNET,  
*President.*

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### INTERNATIONAL FRUIT EXHIBITIONS.

In 1875, the American Pomological Society will hold its biennial session at Chicago in September.

In 1876, at Philadelphia, will be held, the Grand International Centennial Exhibition.

The success that Ontario achieved at Boston in 1873, surely indicates that we need not hesitate to exhibit a collection of Canadian fruits on both these occasions. Such opportunities of making the world acquainted with the capabilities of our country in fruit-growing, ought not to be neglected, as no better advertisement could be given for the encouragement of emigration.

Not only ought our rulers to be forward in providing the means to defray the expenses incidental to such exhibitions, but also our fruit growers should, by judicious thinning out and cultivation, make the best preparation.



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## APPENDIX (E.)

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

INCLUDING REPORTS ON SOME OF THE NOXIOUS AND BENEFICIAL  
INSECTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PREPARED FOR THE HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE ON  
BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY.

BY

THE REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A.

*Head-Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope; President of the Entomological Society of  
Ontario;*

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,

*Editor of the Entomologist;*

EDMUND BAYNES REED,

*Vice-President of the Entomological Society of Ontario.*

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REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO FOR THE  
YEAR 1874.

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*To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture,—*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1874, embracing a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures during the year, which accounts have been duly audited, also a list of the office-bearers elected for the year 1875.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at the City of Toronto, at the same time as the Exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Association in accordance with the provisions of the statute, when the various reports were then presented and approved of.

I have also the pleasure of submitting herewith a Report on some of the Noxious, Beneficial and Other Insects of this Province, which has been prepared on behalf of the Society by the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Mr. Wm. Saunders and Mr. E. B. Reed.

THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, the organ of the Society is still issued monthly, and has now nearly reached the completion of its sixth volume, the regular issue of our journal for the past six years has enabled us with the help of our esteemed contributors to disseminate a vast amount of practical, as well as scientific knowledge relating to Entomology which has done much towards increasing the interest felt in this branch of Natural History so important to the agriculturist.

In order to illustrate the pages of this Report, we have procured as large a number of new wood cuts and electrotypes as the limited means at our disposal would admit of, we can only regret that it is not more profusely illustrated as we feel sure that such illustrations add greatly to the interest and usefulness of our report.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McMECHAN,

*Secretary-Treasurer Entomological Society of Ontario.*

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The fourth annual meeting of the above Society was held (by the kind permission of the Provost) in the library of Trinity College, Toronto, on the 23rd of September, at 3.30. P.M. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was presented, showing a slight increase of membership and a satisfactory condition of the finances, after which the President read his annual address, which was by request of those present, kindly placed at the disposal of the Printing Committee for publication.

The following Officers were then elected :—

*President.*—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Port Hope.

*Vice-President.*—R. V. Rogers, Kingston.

*Secretary-Treasurer.*—J. H. McMechan, London.

*Council.*—E. Baynes Reed, W. Saunders, Rev. G. M. Innes, J. M. Denton, London, G. J. Bowles, Montreal.

*Editor of Entomologist*—W. Saunders.

*Editing Committee.*—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., E. Baynes Reed, J. G. Bowles.

*Library Committee.*—W. Saunders, E. Baynes Reed, J. H. McMechan.

*Auditors.*—Chas. Chapman and J. H. Griffiths, London.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

##### *Receipts.*

To Balance from previous year.....	\$177 62
“ Government Grant additional for 1873.....	500 00
“ “ “ “ “ 1874 .....	750 00
“ Members’ fees .....	137 52
“ Sales cork, pins, labels, &c.....	195 02
	<hr/>
	1760 16

##### *Disbursements.*

By CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, printing.....	518 75
“ Pins, cork, &c.....	91 02
“ Engravings .....	118 10

By Library .....	\$58 95
" Editor's salary for 1872 .....	100 00
" " " " 1874 .....	100 00
" Secretary's salary for 1873.....	50 00
" " " " 1874 .....	50 00
" Expenses, sundry small .....	120 18
" Rent .....	80 00
" Expenses of Report .....	51 00
" Balance, cash in bank .....	422 16
	<hr/>
	1760 16

We certify the above as a correct statement of accounts for the year ending September 23 1874, as shown by Treasurer's books and with vouchers for the same.

J. H. GRIFFITHS, }  
CHAS. CHAPMAN, } *Auditors.*

### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

It is gratifying, at the expiration of this the fourth year of the existence of our Society, to be able to report its continued well-being and progress, and to know that its efforts are being more and more recognized as an aid to those agricultural interests which constitute the chief source of the wealth of our Province.

The *Entomologist* is still regularly published, and has now nearly reached the close of its sixth volume. By its regular issue there has been placed before our members much useful and practical information relating to many of the commoner insect pests, with instructions as to the use of the best remedies to check their ravages. Besides this it has formed, and still forms, a valuable medium for the publication of such scientific matter in relation to the life history of our insects, which, while of immediate interest to only a limited number of our readers, is of great importance to those engaged in the study of the science of Entomology. We feel that our journal has done and is still doing a good work in this respect; and it is pleasing to know that our efforts in this direction are warmly appreciated by scientific men in the adjoining Republic and in Europe, as well as in our own country.

As mentioned in the Report of the last Annual Meeting, a cordial invitation was extended by the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," at the meeting held in Portland, in 1873, to the members of our Society to be present at the meeting in 1874, in Hartford. A deputation was appointed by your Council to attend this meeting on behalf of our Society, in reference to which the following report appeared in the September number of the *Entomologist*.—

### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At the recent gathering of this scientific body in Hartford, Conn., there were brought together an unusual number of Entomologists. This was owing partly, no doubt, to the kind invitation extended by the Association to the American and Canadian Entomological Societies to appoint special meetings of their members to be held at that time and place, with the view of having these important societies fully represented. In response to this invitation a number of members of the American Entomological Society were present, while our Canadian Entomologists were represented by the worthy President of our Society, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., and the Editor of the *Entomologist*. Several evenings were occupied by these "brethren of the net" in interesting and profitable discussions on the habits and peculiarities of various insects, the time passing so pleasantly that the midnight hours were reached ere separation could be effected. After mature deliberation it was resolved to organize under the name of "The Entomological Club of the A. A. S.," and the following constitution was adopted:—



## TITLE.

I. The name of the association shall be "The Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science."

## OBJECTS.

II. The annual re-union of the Entomologists of America, the advancement of entomology, and the consideration of all general questions relating to the science that may from time to time arise.

## MEMBERSHIP.

III. All members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science who are interested in entomology, shall *ipse facto* be members of the club.

## OFFICERS.

IV. The officers of the club shall be a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary, to be elected annually by vote of the members.

## DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

V. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. the Secretary shall perform all the usual duties of a recording and corresponding Secretary.

## MEETINGS.

VI. A meeting shall be held in each year at the place of meeting appointed by the American Association for the advancement of Science; it shall commence at 2.30 p.m., on the day before the meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, and be continued throughout that evening; further meetings may be held as time will permit during the week following.

The following resolutions were also unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That the members of the American Entomological Society and the Entomological Society of Ontario, together with all other persons interested in entomological science, be cordially invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to publish notices of the meeting in such periodicals devoted to natural history, and especially in those devoted to entomology as are published on the continent; and further that the members be requested to bring with them at the annual re-unions specimens for exchange and exhibition, and especially types of species that they may have described during the year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Club, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. John L. Leconte, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice President, Samuel H. Scudder, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, Chas. V. Riley, St. Louis, Mo. We feel sure that under such able direction, the Entomological Club of the A. A. A. S. will prosper, and be the means of stimulating many to increased effort, and thus greatly advance the interests of our favourite study.

As it may interest many to know who were present at these meetings, we furnish the following list: Dr. John L. LeConte, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. G. Morris, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. S. S. Haldeman, Chickis, Pa.; Dr. H. A. Hagen, Cambridge, Mass.; S. H. Scudder, Cambridge, Mass.; A. R. Grote, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. G. M. Levetie, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. V. Riley, St. Louis, Mo.; O. S. Westcott, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Lintner, Albany, N. Y.; H. F. Bassett, Waterbury, Conn.; George Dimmock, Springfield, Mass.; B. Pickman Mann, Cambridge, Mass.; E. P. Austin, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. R. King, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Chas. P. Dodge, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Patton, Waterbury, Conn.; Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Port Hope, Ont.; W. Saunders, London, Ont. During the meetings of the Association several interesting and valuable papers on Entomological subjects were read by Dr. LeConte and Messrs. Scudder, Riley and Grote.

The branches of our Society organized at London, Montreal and Kingston, continue to

thrive, and by their frequent meetings and social intercourse stimulate the members resident in these cities to greater application in the service of entomology. We trust that such of our members as can, will aid the editor of the *ENTOMOLOGIST* by sending him from time to time, memoranda of their observations, on the habits and life history of our insects with any other notes they may deem of interest to the lovers of our favourite science.

Submitted on behalf of the Council by  
J. H. McMECHAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the London Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held at the residence of Mr. W. Saunders, on the 17th of February.

A goodly number of members were present, and the following officers were elected for 1874: President, A. Puddicombe; Vice-President, H. P. Bock; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Geddes; Curator, J. Williams; Auditors, Messrs. C. Chapman and J. Griffiths.

A box of Lepidoptera from Miss Carey, of Amberstburg, was shown by Mr. E. B. Reed, containing some interesting specimens taken in that locality: among others there were fine examples of *Papilio thoas* and *Philampelus satellitia*.

W. Saunders exhibited a box of Coleoptera, embracing a large number of species kindly donated by Theodore L. Mead, Esq., of New York. Also, several boxes of European insects, presented by Francis Walker, Esq., of the British Museum. The Secretary was instructed to tender to Mr. Walker the sincere thanks of the Society for his continued liberality in this matter—the cabinets of the Society and those of the members also having been repeatedly enriched with valuable specimens through his kindness.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The first annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held on May 6th, 1874, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. Couper, President; G. J. Bowles, Vice-President; F. B. Caulfield, Secretary-Treasurer; G. B. Pearson, Curator; Council—W. Hibbins, sen., C. W. Pearson, P. Knetzing.

The reports of the Council and Secretary-Treasurer were read, and, on motion, adopted. The Branch, although young, is in a prosperous condition, the expenses of the past year having been met, leaving a small balance on hand, and the list of members is gradually increasing. Owing to the lateness of the season but little field work has been done, but some rare captures have been made already. The Branch meets as usual at the residence of the President, No. 67, Bonaventure Street, Montreal, P. Q. All business communications to be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, F. B. Caulfield, 254, St. Martin Street, Montreal, P. Q.

#### FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

During the summer of 1873 a fortunate circumstance occurred to which this Branch owes its origin. The following gentlemen, viz., Wm. Couper, F. B. Caulfield, Wm. Hibbins, C. W. Pearson and G. B. Pearson, met by chance on the Montreal Mountain, where the subject was discussed, and it was then decided to hold a meeting at the residence of Mr. Caulfield, in order to make further arrangements for its formation. This meeting was held on the 30th of August, when it was resolved to form a branch in connection with the Entomological Society of Ontario, and the Secretary *pro tem.* was instructed to write to the parent society, asking permission to form a Branch Society in this city. This proposition was at once accepted by the parent Society.

On the 16th of October the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—William Couper, President; M. Kollmar, Vice-President; F. B. Caulfield, Secretary-Treasurer; Council—G. J. Bowles, P. Knetzing and C. W. Pearson; Curator, William Hibbins.

By-Laws were framed for the guidance of the Branch, which were approved by the parent Society. Our monthly meetings have been regularly held and well attended, and your Council congratulate the Society on benefits derived. During the eight meetings which have been held, independent of the production of original communications on Entomology, there were remarkably good exhibitions of insects, which also tended to give additional information to members.

The first meeting of the Branch in August, 1873, consisted of seven members, and since then five additional members have been elected.

The following papers were read during the winter months:—

“A Dissertation on Northern Butterflies,” by William Couper; “On the Cicindelidæ Occurring on the Island of Montreal,” by F. B. Caulfield; “On Some of the Benefits Derived from Insects,” by F. B. Caulfield.

The following works have been donated during the year:—

“On Some Remarkable Forms of Animal Life from the Great Deep of the Norwegian Coast,” by G. O. Sars, 1 Vol.; “On Norwegian Crustaceans,” by G. O. Sars, 2 Vol.; “Synopsis of the Acrididæ of North America,” by Cyrus Thomas, 1 Vol.

Your Council would suggest that the Curator procure store boxes for the preservation of the specimens obtained for the Society during the approaching season. In this way the nucleus of a collection can be formed prior to the purchase of a cabinet, which your Council trusts the Society will be possessed of before next winter.

Your Council would also suggest that members carry note-books wherein to record Entomological observations, especially relative to insects injurious to the crops; also, of such species as are considered beneficial in checking the progress of destructive insects. As this is one of the principal objects of the Society, field notes of this nature are always valuable, and should form subjects of investigation and discussion at our meetings. Attention should be given to the larval forms of insects, as this is a specialty of Entomology from which much knowledge is yet to be obtained.

Your Council strongly impress on the members to use their influence in promoting a knowledge of the importance of the study of Entomology, more especially with Agriculturists and horticulturists, in order to enable them to check the ravages of the numerous insects injurious to vegetation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. W. PEARSON,  
GEO. JNO. BOWLES.

Wm. Couper, Chairman.

## ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, 1874.

*To the Members of the Entomological Society of Ontario:—*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer you again, after the lapse of a year, my hearty congratulations upon the continued prosperity of our Society. As you have already learnt from the Report of our Secretary-Treasurer, we have been favoured with a slight increase in our list of membership—as large, indeed, as can fairly be expected in a Society which confines itself to the study of a particular branch of Natural Science, and which cannot therefore attract into its ranks many who are not specially engaged, to some extent at least, in this limited field of investigation.

It is especially pleasing to find that our number of branches continues to increase—a highly successful one, with its headquarters in Montreal, having been organized since our last annual meeting. Its first annual report has been already presented to us in the pages of our journal.

The CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, upon whose success the well-being and fair fame of our Society so largely depends, has—I am sure you will agree with me—been more ably sustained



than ever before. The thanks of the whole Society are assuredly due to the energetic and talented Editor, Mr. Saunders, who has been, indeed, its mainstay from the issue of its first number till now. It would be well if all our members would aid him, not only by contributions, but also by increasing the circulation, and thereby improving the means of support of the publication.

When I applied just now the term "limited" to our field of enquiry, I only did so when considering Entomology as one amongst a large number of sections of the great circle of natural sciences, which includes within its area the study of all things material which come within the range of man's intellectual powers. If we look, however, at Entomology and its objects alone, we cannot fail to see at once that it is practically without limit—that there is work enough for thousands of investigators for almost innumerable generations to come. And when we couple with Entomology other kindred sciences, such as Botany, Geology and Physical Geography, which are so closely allied that no student can safely overlook them, we begin almost to be overwhelmed with the vast extent of this field of knowledge that we seek to explore. So vast, indeed, is the field that no one now ventures to survey the whole of it, except in a very general way; each explorer finds himself compelled—if he would do any effective work—to confine his labour to some one or two of its sections or subsections. By this division of labour, all departments of the Science will by degrees be taken up, and much that is now a '*terra incognita*' will become familiar to the patient explorer.

In our own country—within the bounds of this great Dominion—there is need of many more students and explorers. Even in this Province of Ontario, the headquarters of our Society, where more has been done than in any other part of Canada, there is yet room for a great increase to our band of collectors and investigators. How incomplete, for instance, is even yet our list of Diurnal Lepidoptera, and how many pages are still blank in the life history of some of our commonest butterflies? Our able Editor, my excellent friend, Mr. Saunders, has done much to fill up these blank pages, and his work is everywhere recognized as thorough and authoritative; but yet there remains much more to be done, that we hope our members will before long accomplish. If we turn to Crepuscular and Nocturnal Lepidoptera, we must feel almost appalled at the extent of our ignorance. For those who have the time and the ability, I can think of no more interesting or attractive field of enquiry—none that will sooner or better repay the pains-taking student, whether he looks for fame or pleasure, whether he sighs for fresh fields to conquer, or desires to set his foot where man has not trodden before. In a department where so much remains to be done, we all, I am sure, offer a most cordial welcome to one who has recently cast in his lot among us, and has traversed the broad Atlantic in order to study the Noctuidæ of this country. I allude to Mr. George Norman, of St Catharines, late of Forres, in Scotland.

In another order of insects, the Coleoptera, much, no doubt, has been accomplished. Through the pains-taking labours of a Billings and a Pettit, not to mention other good workers, and by the aid of the great authorities in the neighbouring States, Dr. Leconte and Dr. Horn in particular, we have been able to increase our list of Canadian beetles from a few hundreds at the birth of the Society, to more than as many thousands now. But still how very much more remains to be done? What a field of labour there is before both student and collector in the Carabidæ, the Staphylinidæ, the Curculionidæ and other numerous families of beetles! May we not hope that during the coming winter our present scattered stores of knowledge will be utilized and made available for the good of all, by the compilation and publication of a large addition to our old and valuable list of Canadian Coleoptera?

If there remains so much to be done in these two favourite orders, what shall I say of the remainder, that are so generally neglected? It is surely time that some of our members should devote themselves to the working up of such interesting orders as the Neuroptera, the Hymenoptera, the Orthoptera, the Hemiptera, even if no one can be found at present to take up the study of the more difficult Diptera.

In all these orders there is the nucleus of a collection in the cabinets of our Society, while no doubt much additional material would be furnished by individuals to any member who will take up in earnest the study of any one of them. It would be a great contribution to our knowledge of Canadian insects if there could be published by the Society carefully prepared lists of as many species as possible in each of these orders. Such lists would, of course, be very incomplete at first, but they could easily be so arranged in publication that additions might be made to them at any time, as our stores of knowledge increase.

Such, gentlemen, are some of the modes in which, I think, we should endeavour to extend the operations of our Society. If each year, when we assemble together for our annual meeting, we can point to some such work done in the previous twelvemonth, we shall have good reason to congratulate ourselves upon real permanent progress—upon building up the foundation of an Entomological structure that will prove enduring and substantial in time to come.

Thus far I have referred to Entomology as a purely scientific pursuit; there is another aspect in which we cannot refrain from regarding it, viz., as a subject of very great economic importance to every inhabitant of our land. This view of Entomology has been especially brought before us of late by the havoc that has been produced in our farms and gardens by hordes of destructive insects.

The dreaded Colorado Potato Beetle (*Doryphora decem-lineata*) has spread eastward with great rapidity, and has now reached the Atlantic coast in some parts of the United States. I have been informed by friends who reside in various parts of the Union, that while little, if any, diminution in the numbers of the pest is to be observed in the west, it is becoming very destructive where it has attained to its second year of colonization. During the first year of its invasion of a particular locality, no appreciable damage is done by it, but as its armies increase in geometrical progression, the potato crops of the following season generally suffer to a terrible extent. It has now covered the whole of the Province of Ontario, and is very destructive throughout the western half of it, though we are happy to say that our intelligent farmers and gardeners are effectually using the remedies suggested by our colleagues, Messrs. Saunders and Reed, in their Report to the Legislature a few years ago. In Quebec it is but beginning to be observed; no doubt it will be found there in myriads next year. Across the border, it has penetrated to the western portion of Vermont, into New Jersey, down to the sea coast in Pennsylvania, and in Maryland; at Baltimore, Md., it is very abundant, while straggling outposts have been found as far south as Washington. The whole of New York and Ohio have been pretty well covered with the insect, while in Missouri it is as abundant as ever. In Indiana and Michigan there is a local diminution in the numbers of the pest, but no where are there as yet any signs of its cessation. The people of Europe are now beginning—and with good reason—to feel alarmed at the prospect of its crossing the Atlantic. The English and French scientific and agricultural publications are commencing to publish notices of the insect and to talk of restrictive measures, while in Germany, we are told that stringent regulations will probably soon be put in force by the Government to prevent the invasion of the country. Unless some regulations of this kind are put in general force throughout the whole of Western Europe, I believe that—judging from the spread of noxious European insects on this side of the Atlantic—the Colorado Beetle will soon become there as familiar an object and as destructive a pest as it is here.

While the Colorado Beetle from the Rocky Mountains has been overspreading the whole northern continent eastward, there has been moving southward and westward in a similar manner another insect—the cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*)—that is almost as injurious as the other. This insect, an European importation, as of course you all know, starting from Quebec some few years ago—there first noticed by our friends Messrs. Couper and Bowles has now spread westward over almost the whole of Ontario. At Port Hope it has been this year by far the most common of all butterflies; thousands were to be seen throughout the whole season, from early summer to the present time, flitting about along every road, and hundreds hovering over or alighting in every garden. There is hardly a cabbage or cauliflower fit to be eaten anywhere in the neighbourhood, while stocks and mignonette have been ruthlessly demolished in all the flower gardens. Its spread westward, however, has hardly been as rapid as its movements to the south. The two maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and all the New England States, have for some time been occupied, and now I am told that this year it is most plentiful as far south as Washington, and that it is by no means rare in Virginia.

While referring to the wonderful spread of noxious insects during the past few years, and to their excessive prevalence now, I must not omit to mention the affliction caused to our north west Province of Manitoba and to many of the western States by the swarms of locusts, or grasshoppers as they are termed (*Coleopterus speciosus*). The accounts of the sufferings caused by this terrible plague are perfectly appalling, and rival anything that we have read of the ravages of the Eastern locusts. Happily for us they do not seem to extend



much further to the east than the Missouri River, though, occasionally they penetrate to some of the broad prairies beyond. As a detailed account of this insect will probably be afforded you in the forthcoming Annual Report of our Society, I need not detain you with any farther remarks upon it.

The only other insect to which I need now call your attention for a moment, is the Grape Vine *Phylloxera*. I am glad to learn that its ravages in the vineyards to the south of us have been comparatively trifling this year, and that in all probability the summer droughts to which we are so liable, will prevent its ever being as formidable a foe as it was at one time apprehended.

To turn from this not very cheerful subject, I may mention, before concluding, that Mr. Saunders and myself duly attended the recent meeting at Hartford, Conn., of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. There we had the pleasure of meeting a large number of Entomologists from all parts of the United States, and we had the further gratification also, of being presided over, in general session, by the ablest of American Entomologists, Dr. Leconte, and in the Zoological Section, by another great worker in our department, Mr. S. H. Seudder. Informal meetings of Entomologists were frequently held, and finally it was agreed upon to form an Entomological Club of members of the A.A.A.S., who should assemble annually a day before the meeting of the Association in the place that may be from time to time selected for its sessions. In this way we trust that much may be done for the furtherance of our favourite branch of science, and that Entomologists generally, from all parts of the continent, will bring together their types of new species and the surplus of their collections for mutual information and benefit.

Without further trespassing upon your time and attention, I beg to thank you, gentlemen, for the kind consideration you have shown to my colleagues and myself during our term of office, and with hearty wishes for the continued prosperity of our Society,

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE,

*President E. S. of O.*

Trinity College School,  
Port Hope, September 22nd, 1874.



## INTRODUCTORY.

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ONCE again at the close of another year, a few of the members of the Entomological Society of Ontario have undertaken the task of endeavouring to lay before the public, some information respecting the habits and lives of the insect world, and more especially those members of it which have a direct or indirect influence upon the growth or well-being of the produce of field or forest.

It is a satisfaction to know that these annual reports are read and appreciated, and that many of our practical Fruit-Growers and Agriculturists are desirous of obtaining some knowledge of the transformations of the various and beautiful members of the insect world, of those beautiful atoms of God's creation, each in its appointed sphere fulfilling the purpose for which it was created, drawing forth our wonder, our admiration and our praise; for "He who wondereth at nothing hath no capabilities of bliss, but he that scrutinizeth trifles hath a store of pleasure to his hand, and happy and wise is the man to whose mind a trifle existeth not."

"He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small,  
For the dear God that loveth us,  
He made and loveth all."

# ENTOMOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

BY E. B. REED, LONDON, ONT.

1. THE IO MOTH (*Saturnia Io*).
2. THE FLAT-HEADED APPLE-TREE BORER (*Chrysobothris femorata*).
3. THE LOCUST TREE BORER (*Clytus pictus*).

## 1. THE IO MOTH *Saturnia* (*Hyperchiria*) *Io*. [Fabr].

Order, LEPIDOPTERA ; Family, BOMBYCIDÆ.

This lovely moth is well worthy a place in the cabinet of the collector, and from its brilliant colouring and conspicuous markings is always sure to attract notice and admiration.

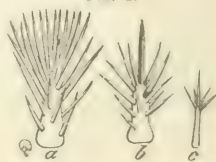
The moth belongs to a family which has received the name of "BOMBYCES" from *Bombyx* the ancient name of the silk worm. As, however, it is in the larval or Caterpillar state that this insect more frequently meets our eye, we will begin by a description of it in that stage.

The full grown larva of which, fig. 1 is an admirable representation, is of a most delicate apple or pea-green colour with a broad dusky white stripe at each side bordered with lilac on the lower edge. The body is covered with spreading clusters of green bristles tipped with black. These bristles are exceedingly sharp, and when the insect is handled will produce a very irritating sting similar to but much sharper than that of the nettle, and the effect of which causes a reddening of the flesh and the immediate appearance of raised white blotches which last for a considerable time. Fig. No. 2 shews the appearance of these bristles, some of them as *b*, being stouter and more acute than the others and able to inflict a sharper and more penetrating sting. This stinging property is very curious and is not very easily explained ; Mr. C. V. Riley writing of a very similar insect, the *Saturnia Maia*, says, "that the sting is caused by the prick of the spines, and not by their getting broken in the flesh." From the fact that the spines appear hollow, one would naturally attribute their irritating power to some poisonous fluid which they eject into the puncture. But I have been unable to resolve any apical aperture, nor was Mr. Lintner more successful. Hence I infer that the irritating property belongs to the substance of which the spines are formed, and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that those of a dead larva, or of a cast-off skin which has been in my cabinet for several years, still retain the irritating power, though so brittle that it is not easy to insert them."

FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



In the earlier stages the caterpillars are gregarious, feeding together side by side and in going to and returning from their place of shelter, moving in regular files after the manner of the processionary caterpillars of Europe (*Urocampa processiona*). This marching habit is so very peculiar that it is well worth describing. Though the insects move without beat of drum they maintain as much regularity in their steps as a file of soldiers. The celebrated naturalist Reaumur, writing of the European Procession Moth says, "I kept some for a little

time in my house in the country, I brought an oak branch which was covered with them into my study, where I could much better follow the order and regularity of their march than I could have done in the woods. I was very much amused and pleased at watching them for many days. I hung the branch on which I had brought them against one of my window shutters. When the leaves were dried up, when they had become too hard for the jaws of the caterpillars, they tried to go and seek better food elsewhere. One set himself in motion, a second followed at his tail, a third followed this one, and so one. They began to defile and march up the shutter, but being so near to each other that the head of the second touched the tail of the first. The single file was throughout continuous; it formed a perfect string of caterpillars of about two feet in length, after which the line was doubled. Then two caterpillars marched abreast, but as near the one which preceded them, as those who were marching in single file were to each other. After a few rows of our processionists who were two abreast, came the rows of three abreast; after a few of these came those who were four abreast; then there were those of five, others of six, others of seven and others of eight caterpillars. This troop so well marshalled was led by the first. Did it halt, all the others halted; did it begin again to march, all the others set themselves in motion and followed it with the greatest precision. That which went on in my study goes on every day in the woods where these caterpillars live. When it is near sunset you may see coming out of any of their nests by the opening which is at its top, which would hardly afford space for two to come out abreast, one caterpillar, as soon as it has emerged from the nest, it is followed by many others in single file; when it has got about two feet from the nest, it makes a pause during which those who are still in the nest continue to come out; they fall into their ranks, the battalion is formed; at last the leader sets off marching again, and all the others follow him. That which goes on in this nest passes in all the neighbouring nests; all are evacuated at the same time."

According to "Harris," the caterpillars of the Io Moth do not spin a common web, but when not eating they creep under a leaf where they cluster side by side. When about half grown the caterpillars disperse, each seeking a location for itself. They moult five times, the larvae devouring their cast off spinous skins. After being in the larval state about eight weeks, they arrive at maturity, and are then about two and a half inches long, and present the appearance of Fig. No. 1.

Their food plants are very numerous. They have been found on Black Locust, Indian Corn, Willows, Sassafras, Wild Cherry, Elm, Hop Vine, Balsam, Balm of Gilead, Dogwood, Choke Cherry, Currant, Cotton and Clover. I this year found two larvae on the English Elbert, and bred them to maturity on that plant. I have, however, more commonly found them on the Choke Cherry. The larvae when full grown ceases eating, and crawls to the ground, where, amongst the loose leaves and rubbish, it forms a rough outer covering, within which it makes a slight cocoon of tough, gummy, brown silk. In this retreat a transformation is soon effected to the pupal or chrysalis state, from which, having remained therein during the winter and spring months, the moth emerges in the perfect winged condition about the month of June.

The moths are remarkable for the difference between the sexes both in size and colour.

FIG. 1.



The male (Fig. 3), which is much the smallest, is of a deep Indian or maize yellow colour.

On the forewings are two oblique, wavy lines near the hind margin and a zig-zag line near the base. There is also a large, dark, reddish, central reniform spot or blotch; this is very marked in all the Canadian specimens I have seen, although in the cut, which is drawn by Mr. Riley, probably from a specimen taken in the Western States, the spot is not so distinct. The hind wings are broadly shaded with purple

next to the body; near the hinder margin is a curved purplish band, and within this again is a smaller one of a dark purple or violet colour. In the centre of this last band and the middle of the wing is a large round blue spot, with a whitish centre and a broad border, almost black. It is from these prominent eye-spots that the moth derives its name, in allusion to



the classical Grecian fable of the beautiful Io who, having incurred the displeasure of the jealous Juno, was placed by her under the watchful vigilance of the hundred-eyed Argus.

The under side of the wings is of the same deep yellow -- the forewings having the inner margin broadly shaded with purple and shewing the reniform eyed spot very distinctly; the hinder wings are more uniform in colour, with a transverse purple line, and a very small distinct white spot representing the centre of the large spot on the upper side. The body is also deep yellow -- somewhat darker on the thorax. The antennæ, as usual in the males of the bombyces, are beautifully pectinated, presenting a double comb like appearance. The male varies slightly in size, from two and a half to two and three-quarter inches in width.

Fig. 4.



The female (Fig. No. 4) is considerably larger, ranging from three to three and a half inches. The specimens vary much in colour, from a dark purplish brown to a warm ochreous red. The fore wings have similar wavy zig-zag lines, the reniform blotch being less distinct than that in the male; the inner margin is of a deeper colour, and with the head and thorax is thickly coated with a short, wooly, pilose covering. The

hind wings are marked in a similar manner to those of the male. The undersides of the wings have the same uniform colour, and are marked much like those of the male.

The body is ochreous yellow, a little lighter above, and each segment is bordered with a narrow, reddish band.

"The moths have a fashion of sitting with their wings closed, and covering the body like a low roof, the front edge of the underwings extending a little beyond that of the upper wings, and curving upwards."

The eggs are deposited on the under side of the leaf, and are described by Mr. Riley as being compressed on both sides and flattened at the apex, the attached end smallest. Their colour is cream white with a small black spot on the apical end and a larger orange one on the sides. A cluster found on Sassafras by a western lady contained about thirty eggs. The moths are nocturnal, flying only by night.

#### THE FLAT-HEADED APPLE-TREE BORER.

*Chrysobothris femorata*, (Fabr.)

Order, COLEOPTERA; Family, BUPRESTIDÆ

Among apple-growers there has been during the past year or two a great complaint of some borer infesting their trees, and investigation has shown that it is to this little beetle that the injuries may be traced.

Fig. 5.



Although insignificant in size, yet its larva is capable of doing immense mischief in our orchards. The beetle belongs to a family of insects which is especially remarkable for their rich and varied colouring, many having most brilliant tints. The one we are describing, fig. 5, is of a greenish brassy black colour above, the under side having a bright coppery hue. It is about half an inch in length. It is of an oblong oval shape, blunt round head, and tapering towards the tail.

It flies by day and is very swift on the wing. It may often be seen during the summer months running up and down the trunk and limbs of trees or resting itself, basking in the sunshine.

The larva, fig. 6, is a pale yellow, footless grub, its anterior end being enormously enlarged, round and flattened. Dr. Fitch worked up the history of this little pest some years ago. According to his account "the parent beetle deposits its egg on the bark from which a worm hatches and passes through the bark, and during the earlier stages of

its life, consumes the soft sap wood immediately under the bark. But when the worm approaches maturity and has become stronger and more robust, it gnaws into the more solid heart-wood, forming a flattish and not a cylindrical hole such as is formed by most other borers, the burrow which it excavates being twice as broad as it is high, the height measuring the tenth of an inch or slightly over. Within this hole the larva may be almost always found with its tail curled round completely towards the head, in a manner peculiar to the larvæ of beetles belonging to the family *Buprestidæ*. It remains in the tree about a year. It is in the latter end of the summer, that the larva penetrates into the hardwood of the tree; its burrow extending upwards from the spot under the bark where it had previously entered. On laying open one of the burrows Dr. Fitch found it more than an inch in length, and all its lower part filled and blocked up with the fine sawdust like castings of the larva. With regard to remedies, Dr. Fitch advises three: "First, coating or impregnating the bark with some substance, repulsive to the insect. Second, destroying the beetle by hand-picking; and Third, destroying the larva by cutting into and extracting it from its burrow."

His advice is so plain and comprehensive that I cannot do better than quote it at length. "As it is during the month of June and forepart of July that the beetle frequents the trees for the purpose of depositing its eggs in the bark, it is probable that whitewashing the trunk and large limbs, or rubbing them over with soft soap early in June, will secure them from molestation from this enemy. And in districts where this borer is known to infest the apple trees the trees should be repeatedly inspected during this part of the year, and any of these beetles, that are found upon them should be captured and destroyed. It is at mid-day of warm sunshiny days that the search for them will be most successful, as they are then most active, and shew themselves abroad. The larvæ, when young, appear to have the same habit with most other borers, of keeping their burrow clean by throwing their castings out of it through a small orifice in the bark. They can therefore be discovered, probably, by the new, sawdust like powder, which will be found adhering to the outer surface of the bark. In August or September, whilst the worms are yet young, and before they have penetrated the heart-wood, the trees should be carefully examined for these worms. Whenever, from any particles of the sawdust like powder appearing externally upon the bark, one of these worms is suspected, it will be easy, at least in young trees, where the bark is thin and smooth, to ascertain by puncturing it with a stiff pin, whether there is any hollow cavity beneath, and if one is discovered, the bark should be cut away with a knife until the worm is found and destroyed. After it has penetrated the solid wood, it ceases to eject its castings and consequently, we are then left without any clue by which to discover it. Hence the importance of searching for it seasonably."

The natural food of this insect is believed to be the white oak, but it is found also on many other trees, such as apple, peach and plum, and, according to Mr. C. V. Riley has most seriously affected the soft maples in the valley of the Mississippi. The beetle when caught contracts all its limbs and feigns death.

#### THE LOCUST-TREE BORER. [*Citrus Pictus*.—FABR.]

Order, COLEOPTERA; Family, CERAMBYCIDÆ.

This active little beetle belongs to the same family as the *Citrus Speciosus*, of Say, whose attacks on the maple tree I described in my report for 1872.

This is a very common insect, and a most fatal obstacle to the cultivation of the locust tree in Ontario.

In 1866, at the meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada, Prof. Croft, of Toronto, drew the attention of the members to the ravages during the past summer, of this beetle, and stated that many of the acacia trees of Toronto and the vicinity, had fallen victims to the larvæ. Since that date the writer has watched with interest the steady westward progress of this destructive pest. Indeed, so rapid has been its spread, that there is hardly a locality in Ontario now, where it has not made its appearance, and we may almost give up any attempt to check its ravages, or to successfully procure the cultivation of the locust tree.

These beetles are so common now that they will be readily recognized without any engraving. They are from three quarters to half an inch in length. Colour, velvet black,



with transverse lemon-yellow bands, of which there are three on the head, four on the thorax, and six on the elytra or wing covers, making thirteen in all: the tips of the elytra are also edged with yellow. The third band on the body is very noticeable, as it forms a very distinct representation of the letter W. The thorax is very globular. The antennæ are dark brown. The underside of the body has the outer edges of the segments, bordered with yellow stripes. The legs are rust-red.

"In the month of September," writes Dr. Harris, "these beetles gather on the locust trees, where they may be seen glittering in the sunbeams, with their gorgeous livery of black velvet and gold, coursing up and down the trunks in pursuit of their mates, or to drive away their rivals, and stopping every now and then to salute those they meet with a rapid bowing of the shoulders, accompanied by a creaking sound, indicative of recognition or defiance. Having paired, the female, attended by her partner, creeps over the bark, searching the crevices with her antennæ, and dropping therein her snow-white eggs, in clusters of seven or eight together, and at intervals of five or six minutes, until her whole stock is safely stored. The eggs are soon hatched, and the grubs immediately burrow into the bark, devouring the soft inner substance that suffices for their nourishment till the approach of winter. During winter they remain at rest in a torpid state. In the spring they bore through the sap-wood, more or less deeply into the trunk, the general course of their winding and irregular passages being in an upward direction from the place of their entrance. For a time they cast their chips out of their holes as fast as they are made, but after a while the passage becomes clogged, and the burrow more or less filled with the coarse and fibrous fragments of wood, to get rid of which the grubs are often obliged to open new holes through the bark. The seat of their operations is known by the oozing of the sap, and the dropping of the sawdust from the holes. The bark around the part attacked begins to swell, and in a few years the trunks and limbs will become disfigured and weakened by large porous tumours caused by the efforts of the trees to repair the injuries they have suffered." The habits of this insect seem to have been known for a long time, for we find a description of them made in 1771, by Dr. J. R. Forster, and Dr. Fitch records that Petivera gave a figure and description of it in his "*Gazophylacium*," published in London in 1702.

The beetle is, undoubtedly, a native species, it never having been found in any other country. In remarking on their destructive powers, Dr. Fitch states, "that one of the principal thoroughfares leading east from the city of Utica was formerly planted on its south side with locust trees, these had become so large and ornamental as to render this one of the most admired avenues in the suburbs of that city. When some thirty (now 40), years since, these trees were invaded by this insect, to such an extent, that in the course of two or three seasons, they were totally ruined, many of them being killed outright, and the remainder having their limbs and branches so lopped off, that they could never recover from the deformity." Michaux also reported that fifty years ago this insect had become so destructive, that many people in different parts of the States were discouraged from planting the locust.

In my own experience, three or four seasons have completely killed the largest trees, and about half that time for many of those of smaller size. The numbers and fecundity of the beetle are very great. I well remember in the early fall of 1873, on passing a small clump of locusts growing in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, Ont., my attention being arrested by the breaking off of a branch of considerable size from one of these trees, and my curiosity being excited, I made an examination, and found that the branch had been eaten almost through by the larvæ, and on looking up at the trunk of the tree, I counted over fifty beetles running up and down: that tree was completely killed that season. I had occasion to pass these trees going up and down to my office, and I am satisfied I must have killed fully one hundred that year, merely treading on them as I found them on the sidewalk beneath, or in the neighbourhood of these trees.

These beetles may often be found feeding on the pollen of the Golden Rod (*Solidago*). Dr. Fitch suggests, "as a feasible plan of checking the multiplication and destructiveness of these borers, to plant a small patch of the Golden Rod where locust trees are grown, that the beetles when they issue from the tree may resort to the flowers as is their habit. They can readily be found thereon, and captured and destroyed. It will be a pastime to the children of the household, whose sharp eyes qualify them well for this employment, to search their flowers."

The gathering should be begun as soon as the beetles begin to appear, and should be



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continued for several successive seasons ; if none of the Golden Rod can be conveniently grown, numbers of the beetles may still be caught while pairing on the trunk of the trees ; if too high to reach, a sharp rap against the tree will cause them to drop to the ground. when with a little activity they can be secured.

The grub remains in the tree about a year ; the beetle when handled, makes a peculiar sharp creaking noise.

## NOTES OF THE PAST SEASON.

By W. SAUNDERS.

### THE CURRANT WORM (*Nematus ventricosus*, KLUG).

This troublesome pest has been in most localities as abundant as ever during the past summer. Whatever checks nature may have provided to prevent its excessive increase, they seem, as yet, to avail but little, for the larvæ continue to swarm in hundreds and thousands on currant and gooseberry bushes throughout the summer, demanding constant vigilance and liberal supplies of hellebore if the foliage is to be preserved.

For the benefit of those who may not possess copies of our previous reports we have introduced again figures of this insect with such additional notes on this species in its various stages as we have been able to gather during the summer.

FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.



Fig. 7 shows the eggs as they are laid on the under side of the leaves. These eggs (described from specimens found on the 28th June) are when first laid about  $\frac{3}{100}$ ths of an inch long, nearly cylindrical, rounded at the ends, white, glossy and semi-transparent. Eggs found on the same bushes, the same day, but probably laid some days before, measured  $\frac{1}{100}$ ths of an inch in length with a corresponding increase in diameter. From this it is reasonable to infer that the eggs increase in size before hatching, the elastic membrane which forms their covering expanding with the development of the enclosed larvæ. The eggs, of which we have examined large numbers, we have never found embedded in the substance of the leaf (as some have stated they are) to any perceptible extent; careful examination under a powerful microscope has failed to reveal any abrasion of the surface after the egg has been forcibly removed.

Fig. 8 represents the larvæ nearly full grown, and Fig. 9 the perfect insects, the smaller one being the male, the larger one the female.

On the 19th of June, on going into the garden about 7 A.M., we noticed these perfect insects flying about in scores in sunny spots, around and under gooseberry bushes; in about an hour afterwards when visiting the same spot for the purpose of capturing some, only one here and there could be found, and these had settled on the bushes. A male and female were captured and enclosed in a gauze bag, which was tied so as to enclose a small branch of a gooseberry bush, with several leaves on it, all quite free from eggs. When examined in the evening of the same day, the female was seen laying her eggs; the next morning, on opening the bag, it was found that 48 eggs had been deposited during the interval, the female being still very active. On the

24th of June, this branch was examined again, when quite a number of the young larvæ were found just hatched from the eggs which had then only been laid between four and five days; many of the eggs, however, were found dried up, for which no cause could be discovered.

FIG. 9.

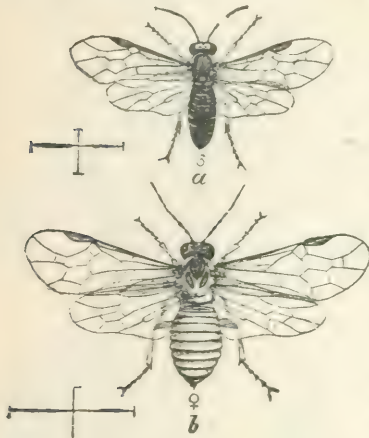


FIG. 10.

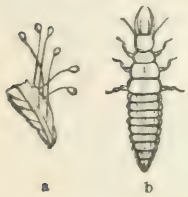


FIG. 11.



On the 30th of June, the larvæ of a lace wing fly *Chrysopa* was observed sucking the juices from the young larvæ of *N. ventricosus*. This friendly helper was a little more than a quarter of an inch long, and had placed itself in the midst of a colony of the young currant worms and had already consumed several before it was taken in the act, Fig. 10 *b* represents one of their larvæ about half-grown, the fly is shown in Fig. 11. The female lace wing fly lays her eggs on long slender stalks, fig. 10 *a*, placing quite a group of them together; they are very pretty objects. It is supposed that these long stalks serve the purpose of keeping the unhatched eggs at a safe distance from the young larvæ first hatched who would, otherwise, probably eat them up. The perfect insect deposits these eggs quite rapidly. On the 18th of June, when out collecting with some friends, one of them captured a lace wing fly and shut it up in a small box. In a few moments after, having occasion to look at it, he found one egg deposited; after walking a few yards with it to show it to us, which could not have occupied him more than three or four minutes, the box was opened again when it was found that three more eggs had been deposited, we had no opportunity of watching the further deposition or maturing of these eggs. The lace wing fly larvæ are very voracious, and if sufficiently numerous would prove formidable foes to the currant worm.

From about the 12th of May to the end of the season, the currant worms were very abundant. The earlier broods seem to confine their operations almost entirely to the gooseberry bushes, but after two or three weeks they attack the currant bushes with equal vigour. On the 16th of June, we noted the fact that the full grown larvæ in great numbers, others half grown or more and young colonies of the newly hatched larvæ were all to be found at that date on the same bushes. About the last of July, many colonies of these newly hatched larvæ were found almost entirely destroyed by some undiscovered foe; probably some beneficial insect. Many leaves were found with the rows of empty egg shells on them and with a few holes eaten in them, but with the greater part of their substance uninjured, and with but little or no injury to the leaves surrounding; here evidently the greater portion of the larvæ had been destroyed soon after hatching.

On the 10th of July, while emptying out a number of the perfect flies from a box, searching for the empty pupa case of an ichneumon fly found dead in the box, two pupæ of *ventricosus* were found. They were very pretty objects, about one quarter of an inch long, of a very pale and delicate whitish green colour, becoming yellowish green at each extremity; remarkably transparent and delicate looking. The eyes were black and prominent; the feet, antennæ and mouth parts all separately cased, with the same glossy transparent covering almost crystal like. The wing cases were similar in appearance, but of a little deeper green, bent under and reaching to the first abdominal segment. The pupa seems to be incapable of movement, a slight quivering only of the limbs could be detected under the microscope when pressed on. The feet all terminated in rounded knobs with no visible claws.

#### THE CURRANT MEASURING WORM *Ellopie (Abraxis) ribesaria*, FITCH.

This insect has also been very abundant during the past summer. As early as the third week in May, the young larvæ were found quite common on red currant, gooseberry and black currant, and by the first of June many of them had grown to an inch in length; judg-



ing from the numbers infesting the bushes, they appeared to prefer the black currant to either the red or the gooseberry. By the 15th of the month they were well grown, and appeared as shown in fig. 12, (after Riley). They are



then nearly an inch and a quarter long, of a whitish colour with a number of black spots on each ring or segment; a wide yellow stripe down the back, and another of the same character along each side, the latter somewhat broken. The underside is white with a slight tinge of pink, also spotted with black, and with a wide yellow stripe down the middle.

The length of the chrysalis see fig. 1<sup>st</sup>, is about half an inch; it is of a dark reddish brown colour, paler between the segments, appearing under a magnifying glass roughened with minute punctures and irregularities of surface; the abdominal segments are dotted with round punctures of varying sizes, while the terminal one is armed with two short sharp brown spines. By the 2nd or 3rd of July, fresh specimens of the moth fig. 13, were on the wing becoming much more abundant about the 6th, when they were observed flying in almost every direction about the bushes. The moth when its wings are expanded measures an inch or more across; the wings are of a pale yellowish colour with several dusky spots, varying in size and form,



and more distinct in some specimens than in others; sometimes these spots are so arranged as to form one or two irregular bands across the wings. About the middle of July, some of these active specimens were captured, and one of the females, confined in a box by itself, laid a large number of eggs, 140 in all, between the 22nd and 23rd of July. These were laid loose in the box excepting 24 of them which were slightly attached to the sides. The egg when viewed through a microscope is a very beautiful object; its length

is nearly  $\frac{3}{100}$ ths of an inch, width nearly  $\frac{2}{100}$ ths: in form it is an elongated oval, rather blunt at each end. Colour dull yellowish grey, sometimes with a bluish tinge with the surface honeycombed with regular depressions, the ridges bordering each cell having several bright minute whitish dots, which give the egg a very pretty and brilliant appearance when brought under the strong light of the condenser of the microscope. At the present date, December 1st, these eggs are still unchanged, excepting slightly in colour, owing to the developing larvæ showing through the semi-transparent shell in spots, the larvæ in all probability will not emerge until early spring. As there is only one brood of this insect with us during the year, it is never likely to prove very troublesome; a seasonable application of hellebore will in any case keep it within bounds.

#### THE WHITE-MARKED TUSSOCK CATERPILLAR, *Orgyia leucostigma*.

The *orgyia* caterpillar is always common in our section of Ontario. The clusters of eggs from which the larvæ are produced are quite numerous in winter on our fruit trees especially those of the apple, pear and plum, they are securely fastened to the tree along with a dead leaf or two by threads of silk.

Fig. 14.

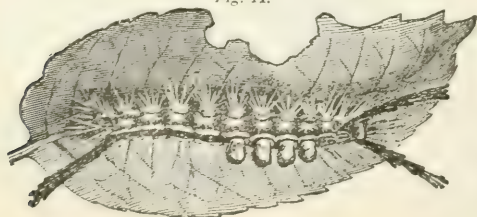


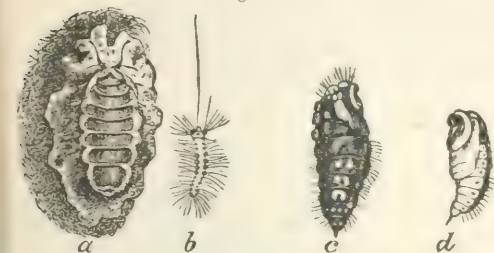
Fig 14, (after Riley), represents the full-grown caterpillar which, when about to change to a chrysalis, selects a leaf on which to undergo this important transformation, and this leaf in such a position that while the chrysalis is firmly attached to it on the one side, it is firmly secured by silken threads to the under side of a branch on the other, thus securing the leaf from falling to the ground in the Au-

tumn. In about a fortnight after the change to chrysalis takes place, the moths begin to make their appearance. The male which comes forth from a chrysalis is not more than about half the size of that which produces the female, (cf fig. 16 shows the chrysalis of the male, & that of the female) is a very pretty winged moth, see fig. 15, (after Riley). Its antennae are beautifully feathered or pectinate, and its wings are dark brown, with a white spot on each front wing near the inner hind angle. When at rest its outline is heart-shaped, and its long front feet heavily clothed with hairs and scales are thrust forward to their full length. Very different indeed in appearance is his mate; the female is wingless or furnished with but the merest rudiments of wings which no one would observe without the closest inspection, she is represented at fig 16 resting on the cocoon from which she rarely moves more than a few inches. There she waits the attendance of the male after which the process of egg depositing begins. Dr. Fitch says that the eggs are extruded in a continuous string which is folded



and matted together so as to form an irregular mass which is glued to the top of the cocoon; on removing this mass of eggs from its place of attachment, the surface of the cocoon appears covered with fragments of a transparent gelatinous-looking substance, which has evidently been applied in a fluid state. The bottom layer of eggs will usually number one hundred or more, and their interstices are well filled with this same gelatinous material, which adheres so strongly to the eggs that

Fig. 16.



Colours Yellow and Black.

when the nest is torn open, they cannot be separated without bringing away portions of this substance firmly attached. Another irregular layer of eggs is placed on this, then a third, and sometimes a fourth before the total number is exhausted, and through the whole of these the gelatinous matter is so placed as to secure every egg, not by its being imbedded in a solid mass, but surrounded by the material worked into a spongy or frothy state. Over all is a heavy layer of the same, with a nearly smooth greyish white surface, the whole number of eggs being so placed as to present a convex surface to the weather which effectually prevents the lodgment of any water on it.

Within this enclosure from 375 to 500 eggs are securely placed. We have counted the contents of several and 375 is the lowest and 500 the highest number we have found. The egg is nearly globular, flattened at the upper side, not perceptibly hollowed, with a dark point on the centre of the flattened portion surrounded by a dusky halo. Its surface is smooth under a magnifying power of 45 diameters, but when submitted to a higher power, appears lightly punctured with minute dots. Its colour is uniformly white to the unaided vision, but the microscope reveals a ring of dusky yellow surrounding it immediately below the flattened portion. Its diameter is  $\frac{1}{35}$  of an inch.

A careless observer seeing a dead leaf here and there upon his trees might readily conceive that they were blown into the position they occupied by accident, and retained there by threads of spiders' webs or something of that sort, but a closer examination will furnish food for thought, in the wise arrangements made by the parent moth, in providing for the safety of her future offspring, and at the same time may well excite alarm in the mind of the fruit grower when he perceives promise of the approaching birth of such a horde of hungry caterpillars as even one of these egg masses will produce.

Early in June these eggs begin to hatch and continue to hatch on different trees for several weeks. During the past season we found the larvæ about half an inch long on the 3rd of July, and by the 22nd, some specimens were nearly full grown. There must, however, have been earlier larvæ than these which escaped notice, for on the 29th of July we found a freshly hatched cluster of young larvæ belonging to the second brood. The cocoon had been made and the eggs laid between two young green leaves of a pear tree, the following description was taken the day after.

Length one eighth of an inch. Head, reddish brown slightly bilobed, dotted with black on the sides. Body above, yellowish green, semi-transparent, dotted and spotted with dark



brown. Each segment or ring is provided with a transverse row of tubercles from which arise clusters of long spreading hairs, one pair of tubercles on the sides of the second segment much larger than any of the others and with a larger cluster of hairs; in each cluster there is one or more hairs, very long, longer in some instances than the entire body of the larva, there is a dark brown broken stripe along each side. Hairs mixed, brown and whitish. Changes take place in its appearance at each successive moult until finally it presents the appearance given in fig. 14, and is in adornment one of the most beautiful caterpillars we know of with its vermilion red head and collar, the graceful pencils of long black hairs at each extremity, and the cream coloured brushes or tufts along its back.

Nine different parasites have been found infesting this larvæ. These friendly helpers must do much towards keeping this destructive creature within reasonable limits. Of 34 cocoons lately taken at random from different trees, only ten were found with eggs attached and quite a large proportion of the remainder were infested with parasites. Hence when collecting these cocoons in winter none should be taken or destroyed, but those which have egg masses on them, as all the others will contain either useful parasites or else the empty, harmless male chrysalis. As the female never travels beyond her cocoon, it is clear that this insect can only spread by the wanderings of the caterpillar or the careless introduction of eggs on young trees, no doubt the latter has been the most prolific source of evil.

### THE APPLE-TREE BLIGHT.

This strange disease, affecting the tips of the branches of apple and quince trees, has been very common during the past summer, and has extended over a large portion of the western part of Ontario. The first specimens we received this year were from Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor. He writes, on the 27th of June, as follows—"I send you to day, by express, some twigs and shoots of apple and quince trees, affected by what I presume is the twig borer. I have never been able to discover any insects or larvæ in the shoots, but possibly I may have been late in looking for them. The year before last this pest was very bad down the lake shore, about Ruthven, the orchards were browned with it. Last year it attacked my larger apple trees badly, and in the nursery rows some Alexander trees, which were five years old, suffered, while the younger ones were not touched; this year it is worse than last. My quinces have been badly injured for the past three years."

On the same day we received another package from C. F. Treffry, of Hawtry, Ontario, with the following note—"I herewith enclose for your inspection some small branches from some of my apple trees. In passing through my orchard I was surprised to find three of my finest young trees affected as enclosed. I have watched closely for the insect which must have caused such damage, but without success; neither can I find anything in the Society's Report for 1873 which will give me any information respecting it."

This same disease affected the trees very much on the grounds of Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, and many orchards in that section of country were similarly injured. In our own location we observed it in one instance only, affecting a few fruit-bearing twigs on a quince tree. About Hamilton, and between that city and Dundas, we saw, in July, many trees which had been badly injured, and, on returning from New York, a few weeks later saw evidences of the same trouble in some of the apple orchards in the western portion of that state. Thus it will be seen that this disease has affected many trees in widely distant portions of our country, and probably has extended much further than we are at present aware of. We shall be glad to hear from our fruit-growing friends in reference to this matter.

The advent of this disease is shown by a sudden withering of the twigs and extremities of the branches, particularly the fruit bearing portions, and embracing the whole of the new growth. Soon the leaves appear as if scorched, and the wood of the affected portions becomes black. Here the trouble seems to end, and later in the season the tree partially recovers its vigour and throws out new shoots from below the base of the affected portion. The fact of the fruit branches being principally involved tells heavily on the crop for the year, and makes this disease a much more serious matter than it would otherwise be. The effects produced are so similar in appearance to the damage done, in some instances by the twig borers that we do not wonder at the prevailing opinion that the injury is in some way caused by insects. The most careful examination, however, fails to reveal the slightest evidence of insect work, and, like the mysterious pear tree blight, its origin and progress are at present involved in



obscurity. From the fact of its affecting only the new and tender growth we should infer that some atmospheric agency is probably concerned in the production and propogation of this disease. At present we have no remedy to suggest.

## ON SOME OF OUR COMMON INSECTS.

BY W. SAUNDERS,

### THE CECROPIA MOTH (*Attacus Cecropia*, LINN.)

Among the many beautiful and wonderful insects native to this country, there is none which excites yearly more wonder and astonishment than the cecropia moth. Its size is enormous, measuring when its wings are spread from five and a half to six and a half inches across, and sometimes even more while its beauty is proportionate to its size. The accompanying figure 17 (after Riley) is a faithful representation of this magnificent creature. Both front and hind wings are of a rich brown, the anterior pair greyish, shaded with red,

FIG. 17.



the posterior more uniformly brown; near the middle of each of the wings there is a nearly kidney shaped white spot shaded more or less with red, and margined with black. A wavy dull red band crosses each of the wings, edged inside on the front wings more or less faintly with white, while on the hind pair the band is widely and clearly margined with the same color. The outer edges of the wings are of a pale silky brown in which on the anterior pair runs an irregular dull black line, which on the hind wings is replaced by a narrow, double broken band of the same hue. The front wings next to the shoulders are dull red, with a curved white and black band, varying much in distinctness in different specimens, and near their tips, there is an eyelike black spot with a bluish white crescent. The upper side of the

body and the legs are dull red, with a wide band behind the head and the hinder edges of the segments of the abdomen white; the under side of the body is also irregularly marked with white. The under surface of the wings is very much like the upper, but somewhat paler.

Cecropia was the ancient name of the City of Athens, and it has been a matter of surprise to some that Linnaeus should have given this name to our moth. Dr. Fitch throws light on this subject in the following words, "The great legislator of this department of human knowledge, as he is expressively styled by Latreille, it has been frequently remarked, was endowed with a genius which, but few of his disciples have inherited, for selecting names for natural objects, which are most appropriate and happy. The idea which was present in the mind of Linnaeus when he named this splendid moth, we think is sufficiently evident. The Athenians were the most polished and refined people of antiquity. The moths are the most delicate and elegant of insects; they were the Athenians of their race. Cecrops was the founder, the head of the Athenian people. When the names of men were bestowed upon cities, ships, or other objects regarded as being of the feminine gender, classical usage changed these names to the feminine form. The moths (*Phalana*) being feminine, and the name of Cecrops being more euphonious in this form, probably induced Linnaeus to change it in the manner he did. The name thus implies this to be the leader, the head of the most elegant tribe of insects, or in other words the first of all insect kind. What name more appropriate can be invented for this sumptuous moth." The figure we have given is that of a male which differs from the female in having a smaller abdomen and larger and more deeply feathered antennæ or feelers.

During the winter months, when the apple trees are leafless the large cocoons of this moth may be found here and there, firmly bound to the twigs, they are also frequently found

FIG. 18.



on currant bushes, and occasionally also on lilac, cherry, hazel, plum, blackberry, maple, willow and some other shrubs and trees; for this insect in its larval stage is a very general feeder. The cocoon, see fig. 18, (after Riley) is about three inches long, pod shaped and of a dirty brown colour, and is entirely constructed of silk, the fibres of which are very much stronger than those of the common silk worm *Bombyx mori*. The silk has been worked to a limited extent and manufactured into socks and other articles, which have been found very durable; but a drawback to the advancement of this branch of industry lies in the fact that the caterpillars do not bear confinement well, and hence are not easily reared.

The exterior structure of the cocoon is very close and papery-like, but on cutting through this, we find the interior—surrounding the dark brown chrysalis—made up of loose fibres of strong yellow silk. This snug enclosure effectually protects the insect in its dormant state from the extremes of weather during the long wintry months. When the time approaches for the escape of the moth, which is about the beginning of June, the internal dark brown chrysalis is ruptured by the struggles of the occupant, and the newly born moth begins to work its way out of the cocoon. As it is possessed of no cutting instrument of any kind, this would indeed be a hopeless task had not the all-wise Creator made a special provision for this purpose, and to this end a fluid adapted for softening the fibres is furnished just at this juncture and secreted from about the mouth. On listening to the creature as it works its way through, you hear a scraping, tearing sound, which is made by the insect working with the claws on its fore-feet, tearing away the softened fibres and packing them on each side to make a channel for its escape. The place of exit is the smaller end of the cocoon, which is more loosely made than any other part and through which, after the internal obstacles are overcome, the passage is effected without much further trouble.

We have frequently watched their escape. First through the opening is thrust the anterior pair of bushy looking legs, the



sharp claws of which fasten on the outside structure : then with an effort the head is drawn forward, suddenly displaying the beautiful feather-like antennæ; next, the thorax, on which is borne the other two pairs of legs, is liberated, and finally, the escape is completed by the withdrawal of the abdomen, through the orifice thus made. Queer looking creatures they are when they first put in an appearance, with their large, fat, juicy bodies, and tiny wings. When the wings are fully expanded they measure from five to six inches or more across, but when fresh from the chrysalis they are but very little larger than the wings of a bumble bee. The first necessity now for the welfare of the individual is to find a suitable location where the wings may be held in a good position for expanding, for without such favourable circumstance they would never attain a serviceable size. It is necessary that a position should be secured where the wings may hang down as they are expanding, for which purpose the under side of a twig is often selected; and here, securely suspended by the claws, the wings undergo in a short time the most marvellous growth it is possible to imagine. The whole process, from the time of the escape of the moth to its full maturity, seldom occupies more than from half an hour to an hour, and during this time the wings grow from the diminutive size already mentioned to their full measure and capacity.

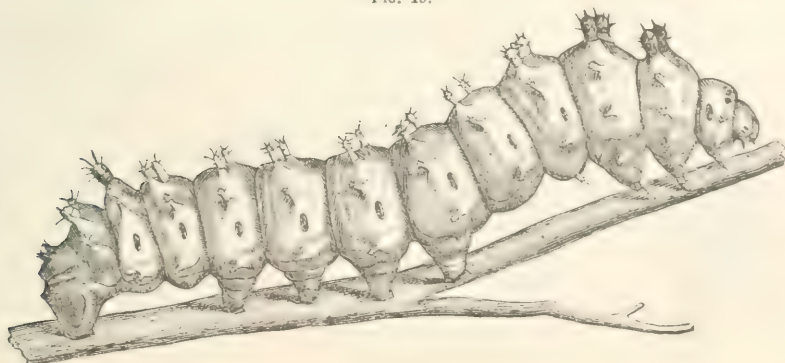
A wing clipped from the insect immediately after its escape, and examined under the microscope, reveals the fact that the thousands and tens of thousands of scales with which the wings are covered, and which afterwards assume such beautiful feather-like forms, are now nearly all threadlike and undeveloped. Impressed with this thought, the mind is fairly astonished at the almost incredible change wrought in so limited a time, for the growth embraces not only the extension of the surface of the wing, but the enlargement and maturity of every scale or feather on it, the individuals of which are but as dust to the naked eye. What a wonderful and intricate system of circulation and power of nutrition must be possessed to accomplish this marvellous result!

Soon after their exit these moths seek their mates, and after pairing, the female begins to deposit her eggs, a process which occupies some time, for the eggs are not laid in patches or groups, but singly; and are firmly fastened with a glutinous material to the under side of a leaf; and as it is seldom there are more than one or two laid on any single tree or bush, a considerable distance must be traversed by the parent in the transaction of this all important business.

The number of eggs which these moths lay is astonishing, we have known a single female to deposit within three days as many as 217. The eggs are about one-tenth of an inch long, nearly round and of a dull creamy white colour, with a reddish spot or streak near the centre, the duration of the egg stage is usually from about a week to ten days.

At the expiration of this period the larva eats its way out of the egg, the empty shell of which furnishes the young creature with its first meal. On its first appearance it is black, with little shining black knobs on its body, from which arise hairs of the same colour. Being furnished with a ravenous appetite its growth is very rapid; and from time to time its exterior coat or skin becomes too tight for its comfort, when it is ruptured and thrown off. At each of these changes or moultings, the caterpillar appears in an altered garb, gradually becoming more like the full grown larva represented by Fig. 19. It is very handsome. Its body is pale

FIG. 19.





green, the large warts or tubercles on the top of the third and fourth segments are coral red, the remainder are yellow excepting those on the second and terminal segments, which, in common with the smaller tubercles along the sides, are blue. During its growth from the diminutive creature as it escapes from the egg to the monstrous-looking full grown specimen, it consumes an immense amount of vegetable food; and especially as it approaches maturity is this voracious appetite apparent. Where one or two have been placed on a young apple tree, they will often strip it entirely bare before they have done with it, and thus prevent the proper ripening of the wood entailing damage to the tree, and, sometimes, endangering its life; hence, during their season, they should be watched for and destroyed. During the winter months, their cocoons may be looked for, and removed in time to check their further spread.

The natural increase of this insect being so great, wise provisions have been made to keep it within bounds. Being such a conspicuous object it sometimes forms a dainty meal for the larger birds; there are also enemies which attack the egg and young larvæ and besides these there are several parasites which live within the body of the caterpillar and destroy it before reaching maturity. One of the largest of these parasites is the long tailed Ophion (*Ophion mucronatus*, Linn.) Fig. 20 (after Riley). This is a large yellowish brown Ichneumon



Fig. 20.

fly, and is perhaps one of the commonest parasites affecting the Cecropia. The female of this fly deposits, according to Mr. Trouvelot, from eight to ten eggs upon the skin of her victim. These eggs soon hatch into young larvæ which eat their way through the skin of the caterpillar, and at once begin to feed upon the fatty parts within. As only one of these parasitic larvæ can find food sufficient to mature, the rest either die from hunger or are devoured by the strongest survivor.

inner layers when separated have the appearance of gold beater's skin. If we cut open one of these cocoons soon after it is completed, we shall find inside a large, fat, legless grub. Fig. 21.

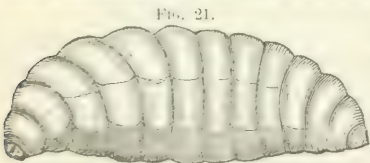


Fig. 21.

Mr. Riley, in *Am. Ent.*, Vol. II., says, "After the Cecropia Worm has formed its cocoon, the parasitic larva which had hitherto fed on the fatty portions of its victim, now attacks the vital parts, and when nothing but the empty skin of the worm is left, spins its own cocoon, which is oblong oval, dark brown inclining to bronze, and spun so closely and compactly, that the appearance of gold beater's skin. If we cut open one of these cocoons soon after it is completed, we shall find inside a large, fat, legless grub. Fig. 21, which sometimes undergoes its transformations and issues as a fly in the fall, but more generally waits until the following spring.

"The Ichneumon Fly, last mentioned, usually causes a dwarfed appearance of the worm which it infests, and parasitized cocoons can generally be distinguished from healthy ones by their smaller size. The larvæ of the Tachina Fly which we now introduce to our readers, as parasitic on the Cecropia Worm, seem to produce an exactly opposite effect, namely, an undue and unnatural growth of their victim. In the beginning of September, 1866, we received an enormous Cecropia Worm. It measured over four inches, was a full inch in diameter, and weighed nearly two ounces, but like many other large specimens which we have since seen, it was covered with small oval, opaque, white egg-shells, clusters of four or five occurring on the back of each segment, invariably deposited in a traverse direction. The skin of the worm was black, where the young parasites had hatched and penetrated. The large worm soon died and rotted, and in about twelve days a host of maggots gnawed their way through the putrid skin. These maggots averaged about one-half inch in length, and in form were like those of the common Blow-fly. The head was attenuated and retractile and furnished with two minute curved hooks, and the last segment was squarely cut off, slightly concave and with the usual two spiracles or breathing holes which this class of larvæ have at their tails. Their colour was of a translucent yellow, and they went into the ground and

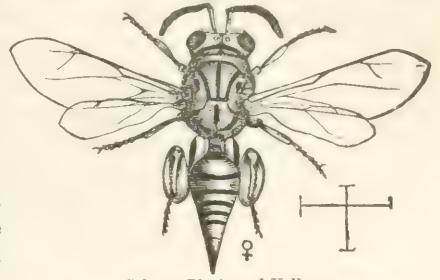


Fig. 22.

deposited in a traverse direction. The skin of the worm was black, where the young parasites had hatched and penetrated. The large worm soon died and rotted, and in about twelve days a host of maggots gnawed their way through the putrid skin. These maggots averaged about one-half inch in length, and in form were like those of the common Blow-fly. The head was attenuated and retractile and furnished with two minute curved hooks, and the last segment was squarely cut off, slightly concave and with the usual two spiracles or breathing holes which this class of larvæ have at their tails. Their colour was of a translucent yellow, and they went into the ground and

remained in the larva state all winter, contracted to pupae in the April following, and the flies commenced to issue the last of May." This fly differs so little from the red tailed Tachina Fly (*Erorista militaris*, Walsh, see Fig. 22, which infests the army worm that Mr. Riley is inclined to regard it as a variety of that species.

The Cecropia chalcis fly (*Chalcis Maria* Riley). We quote again from Mr. Riley.—"In May, 1869, we received from Mr. V. T. Chambers, of Covington, Ky., numerous specimens (Fig. 23), which he had taken from the cocoon of the Polyphemus moth, which is quite common and issues as early as the middle of February in that locality. He says, 'I was satisfied that the cocoon did not contain a living Polyphemus, and therefore opened it. It contained so little besides these insects and their exuviae as to suggest strongly the old idea that the caterpillar had been metamorphosed into them (as in a sense it had). There were 47 of them, of which 23 were females. As all the males and some of the females were dead when I opened the cocoon, I think it likely that the former never do emerge, and perhaps but few of the latter; otherwise Polyphemus would soon be exterminated.'



Colours Black and Yellow.

"We can very well imagine that most of these chalcis flies would die in their efforts to escape from the tough cocoon of the Polyphemus, but it so happens that these same insects have been found by Mrs. Mary Treat, of Vineland, New Jersey, to prey upon the cecropia worm, from the cocoon of which they can much more easily escape.



Fig. 24.

"The Divorced Cryptus (*Cryptus nuncius*, SAY, —*extrematis*, CRESSON), another Ichneumon fly, infests the cecropia worm in great numbers, filling its cocoon so full of their own thin parchment-like cocoons that a transverse section (Fig. 24) bears considerable resemblance to a honeycomb. The flies issue in June, and the sexes differ sufficiently to have given rise to two species. We have bred seven females and twenty-nine males from a cocoon of the cecropia moth, all the males agreeing with the species described by Say as *nuncius*, and all the females agreeing with that described afterwards as *extrematis* by Mr. Cresson.

#### THE CLOUDED SULPHUR BUTTERFLY (*Colias Philodice*, GODT).

The clouded sulphur is everywhere one of our commonest butterflies, abundant in its season, in fields and roadways, frequently congregating in groups on the borders of streams and springs, where, in hot weather, they seem to enjoy settling on the cool, moist ground. They are still more abundant in clover fields as the season advances.



Fig. 25.



Fig. 26.

Colours Yellow and Black.

The female of this species differs somewhat in its markings from the male, as will be readily seen by reference to the figures, 25 representing the male, 26 the female. The ground colour of the wings in both sexes is bright yellow marked on the outer edge with a dark brown or blackish border, narrower in the male than it is in the female, while in the latter it encloses on the anterior wings a broken row of irregular yellow spots, there is also a spot of black placed near the front edge of the forewings, about half way between the base and tip, varying in form and distinctness. The hind wings in both sexes are less heavily margined, and near the middle is a dull, pale orange spot. Both wings are dusky towards the base, and the fringes are pink.

On the under surface the yellow colour is less



bright, while the dark margins are either entirely wanting or else represented by a dusky shade margined occasionally within by a few dull brownish dots. The spot on the forewings is distinct, but paler and usually centered with a small silvery eye. That on the hind wings is much more distinct than above, being composed of a bright silvery spot in the centre defined by a dark brown line which is in turn encircled with dull orange. Immediately above and a little towards the outer edge is a much smaller spot of the same character; there is also a reddish dot on the anterior edge, about the middle of the wing. The antennæ are pink, with the knobs at their tips of a darker shade; the body is dark above; paler at the sides and underneath.

The insect appears first on the wing about the middle of May, becoming more plentiful towards the latter end of the month, but the time of its greatest abundance is later in the season, after the appearance of the second brood, which is during the latter part of July and throughout August. In the second volume of the "Entomologist," p. 8, Mr. Bethune remarks as follows: "On the 3rd of August, a lovely, bright, warm morning, after an excessively wet night, I drove about ten miles along country roads; every few yards there was a patch of mud, the effects of the heavy rain, and at every patch of mud there were from half a dozen to twenty specimens of *Colias philodice*, at least one, I should think for every yard of distance I travelled. I must then have seen, at a very moderate computation, about ten thousand specimens of this butterfly."

The caterpillar of the Clouded Sulphur feeds on the cultivated pea, on clover, on the Blue Lupin, *Lupinus perennis*, and no doubt on many other plants belonging to the order *Leguminosæ*. The egg, which is a beautiful object, is about one twenty-third of an inch in length, tapering at each end, with twelve or fourteen raised longitudinal ribs, with smaller cross lines in the concave spaces between them. Its colour when first deposited is of a pale lemon yellow, which changes in three or four days to a pale red, then gradually to a bright red, and from that to dark brown just before the time of hatching. The duration of the egg stage is about seven days.

The young caterpillar just hatched is one-twelfth of an inch long and of a dull yellowish brown colour, but when a little older it changes to a dark green. When full grown it is about an inch long, with a dark green head and body, the latter with a yellowish white stripe on each side close to the under surface, with an irregular streak of bright red running through its lower portion. The body also has a downy look occasioned by its being thickly clothed with very minute pale hairs.

The chrysalis is about seven-tenths of an inch long, attached at its base, and girt across the middle with a silken thread. Its colour is pale green with a yellowish tinge, with a purplish red line on each side of the head, darker lines down the middle both in front and behind, and with a yellowish stripe along the sides of the hinder segments.

During the heat of summer the chrysalis state usually lasts about ten days. A day or so before the butterfly escapes the chrysalis becomes darker and semi-transparent, the markings on the wings showing plainly through the enclosing membrane.

#### THE WHITE-LINED MORNING SPHINX (*Deilephila lineata*, FABR.)

Fig. 27.



Colours Olive, white and rose.

The white-lined morning sphinx is a tolerably common insect throughout Ontario. It is seen on the wing generally about twilight or later, although it has been met with occasionally in the day time. In its flight it much resembles the humming bird, hovering over flowers into which it inserts its long and slender tongue in search of the nectar there stored, which constitutes its food. In common with many other sphinx moths its structure is robust and its flight rapid and power-

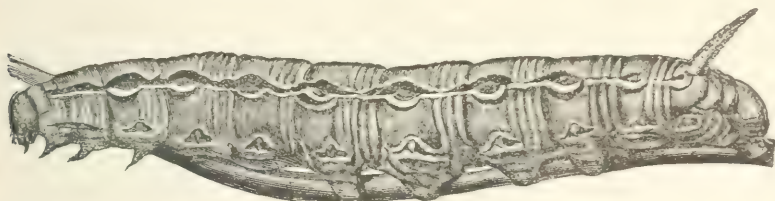


ful: hence it is difficult to capture, and even when taken will often flutter with such force as to seriously damage the covering and structure of its beautiful wings. When its wings are fully spread they measure from three to three-and-a-half inches across, (see Fig. 27, after Riley). The ground colour is a rich greenish olive. On the fore wings there is a pale band about the middle, extending from near the base to the tip, and along the outer margin runs another band nearly equal in width, but darker and less distinct; the veins also are lined with white. The hind wings which are small, are nearly covered by a wide central rosy band, becoming paler as it approaches the body, the hinder edge is fringed with white. On the anterior portion of the body there are six longitudinal stripes or lines, while the hinder part is alternately spotted with white and black. The entire under surface is much paler and duller in colour than the upper.

"The larva," Mr. Riley says, "feeds upon purslane, turnip, buckwheat, water melon, and even apple and grape leaves, upon any of which it may be found in the month of July. It descends into the ground, and within a smooth cavity, changes into a light brown chrysalis, from which the moth emerges during the month of September."

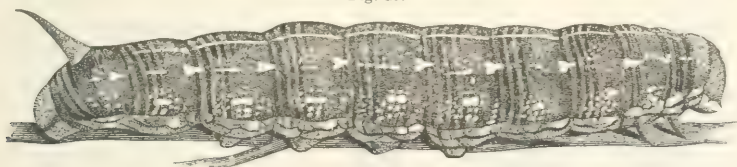
"The most common form of the larva is that given at Fig. 28. Its colour is yellowish green, with a prominent subdorsal row of elliptical spots, each spot consisting of two curved

Fig. 28.



black lines, enclosing superiorly a bright crimson space, and inferiorly a pale yellow line—the whole row of spots connected by a pale yellow stripe, edged above with black. In some specimens these eyelike spots are disconnected, and the space between the black crescents is of a uniform cream colour. The breathing holes are either surrounded with black or with black edged with yellow. The other form is black, and characterized chiefly by a yellow line along the back, and a series of pale yellow spots and darker yellow dots, as represented

Fig. 29.



in the illustration Fig. 29, even this dark form is subject to great variation, some specimens entirely lacking the line along the back, and having the spots of different shape."

"This insect has a wide range, as it occurs in the West Indies, Mexico and Canada, as well as throughout the United States. Feeding as it does, principally on plants of but little value, and being very commonly attacked by the larvæ of a Tachina fly, this insect has never become sufficiently common to be classed as injurious."

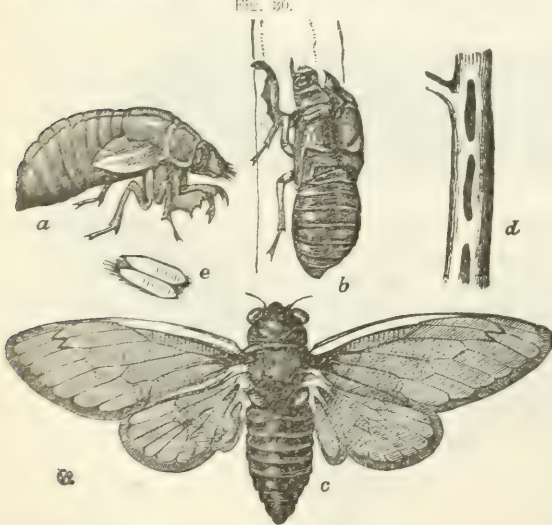
## GRASSHOPPERS OR LOCUSTS.

BY THE REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A.

Few, probably, of our Canadian fellow-countrymen are aware that the terrible Locust, "the scourge of nations," as it has been fitly termed, about whose destructive powers they read such appalling accounts in books of Oriental travel, is one of the insect enemies that some of the denizens of our Dominion have to contend against. And yet it is too true—as the records of the past season in our North-west Province of Manitoba abundantly prove. The locusts (or grasshoppers, as they are incorrectly termed) have laid waste great tracts of fertile country, and have brought ruin and desolation to many an unhappy settler in that far off region.

It is much to be regretted—to quote our remarks made on a former occasion\*—that so much confusion exists in the popular use of terms in Natural History, and particularly in entomology, in consequence of which very serious errors become matters of common faith, much mischief is allowed to go unheeded, and the innocent are oftentimes punished for the guilty. The term "bug," for instance, is almost universally applied in the neighbouring States, and very generally in this country, to every kind of insect, so that it is no uncommon thing to hear a beautiful butterfly or lovely moth designated by the odious name of "bug," whereas the appellation belongs exclusively to those foul-smelling sucking insects of the order *Hemiptera*, which feed upon the juices of plants, and in some cases upon the blood of other insects, of animals and man. Again, the larva of almost every kind of insect is called "the grub;" larvae that burrow into the trunks of trees and timber, "the borer," and so on to any extent. The consequence is that what is a remedy for one grub or borer, or so-called "bug," is indiscriminately made use of for the destruction of every other grub, or borer, or "bug," mindful that the old proverb may be read in this way also—"What is one insect's meat is another's poison," and that the treatment that will exterminate one injurious insect is sometimes perfectly harmless in the case of another.

This confusion of terms is particularly unfortunate in the case of the insects that we are now treating of. Every one in this country is perfectly familiar with what is commonly



called a "grasshopper," but how very few are aware that what they term a grasshopper, and see too often to think much about, is really the same kind of insect as the much dreaded, famine-producing Locust, that constituted one of the plagues of Egypt, and that is an object of so much terror wherever it prevails. A true locust it nevertheless is, and it were well, for many reasons, that our people became accustomed to call it by its right name. Our common species in this Province, while it does not possess the power of suddenly appearing in vast numbers and emigrating from place to place, occasionally becomes greatly multiplied and proves very destructive. The western locust (or grasshopper), however, differing but very slightly from our species, is, as we shall presently

show, quite as formidable a destroyer as its Oriental congener.

\* *Canada Farmer*, 1867, page 87.



While the true American Locusts are commonly called grasshoppers, and the true grasshoppers are termed crickets, katydids, &c., another element of confusion is mingled with our insect nomenclature by the common practice of giving the name of locust to the cicada, a totally different insect belonging to an entirely different order. The accompanying illustration will shew the reader the difference between these three kinds of insects better than any written description. Figure 30 represents different stages in the life of the Cicada or so-called "Seventeen year Locust" (*C. Septem-decim* LINN). *a* is the pupa; *b* the empty pupa case after the perfect insect has emerged from it; *c*, the perfect or winged insect; *d*, the perforations in a twig for the deposition of eggs; *e*, the egg. Figure 32 represents a katydid or true grasshopper (*Cyrtophyleum concavum*, SAY); and Figure 31 a true locust or so-called grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*, UHLER).

A single glance at these illustrations will shew the reader, the main differences between the three kinds of insects that we have been referring to. We wish it, therefore, to be plainly understood that in the account that follows: we shall use the term "Locust" in reference to the devastating

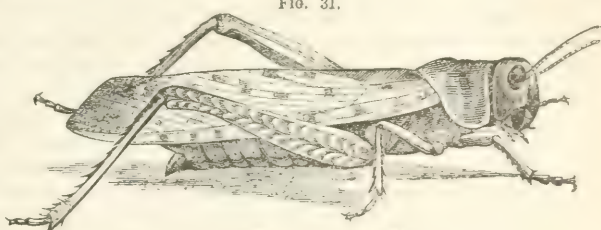


FIG. 31.

insect represented in Figure 31, which is so often called a "grasshopper."

#### HISTORY OF THE LOCUST IN AMERICA.

From the various works that we have been able to consult we gather that visitations of locusts have occurred on a more or less extensive scale, from time to time, ever since the Central and Western portions of this Northern Continent have been occupied by Europeans. We have no difficulty, then, in believing that from time immemorial these destructive insects have played their important part in maintaining the balance of animal and vegetable life in accordance with the grand laws of the Omnipotent Creator. The earliest notice that we have found of a visitation of locusts refers back more than two centuries, to a period much anterior to the discovery of the Mississippi River by La Salle. In Gage's West Indies the following account is given of one of these visitations in Guatemala in the year 1632:—

"The first year of my abiding there it pleased God to send one of the plagues of Egypt to that country, which was of locusts, which I had never seen till then. They were after the manner of our grasshoppers, but somewhat bigger, which did fly about in numbers so thick and infinite that they did truly cover the face of the sun, and hinder the shining forth of the beams of that bright planet. Where they lighted, either upon trees or standing corn, there was nothing expected but ruin, destruction and barrenness; for the corn they devoured, the fruits of trees they ate and consumed, and hung so thick upon the branches that with their weight they tore them from the body. The highways were so covered with them that they startled the travelling mules with their fluttering about their heads and feet. My eyes were often struck with their wings as I rode along; and much ado I had to see my way, what with a montero wherewith I was fain to cover my face, what with the flight of them which were still before my eyes. The farmers towards the South sea coast cried out, for that their indigo, which was then in grass, was like to be eaten up; from the *Indigeros* of sugar the like moan was made, that the young and tender sugar-canes would be destroyed; but, above all, grievous was the cry of the husbandmen of the valley where I lived, who feared that their



FIG. 32.



corn would in one night be swallowed up by that devouring legion. The care of the magistrates was that the towns of Indians should all go out into the fields with trumpets, and what other instruments they had, to make a noise and to affright them from those places which are most considerable and profitable to the commonwealth; and strange it was to see how the loud noise of the Indians and sounding of the trumpets defended some fields from the fear and danger of them. Where they lighted in the mountains and highways, there they left behind them their young ones, which were found creeping upon the ground, ready to threaten such a second year's plague, if not prevented: wherefore all the towns were called, with spades, mattocks and shovels, to dig long trenches and therein to bury all the young ones. Thus, with much trouble to the poor Indians and their great pains (yet after much hurt and loss in many places) was that flying pestilence chased away out of the country to the South Sea, where it was thought to be consumed by the ocean, and to have found a grave in the waters, whilst the young ones found it in the land. Yet they were not all so buried, but that shortly some appeared, which, being not so many in number as before, were with the former diligence soon overcome."

About a century later than the date of the above account, the locusts are recorded to have laid waste, on several occasions, all the vegetation of Mexico and Yucatan, and to have produced famine and much consequent suffering among the people. To California, they appear to have been especially partial from the earliest times. The Jesuit Father Michael del Barco, who lived for thirty years in that country as a missionary among the heathen Indians, relates that from the arrival of the Jesuits in 1697 to the year 1722, they were free from any plague of locusts, but that in this year they caused fearful sufferings among the inhabitants. In 1746 and for three years following without intermission, they again invaded the land; after this they did not appear until 1753 and 1754; and finally, before the expulsion of the Jesuits, in 1765 and the two following years. Clavigero, in his History of California, gives a very interesting account of these several invasions, and describes the appearance and natural history of the insect with much minuteness: from his work we make the following extracts:—

"The female, at the latter part of July or early in August, lays a number of fine small eggs of a yellowish colour, in a string, united with a glutinous matter, which appears like a cord of fine silk. These are deposited together and dropped into a small hole which they make in the ground with a small apparatus attached to their tails. Each female lays from seventy to eighty eggs, and sometimes more.

"The birth of these new grasshoppers has no particular time, but is dependent upon the early or late appearance of the rains, but they generally hatch during the latter part of September or early in October. Their life, from birth to death, lasts ten months, during which they cast their coats twice and change their colours five times. When the wings have become of sufficient strength and the body at its maturity, they then begin to ascend into the air and fly like birds, and commence their ravages in every direction, desolating the fields of every green thing. Their numbers become so extraordinary, that they soon form clouds in the atmosphere, of which the rays of the sun cast a shadow as they fly. They unite in masses of ten to twelve thousand, always following their conductors and flying in a direct line without falling behind, for they consume every growing thing before them. To whatever height their guides conduct them to obtain a sight of their food they follow, and as soon as growing crops or any verdure is sighted, instantly the swarm will alight and speedily devour and devastate the fields around to that extent, and with that promptitude, that when they are seen by a new swarm of their fellows, there is not anything more left to injure or consume.

"This lamentable insect plague is bad enough in old and cultivated countries, but in the miserable peninsula of California, where they eat up the crops, green trees, fruits, and pastures, they cause great mortality in the domestic animals of the missions, and with the effect of their ravages on the cereals and other garden productions cause great famines and sickness among the inhabitants and neophytes of the establishments. At one time immense multitudes of these voracious insects died, infecting the air dreadfully with the stench of their corruption and decay."

In Upper California, the Franciscan Missions of the early part of the present century, have suffered in a very similar manner. About the year 1827 or 1828, they ate up—we are told—nearly all the growing crops, and occasioned a great scarcity of wholesome food; again in

1834, they "destroyed all the crops of the rancheros and missions, with the exception of the wheat." In 1838, the field crops and gardens were again nearly destroyed. In 1846, there was another serious visitation, which extended over some of what are now termed the Western States, as well as California. In 1855, to pass over lesser visitations, there came one of the most terrible of all the recorded plagues of Locusts in California. As related by Mr Taylor, of Monterey, (Smithsonian Report, 1858), between the middle of May and October, 1855, "these insects extended themselves over a space of the earth's surface, much greater than has ever before been noted. They covered the entire Territories of Washington and Oregon, and every valley of the State of California, ranging from the Pacific Ocean to the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada; the entire Territories of Utah and New Mexico; the immense grassy prairies lying on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains; the dry mountain valleys of the Republic of Mexico, and the countries of Lower California and Central America, and also those portions of Texas which resemble, in physical characteristics, Utah and California. The records prove that the locusts extended themselves, in one year, over a surface comprised within thirty-eight degrees of latitude, and in the broadest part, eighteen degrees of longitude." The Sacramento newspapers of that year were filled with details of the plague; most accounts compared the swarms, when in flight, to dense snow-storms; they consumed everything before them—the foliage of trees, orchards, gardens, vineyards, fields of young grain, of crops and vegetables—everything was eaten up in a particular locality in a single day, leaving the ground a withered, blackened desert. That summer of 1855, was observed to be the hottest and driest that had been known for ten years."

During the next two years, 1856-7, the plague was almost entirely confined to the region lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and extending in places as far as the Mississippi River; throughout the States of Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, the locusts were especially destructive. Ten years later, in the summer of 1866, another noteworthy visitation took place throughout the same region. A correspondent of a Rock Island, Ill., paper (see *Practical Entomologist*, vol. ii., page 3), thus describes the plague in Nebraska: "The last day of August, near the middle of the afternoon, quite a number of grasshoppers were seen alighting, and that number rapidly increased till a little before sunset. The next morning they appeared much thicker, but were only so from having crawled more into the open air to sun themselves. About nine o'clock they began to come thicker and faster from a northerly direction, swarming in the air by myriads, and making a roar like suppressed distant thunder. By looking up to the sun they could be seen as high as the eye could discover an object so small, in appearance like a heavy snow storm. Each grasshopper very much like a very large flake, save that it passed by instead of falling. The number was beyond imagination, the air was literally full of them and continued so till late in the afternoon, countless millions passed on leaving other countless millions covering the earth and devouring the vegetation." Another writer from Kansas states that "Yesterday, September 10th, the locusts made their appearance here, and are devouring everything green. They almost darken the sun in their flight. I put in 65 acres of wheat in the last week of August, which looked fine, but it has nearly all disappeared: by to-morrow night there will not be a spear left. Early sown wheat will be totally destroyed." From the description given by another writer in Kansas, we may quote the following graphic account:—"There is something weird and unearthly in their appearance, as in vast hosts they scale walls, housetops and fences, clambering over each other with a creaking, clashing noise. Sometimes they march in even regular lines, like hosts of pigmy cavalry, but generally they rush over the ground in confused swarms. At times they rise high in the air and circle round like gnats in the sunshine. At such times, I think, they are caught by currents of our prevailing westerly winds and are thus distributed over vast tracts of country." The foregoing extracts will give our readers some little idea of the mode of appearance and the destructive powers of the locusts in the west. We might fill pages, a volume indeed, with similar accounts.

The next year 1867, and to some extent also in 1868 the locusts reappeared throughout the same region, and extended further to the eastward as well as westward. They proved more or less destructive in Western and Central Iowa, and in North Western Missouri, as well as almost all over Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Utah. They have never so far as we have been able to ascertain, passed to the eastward of the Mississippi River.

In 1869 and 1870, the ravages of the locusts seem to have been confined on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to portions of Nebraska, Colorado and Utah.



## THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN 1874.

Let us now turn to the terrible visitation of the present year, from the effects of which so many thousands are now suffering the privations of famine throughout immense tracts of country.

Last year (1873) the locusts or grasshoppers were stated to have inflicted considerable damage upon crops of various kinds in some of the Western States, principally Nebraska and Kansas; here and there also in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota there were comparatively trifling visitations. But in the month of July of this year there began one of the most serious invasions that has ever occurred in the west. In point of numbers and in extent of area affected, the plague was probably no greater than on some previous occasions, notably that of 1855 that we have referred to above; the great difference, however, is caused by the fact that twenty years ago the country west of the Mississippi River was an almost uninhabited wilderness of prairie, while now it is traversed by a net work of railways, covered with populous towns and villages, and occupied to a very large extent by multitudes of industrious people. Twenty years ago the locusts affected the food supply, perhaps, of the buffalo, the Indian, and the scattered frontier settlers, but now their ravages cause destitution and misery in tens of thousands of homes.

Up to the beginning of July this year, all looked bright and fair for the western farmer. His crops of all kinds were, as a rule, growing luxuriantly; the prospect of a bountiful harvest was quite as good as usual. After that date, however, sooner or later in different localities, all these bright prospects were overclouded, in many instances utterly destroyed. The following extracts from various newspapers will abundantly tell the tale.

As early as the 19th of July a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* writes from Howard County, Nebraska: "Corn and potatoes were doing well until recently, when the grasshoppers [locusts] put in an appearance, and the result undoubtedly is, at the present moment, that there is not ten per cent. of these crops and of late oats left in this and the two neighbouring counties; and it is very doubtful if the countless millions of Vandals will leave a vestige of any green thing. The result must be almost certain starvation for new-comers, and must retard the development of this beautiful country for many years."

A lady correspondent of the same paper writes a few days later from Butler County, also in Nebraska:—"The low-hung clouds have dropped their garnered fullness down. But alas! and alack! they were not the long-looked-for rain clouds, but grasshoppers. As I told you before, they passed over on the 23rd, only a few alighting; but a strong south-west wind on the 24th brought back countless millions; and on the 25th their numbers were fearful to contemplate. They would rise in the air when the sun shone hot, but as it grew cooler they came down like the wolf on the fold. They settled like huge swarms of bees on every living thing. Fields of corn that had been untouched before were now stripped of tassel and blade. A field of early corn was being eaten so fast, that the girls went to save a few ears, instead of going to visit a sick schoolmate according to promise. Trees were so loaded with the pests, that those four and five feet high bent down till the tops touched the ground, and in some instances broke off; for three dreadful hours they dashed against the house like hail. So many came in at doors and windows that every aperture was closed; but not till they were so thick on the windows, that we were forced to make a business of slaying. The 25th of July will be remembered by the citizens of this and some other counties as the dark day, when desolation and devastation stared us in the face. \* \* \* The wheat which was at first thought to be out of harm's way was cut off about one-fourth by the destroying angels. A statement in our county paper says the average will be about 8 or 9 bushels per acre. After the grasshoppers stopped their depredations, there were several damp cloudy days, that brought out new tassels and silks on the corn, but more than a week of hot, dry weather, with scorching winds checked its growth, so there will be none, excepting a very few fields that partially escaped. Turnips have been grown since the rain; and it is to be hoped there will yet be some potatoes: sweet potatoes were not hurt so badly as the common potato. Broom corn, cane and Hungarian grass were unscathed."

A writer from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the paper above mentioned, says that the locusts "have undoubtedly destroyed five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and are likely to destroy another half million of bushels." Later on in the season the *St. Paul Press* publishes the following statement in reference to the plague of locusts in Minnesota:—"It is safe to



estimate the tilled area in the ravaged district at 275,000 acres, and of the area in wheat in that district at 200,000 acres. Of this area, probably not less than 150,000 acres have been destroyed. This represents not less than 2,500,000 bushels of wheat devoured in the term by the grasshoppers, or about one-twelfth of the wheat crop of the state. Add to this area 50,000 acres of oats, at 33 bushels per acre, or 1,320,000 bushels in all, or one-twelfth of the oat crop of the state: 20,000 acres of corn, at 32 bushels per acre, 640,000 bushels, or one twelfth of the corn crop of the state, and perhaps 20,000 acres more in rye, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and other crops—and the full extent of the grasshopper havoc cannot be easily estimated."

Our readers may further judge of the extent of the calamity and sufferings consequent upon it, from the following Pastoral Letter, issued by the Bishop of Minnesota, and appointed to be read in all the Churches in his Diocese:—*To the Clergy and Congregations of the Diocese of Minnesota*: You are aware that several counties of the State have been desolated by locusts. In May I visited Martin county and saw the beginning of their ravages. I laid the facts before the Governor. The plague has increased. Many homes are desolated. They have the right to look to us for relief. They are our own flesh and blood. They are our brothers. They are God's children. The scourge is an awful one. It may be for *our* sins. It may be to try our faith in God. It may be to test our humanity.

I ask your prayers and your alms. I recommend that an offering shall be taken up on the last Sunday in July, and that a further special contribution of money and provisions shall also be taken at our Annual Harvest Home Festival.

Please send your offerings to Hon. Isaac Atwater, Minneapolis, who will send them to the Committee in St. Paul.

Praying God to bless you,

Your friend and Bishop,

H. B. WHIPPLE.

*Extract from a Widow's letter in Brown County.*

"I mortgaged my farm to get seed last Spring. All is lost. What to do I do not know. It would take a tear out of a stone to hear the people talk. I had a nice piece of barley almost ready to cut. There is nothing left but the straw, the heads lying thick on the ground. Dear Bishop, I am almost heart-broken, and nearly crazy, to think of the long, cold winter, and nothing to depend on. May God help us. May the Lord look to every orphan and widow, and put it in the hearts of His children to help."

"The widow must not plead in vain."

The Bishop also issued a form of prayer for relief from the plague of locusts, to be used in the Churches throughout his Diocese.

From the September "Report of the Department of Agriculture," at Washington, we cull the following note from Kansas:—"The late summer and fall crops have been almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. The common jumping grasshopper did much damage through the early part of the season, but about the middle of August clouds of the flying ones made their appearance over the county, devouring and destroying vast quantities of vegetation. Gardens were quickly eaten up, corn-fields were stripped of leaves, and in many cases the corn was entirely eaten off; fruit trees are left with naked branches, and in many cases the half-ripened fruit is left hanging on the trees, presenting a sickening sight of death and destruction.

In addition to the actual loss by devastation, the loss caused by discouragement will be greater. Years of patient waiting, hard work, and self-sacrifice have been destroyed in a few days, with no known remedy for protection—just as the fruits of labour were beginning to be realized, destruction came—and the question with many is, "Is it of any use to try again?"

Here is a field for the Department of Agriculture. Some method of protection or relief must be had against the destruction of this insect, or an immense tract of magnificent country will never be what it would without this curse. I am one of those who believe all such things may be controlled by some practical method; it only requires study, enterprise and means to learn how. This county (Doniphan) could well afford to pay \$100,000 for a guarantee that no grasshoppers should ever trouble it again. I have learned that vegetation highly cultivated and growing vigorously is less liable to be destroyed than when on the decline or growing feebly. Thus it is we often see a single tree in an orchard eaten even to the bark,

while others of the same variety are not damaged so much; and upon examination it will be invariably found that those mostly eaten were diseased, or had their vitality in some way impaired. This thing was noticeable when the same kind of insects were here six or seven years ago. Of all fruit trees, apple and pear trees suffer the most, while peaches, plums and cherries suffer the least. They eat the leaves off the apples, and leave most of the apples on, but of the peaches they will eat the fruit and leave the foliage; but in many instances, when vegetation is not plenty, I understand they clean all as they go, and I have seen instances of this kind. The damage to vineyards in this county is not so great. They do not seem to relish grapes, and are satisfied by eating off the stems and letting the bunches fall to the ground. There will not be enough corn in this county to feed what stock there is in the county as it should be fed."

The same report states that "the plague"—as it justly terms it—is reported in two counties in Wisconsin, seven in Minnesota, five in Iowa, four in Missouri, thirty in Kansas and seven in Nebraska. It adds that "the wide-spread destruction which they (the locusts) have caused in the north-west has not been adequately described. In many places large masses of people will probably suffer during the coming winter for the necessities of life, their crops having been swept by this remorseless enemy."

The next Monthly Report—that for October—records the prevalence of the plague in two more counties in Minnesota, two more in Iowa, four more in Missouri, four more in Kansas, four more in Nebraska, three in Texas, two in Colorado, and one in California. The following letter from Kansas is recorded "to give some idea of its ravages:"—"The farmers in my county had their land for wheat prepared in good time, and in a better condition than I ever saw. On the 6th of September the grasshoppers made their appearance all over the county. Farmers became alarmed and did not sow any wheat. About the 18th to the 20th they appeared to go away. Farmers commenced sowing and got in about two-thirds of their crop. On the 28th and 29th they came the second time, filling the air, reminding one of a snow-storm in December. Some who had sown early had wheat up nice, but you cannot find a spear in any place. Wheat which was sown before the grasshoppers came the first time has been eaten down, until the grain has finally ceased to grow. I am candidly of the opinion that every acre which is sown to-day in this county will have to be sown again. There is no other chance for it, and the great trouble will be that so many of our farmers have sown all their seed and are not able to buy again. And what will they do? Some who have not been two years on their claims are leaving them and going over into Missouri and Arkansas to winter—to find something to live upon."

We might go on to an almost unlimited extent with similar descriptions of the wide-spread devastation caused by these insects, and the consternation they have produced throughout the west. Every agricultural newspaper and a large number of city papers have published throughout the past season similar records of ruin and suffering. To assist their brethren in the afflicted regions, large sums of money have been contributed both by State Governments and by individuals; but it is greatly to be feared that the utmost liberality will hardly save from ruin, though it may relieve temporarily, many farmers who had recently settled on those hitherto attractive plains. Not only, it should be remembered, have they suffered from a dire plague of locusts, but they have also been the victims of a long-continued drought; accompanied in some localities by a terrible hot wind, resembling the *sirocco* that blasts southern Europe with the dry heat of the African desert; to add also to their series of calamities, the Chinch-bug\* destroyed in many places those crops that the Locusts spared.

To illustrate the reality and intensity of the sufferings that we have alluded to, we shall give one extract only out of a large number that might be quoted. The writer of a letter to the *People's Farmer*, dated Kearney, Nebraska, November 16th, thus describes the condition of things in his neighbourhood:—"Your readers have been pretty fully posted as to the ravages of locusts over this entire region, the devastation extending from Central Minnesota to the southern limit of Kansas, the whole country being almost as utterly destroyed, so far as provisions are concerned, as if it had been swept by the scathing flames. I speak more understandingly of my own neighbourhood, and shall endeavour to state facts that may be firmly relied upon, and which can be verified if necessary, by the testimony of others in my own

\* For a description of the Chinch-bug, see the report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, for 1871.



vicinity. The wheat crop, what there was of it, considering the dry weather, was good. But fully one-half of the settlers had no wheat at all: their sole dependence was corn and potatoes. In many instances the very uncertain product of prairie sod. Thus nearly half of our people were dependent solely upon the two above articles, both of which were almost entirely swept away by drought, bugs and locusts combined. *Every* family nearly, that was able to do so, having friends in Iowa and Missouri, have gone there to winter, some may return, others never will. Many proved upon their claims and have left the country forever. The number of actual homestead settlers is thus reduced fully one-half in my own neighbourhood, and of that one-half, not one family in ten have provisions, fuel or clothing to last them through the winter. Fully two-thirds have not food enough to last until the 1st of December. I find from conversation in Kearney, with settlers both north and south for a distance of thirty to fifty miles, that the same statement holds true over almost the entire region. Thus notwithstanding the *cry* of some of our papers that "we are not beggars," more than two-thirds of those now on their homesteads must either beg or starve. In less than thirty days there will be starvation and death unless these needs are promptly met.

There is no corn, no oats, no feed of any kind for stock, except what is shipped in from a distance. There is no fuel except coal, at from \$8 to \$11 per ton. There is no work, no money. There is no seed corn, and in very many instances, no seeds of any kind for another year's planting. On the 13th inst., I met two of my neighbours. One has a family of six to provide for, three of them young children. Says he: 'I have just flour enough to last until Saturday night.' The other has a family of ten, four of whom are sick, and have been since September. One child, a bright boy of some four years, has lost the entire use of his limbs, and now has to have the care of a helpless babe. This man has flour for ten days, and potatoes that will enable him to get along for a week or two longer. Last winter this family of children were entirely without shoes or stockings, with clothing just sufficient to cover nakedness, and ragged at that. The writer of this article has flour for a week—fifty pounds—and pays for it in breaking one acre of prairie, thus giving three dollars in work for \$1.20 worth of flour. He does not state this complainingly, being glad to get work to feed his five babies at any price. I merely give these three cases as a sample. While I give but three, there are many others all around me in fully as deplorable a situation. This want extends over the whole area of country, west, north and south, and the farther the settlement is from the supplies, the greater the wants and privations of the settlers."

#### THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN MANITOBA.

Thus far we have been describing the extent and the terrible results of this year's plague of Locusts in the Western States of the Union. We have now, unhappily, to record its occurrence in our own new Province of Manitoba, which adjoins the State of Minnesota, so frequently referred to above. From the following record of visitations previous to this year, it will be observed that they were, in almost all cases, simultaneous with those in the neighbouring States, that we have described in the earlier part of this paper. For this record we are indebted to the letter of the Winnipeg Correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, which appeared in that paper on the 5th of August last:—

"Grasshoppers first appeared in Red River towards the end of July, 1818, six years after the commencement of the settlement. They covered the settlement belt, but did not utterly destroy the wheat crop, it being nearly ripe at the time. Barley and other crops were swept away. They deposited their eggs and disappeared, and the following spring the crop of young grasshoppers was immense. These departed before depositing their eggs, but devoured all vegetation on their route, thus destroying all the crops of 1819. Great numbers came in during the season of 1819 and deposited their eggs, so that in 1820 the crops were again all destroyed. Thus for three successive years were the crops in this country destroyed by these pests. They then disappeared for thirty six successive years, the next visitation being in 1857, when they visited the Assiniboine settlement, doing but little injury beyond depositing their eggs. The following season their progeny destroyed all the crops within their reach. In 1864 they again appeared in considerable numbers but did little injury to the wheat crop. The following year the young grasshoppers partially destroyed the crops, leaving many districts entirely untouched. The largest swarm ever known came in August, 1867, but the crops were so far advanced that season that they did but little in-



jury. Their eggs produced such immense swarms the following spring that they destroyed everything that had been sown throughout the settlement, and famine ensued. In 1869 they again visited the country, but too late to do much harm. The season following, however, they destroyed most of the growing crops. In 1872 immense hordes of these winged pests again visited a part of the country about the beginning of August. The country west of Headingley escaped, and generally the wheat was not much injured, but they played sad havoc with the gardens. Nothing was sown the following spring throughout the infested district, but throughout the western settlements a large crop was grown and saved."

From the same source we have obtained the following particulars respecting the ravages of the Locust in different parts of the Province:—

"THE SOUTH.—From West Lynne (Pembina) northward as far as Scratching River the oats and barley have been entirely destroyed, and the wheat partially.

"PALESTINE.—The latest reports from this settlement confirm the accounts that the settlement is laid waste.

"MANITOBA LAKE.—The shores of this lake are strewn three feet in many places with dead grasshoppers, the wind having driven them into the lake, where they were drowned and cast ashore.

"THE BOYNE SETTLEMENT.—They are very thick here, and have completely destroyed the oats and barley, and about half ruined the wheat.

"PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—From Poplar Point to the Portage the fields are swarming with grasshoppers, which have devoured the crops. Scarcely anything has escaped.

"RAT CREEK.—In this neighbourhood it is reported that the crops of Kenneth McKenzie, Hugh Grant and others, are being destroyed, and that the former had commenced cutting his oats and barley for fodder rather than let the pests take all.

"ROCKWOOD.—The crops in this settlement have suffered severely. Oats and barley completely destroyed, and wheat badly injured.

"WOODLAND.—Most of the settlers in this neighbourhood are entirely cleaned out.

"COUNTY OF PROVENCHER.—All the crops along the Red River, from Pembina to Stinking River, have been eaten up, excepting, in some instances, a portion of the wheat and potatoes have escaped.

"WINNIPEG.—The gardens in this city, and the oats and barley in the neighbourhood, are being destroyed. During the evenings, at the going down of the sun, they seek the board fences and sides of houses in such numbers that in many cases it is impossible to distinguish the colour of the houses, or the material of which they are built."

As yet we do not know whether the Locust ravages are wont to extend over the great fertile region to the north-west of Manitoba—that magnificent agricultural region drained by the Saskatchewan River; we hope, and we are strongly inclined to think, that the plague, if noticeable at all, is there trifling in character and moderate in extent. Should it be otherwise, should that "fertile belt" be as subject to these visitations as the States to the south of it unhappily are, it must prove a great hindrance to its rapid settlement. If, on the other hand, it possesses an immunity not shared in by the Western States, it will certainly draw from them, before many years are over, and as soon as railway facilities are afforded for transportation of goods and produce, a very large portion of those settlers who are now eaten out of house and home. We fully expect to see the tide of immigration which for a few years past has been setting so strongly towards the plains of Kansas and Nebraska, turned towards our own more highly-favoured, even though more northern regions of Assiniboine and Saskatchewan.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INSECT.

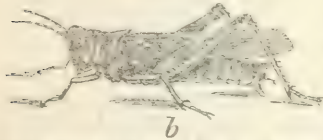
Let us turn now to a description of the insect respecting whose powers of destruction we have heard so much. As we have already remarked, there is very little difference in appearance between our common "grasshopper" and the famine-producing Locust of the West. They both belong to the same genus (*Caloptenus*) of the family Acrydidae and of the order of Orthoptera—straight-winged insects. The Acrydidae, or Locusts, are distinguished from their kindred, the true grasshoppers, by the following characteristics:—The former have short antennæ (or feelers), never exceeding the body in length; the latter have very long thread-like antennæ. The tarsi, or feet, of the former are three-jointed; of the latter four-jointed. The female of the former has the tip of the abdomen furnished with four very short

bony pieces, two of which curve upwards and two downwards (they may be observed in figures 33 and 34); the female of the latter has a long curved, often sword-shaped, ovipositor. The former, again, live upon the ground; the latter for the most part on grass and trees.

All Orthopterous insects—including, of course, those we are now treating of—undergo what is termed an incomplete metamorphosis—that is to say, their larvae and pupæ resemble all along the perfect insect, except that the wings are not fully developed and the size of the mature insect is not attained. To make our meaning clearer, we may mention that Lepidopterous insects (butterflies and moths) undergo a perfect or complete metamorphosis; as every one knows, the caterpillar, or larva, is totally different from the winged insect, while the chrysalis or pupa is entirely different from either. In food, habits and appearance, the insect undergoes a complete change at each metamorphosis. In the case of Locusts, on the contrary, one can hardly say with certainty when the larval state ends and that of the pupa begins; or when, again, the pupal condition merges into that of the perfect insect.

The genus *Catantopus*, to which we are now confined, is represented almost all over the world. In North America eight different species have been described by entomologists, but we are inclined to think that some of these are little more than varieties of others. Three species only are prevalent in large numbers—viz., *C. spretus*, *C. fuscicornis*, and *C. horreorum*; the last mentioned does not occur in Canada, so far as we are aware, and is of small importance economically as compared with the other two. We are thus reduced to the two species that we spoke of at the outset: our common red-legged Locust, or "grass-hopper" (*Catantopus fuscicornis* Burm.), represented in figure *b*; and the hateful Locust (*C. spretus* Uhler), figure *a*.

FIG. 33.



The reader will observe that there is but a very slight difference in appearance between the two species. The left hand, our common species, only dif-

FIG. 34.



fers, one may say, from its most destructive fellow on the right, by its having shorter wings. It is owing to this difference in length and expanse of wing that the one species is confined to the neighbourhood where it was born, while the other rises aloft into the air, and is literally "borne upon the wings of the wind" to regions far away from its place of birth.

As the Red-legged Locust must be so familiarly known by every one—during most summers, indeed, it is hardly possible to walk a few yards in the open air without startling numbers into flight—and as it is fairly represented in the above figure (*b*), we may content ourselves with quoting the following brief description by Dr. Harris. The insect is "grizzled with dirty olive and brown, a black spot extending from the eyes along the sides of the thorax; an oblique yellow line on each side of the body beneath the wings; a row of dusky, brown spots along the middle of the wing covers; and the hindmost shanks and feet blood-red, with black spines. The wings are transparent, with a very pale, greenish yellow tint, next to the body, and are netted with brown lines. The hindmost thighs have two large spots on the upper side, and the extremity black; but are red below, and yellow on the inside. The appendages at the tip of the body in the male are of a long triangular form. Length from three-quarters of an inch to an inch; expansion of the wings from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch."

The Hateful Locust (*C. spretus*), figure *a*, can scarcely be distinguished in colour or general appearance from the foregoing species; the principal difference, as already stated, is in the length of the wings. In this species they are about one-third longer than the body of the insect; they are quite transparent with slightly dusky nerves, and when seen high up in the air against the sun, have the appearance of large snow flakes. The eggs are deposited in the ground, in a cocoon-shaped mass, covered with a tough, glutinous secretion, and vary in number from fifty to a hundred. They are laid in the latter part of the summer and remain in their place of deposit until the following spring; usually they hatch out in March, making their appearance with the earliest vegetation of the locality. There is a good deal of difference of opinion with regard to the head-quarters of this insect; many writers affirm that all the swarms comes from the cañons of the Rocky Mountains; others again, and with more reason, we believe, hold that they breed throughout all the mountain valleys and plains of the west, but chiefly in those vast tracts of uninhabited country, lying on the slopes of the Rocky



Mountains in Arizona and New Mexico : they breed also, there can be no doubt, in the regions that they invade, but owing to differences of climate, these broods do not always mature. They delight most in a very dry, hot atmosphere.

Like many other species of Orthoptera, the males produce sounds by means of an apparatus that may be "likened to a violin, their legs being the bows, and the projecting veins of their wing covers the strings. When a locust begins to play, he bends the shank of one hind leg beneath the thigh, where it is lodged in a furrow designed to receive it, and then draws the leg briskly up and down several times against the projecting lateral edge and veins of the wing-cover. He does not play both fiddles together, but alternately, for a little time, first one and then the other, standing meanwhile upon the four anterior legs and the hind leg which is not otherwise employed." (Harris.) When in flight, the swarm produces a loud pattering sound, which as Dr. Thomas remarks, is probably due to the beating of the air by the wings, as it is not confined to the male sex. If any of our readers are curious upon the subject of insect music, they will find an interesting paper upon "the Songs of the Grasshoppers," by our much esteemed friend, Mr. Scudder, in the *American Naturalist* (vol. 9, page 113); in it not only is the apparatus described, but the notes are set to music, and no doubt can be sung by any accomplished vocalist!

Before closing this portion of our remarks, we would acknowledge our indebtedness, and call attention, to the admirable "Synopsis of the Acrididae of North America," by the Rev. Cyrus Thomas, Ph.D., published by the Government of the United States as a portion of Dr. Hayden's Report on the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories. It is magnificently printed in quarto form, and is a complete monograph of the family. We take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Hayden for his courtesy in favouring us with a copy.

#### MEANS OF REDUCING THE RAVAGES OF THE LOCUSTS.

When a species of insect comes in countless millions suddenly, without any forewarning, upon a locality hundreds of miles away, it may be, from its place of birth, and devours in a single day every green thing upon the surface of the country, it seems almost impossible to suggest any remedy. Something, however, may, we believe, be done, but any measure to be in the least degree efficacious must be adopted universally over a large area of country. Before considering any method of combatting the plague, we must mention one remedy that has been received by the press with some degree of amusement, though gravely propounded by the editors of the *American Naturalist*. After referring to the destitution in Minnesota and the application from its State authorities to the general government for aid, they put the question:—

"Why should not the grasshopper be eaten in turn?" Why not, indeed? For, as they state, "the grasshopper, or locust of the East, is universally eaten in portions of Africa and Western Asia, and pronounced a nutritious and palatable article of diet by Arab chiefs as well as Hottentot savages. They are eaten roasted whole, minus the legs, or roasted and powdered. We would recommend that experiments be made as to the best modes of preparing the locust for food. They should be thoroughly cooked to guard against parasitic worms. Not willing to urge the use of grasshoppers as food for others, without first eating them ourselves, we may say that we have found the grasshopper, first killed by boiling water, and then fried in butter, at least as palatable as many articles of food eaten by civilized people; and to people actually famishing, as is said to be the case in Minnesota, it will be worth their while to avail themselves of a food stuff which millions, perhaps, of people in other lands regard as wholesome."

In corroboration of this use of the locusts, we may add, that Dr. Livingstone speaks highly of the locust as an article of food in Africa, and considers them superior to shrimps. Honey, when it can be obtained, is often eaten with them, and, while improving the flavour, renders them more digestible. We need hardly remind our readers that this was the food of St. John the Baptist in the wilderness. The ancient historian, Herodotus, relates that locusts are used for food, being first dried in the sun, then reduced to powder, and drunk in milk. In his well-known work, on South Africa, Cumming states that "Locusts afford fattening and wholesome food to man, birds and all sorts of beasts; cows, horses, lions, jackals, hyenas, antelopes, elephants, &c., devour them. Our hungry dogs made a fine feast on them. . . . We roasted a quantity for ourselves and our dogs." Kirby and Spence



(People's Edition, page 173.) state that, "as locusts are the greatest destroyers of food, so as some recompense, they furnish a considerable supply of it to numerous nations." After quoting a number of authorities for this statement, they add that "they are preferred by the Moors to pigeons; and a person may eat a plateful of two or three hundred without feeling any ill effects. They usually boil them in water half an hour, having thrown away the head, wings and legs; then sprinkle them with salt and pepper, fry them, adding a little vinegar." We trust that the editors of the *Naturalist* will try this recipe next summer! Among the food products of the North American Indian (Report of Agricultural Department, Washington, 1870,) we find enumerated grasshoppers or locusts, which are eaten by the Diggers of California and the Plains. They roast them in holes in the ground and mix them with powdered acorns; sometimes they make of them a soup or mush. Mr. Taylor, however, (Smithsonian Report, 1858,) referring to the same custom, declares that this kind of food is always found to sicken the Indians, and that this result is vouched for by the early settlers and the natives, and also by many travellers and voyagers who have visited California and the Rocky Mountain country, and by the Jesuits of Lower California. From these statements we may infer that the locusts on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, considered to be a distinct species from the *C. spretus* of the eastern side, are unwholesome, but it remains to be proved that a nutritious article of diet may not be obtained from the latter. Certainly, it is an experiment worth trying; if successful, we should have a double benefit—the lessening of the numbers of the locusts, and a supply of food wherewith to meet the famine that they have produced. Such a fate for the invaders would be true poetic justice.

In the Smithsonian Report for 1858, to which we have already referred, there is an interesting article, translated from the Russian of V. Motschulsky, in which much valuable information is afforded respecting the mode of dealing with locusts in Southern Russia and other neighbouring countries with regard to natural remedies. He states that "whole generations of them succumb to the climatic influence of those countries to which, impelled by hunger, they betake themselves. Winds and storms not unfrequently cast vast swarms of them into lakes and seas, and other millions perish in crossing rivers. Frogs, lizards and various birds, especially of the starling, blackbird, lark, crow, jackdaw, stork and other species devour them with great avidity. Domestic fowls, as geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens are exceedingly fond of such food." Among insects several species of ichneumonous (Hymenoptera) destroy them both in the egg and larval states. He concludes that "of the eggs laid by the locusts about one tenth only succeed in passing through all the transformations of their existence, and with this tenth part alone it comes in contact with the husbandman. But even this is sufficiently great to furnish matter for reflection to every one who knows by experience what an attack of locusts is."

After describing a large number of artificial modes of contending against the locusts, some of which are quite useless, and others more or less successful, he draws up a number of general conclusions. Those at all applicable to North America we shall quote, with a few remarks upon them.

(a) "It is necessary to observe in the autumn, especially after a hot summer, where the locusts have deposited their eggs, and to accustom persons appointed for the purpose to do so." Much might, we think, be done in this way both by the State authorities in the west, by municipalities and by individuals.

(b) "As soon as the labours of tillage will permit, people should be sent out in the fall to collect the locusts' eggs, provided with instruments for turning up the ground. If the eggs are deposited where ploughs and harrows can pass, these should be made use of. The egg-tubes of the locusts should be poured into sacks, and either measured or weighed and a suitable award paid for the amount collected, so as to stimulate numbers to busy themselves in this useful labour." If a certain price per bushel or hundred-weight were offered for the egg-cases by the various local authorities in the regions affected, not only would the numbers of the locusts be greatly reduced, but remunerative employment would be afforded to those who have been suffering by their ravages. In many places the locusts deposit their eggs where they have just ravaged the fields, consequently the inhabitants will not have far to go in order to find the germs of the next year's trouble. It would be desirable, too, that well-equipped expeditions of competent persons should be sent out to explore the regions bordering on the Rocky Mountains, from which the swarms emanate in the first instance.

(c) "All the places where locusts' eggs are found should be ploughed over, if possible,

two or three times very late in the autumn. Special attention should also be given to bar-spots in the fields where not unfrequently great quantities of egg-tubes may remain unobserved. This plan of deeply ploughing under the eggs of the grasshoppers, or of ploughing them up so as to expose them to all the changes of the weather, has been found very effective in Manitoba and other places.

(d) "Breeding large quantities of domestic fowls and training them to feed on young locusts, is exceedingly advantageous to the husbandman." Geese, chickens, turkeys and guinea-fowl are especially mentioned. This plan would be of very slight use as a protection against the migrating swarms of locusts, but it might be of some little value in places where they breed. It is well known that a large brood of turkeys is invaluable to a farmer where the common red-legged locust abounds.

(e) If the locusts settle anywhere in a thick mass, large numbers may be destroyed in the evening, when they are quiet, by means of heavy iron or wooden rollers drawn by horses or oxen. This method might be of some slight advantage if generally adopted, but usually, by nightfall, most of the damage is done.

A large number of other methods are mentioned, but they are entirely inapplicable to the vast and thinly populated regions of the west.

A remedy is much employed, on the other hand, in America which could not be made use of in Russia, viz., fire. It is only during dry and very hot weather that the invasions take place. When a swarm has once alighted and has commenced the work of destruction it is often practicable to set fire to the fields and crops in places and thus kill or drive away the destroyer. In this case the remedy is almost as bad as the disease, but yet it has been adopted in many instances with good results.

Noises made by trumpets, guns, cannons, &c. sometimes drive away a small body of locusts, but they are utterly useless when the invasion takes place on a large scale.

On the whole, it seems as if man can do but very little to ward off the attacks of this fearful scourge. Still it is proper that every effort should be made to find out the exact habits of the insect, and the particular localities from which it emanates; it is fitting, too, that no means should be left untried that affords any prospect of lessening the destruction that they occasion. The Arabian fable we cannot but feel, has much truth at the bottom of it; they represent a locust as saying to Mahomet, "We are the army of the Great God: we produce ninety-nine eggs, if the hundred were completed we should consume the whole earth and all that is in it." While the people of the West are in the hands of Providence to protect them from such mighty armies as these, they can best help themselves by going to the root of the evil—that is to say, by reducing to the utmost extent the numbers of eggs that are laid for future broods.

After all the accounts that we have given of these insects, we feel that nothing can equal in sublimity and correctness the description afforded by the Prophet Joel, ii. 2—11.

"A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains: a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations. A fire devoureth before them and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness: yea, and nothing shall escape them. Like the noise of chariots on the tops of the mountains shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble; as a strong people set in battle array. Before their face the people shall be much pained; all faces shall gather blackness. They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war; and they shall march every one on his ways, and they shall not break their ranks, neither shall one thrust another, they shall walk every one in his path, and when they fall upon the sword they shall not be wounded. They shall run to and fro in the city, they shall run upon the wall, they shall climb up upon the houses, they shall enter in at the windows like a thief. The earth shall quake before them, the heavens shall tremble, the sun and the moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their shining, and the Lord shall utter His voice before His army, for His camp is very great, for He is strong that executeth His Word, for the day of the Lord is great and very terrible, and who can abide it?"

While the foregoing paper was passing through the printer's hands, we cut from the *Albany Country Gentleman*, the following official statement of the misery caused by the plague of

Locusts in the Western States, which fully corroborates any expressions that we have used above:—

“THE WESTERN GRASSHOPPERS.—Commissioner of Agriculture Watts has issued a synopsis of information received concerning the extent of suffering from the grasshopper plague, which we copy, somewhat condensed:

“*First*.—The area of this visitation comprises a zone 200 to 225 miles wide, extending from the settlements of Southern Dakota, through Nebraska and Kansas, over 500 miles in length, and inclining to south. A few western counties of Iowa and Minnesota report injuries. The extent of territory visited by these insects in 1874 very considerably exceeds 100,000 square miles.

“*Second*.—The grasshopper district west of Missouri embraces population of Kansas, Nebraska and Southern Dakota, amounting to over 500,000 in 1870, with a large increment since. Including counties east of the Missouri in Iowa and Minnesota more or less affected by the plague, I think it not extravagant to assign 750,000 as the approximate population of these districts.

“*Third*.—In Kansas, cases of total destitution in 50 counties reported vary from 40 to 2,000; reports from counties not in this list show injuries as severe as in any others. The average of such cases 555 in each county. These do not include cases of partial destitution, which, in some counties are quite large, ranging from 25 to 1,000. The cases of total and partial destitution in these 50 counties amount to over 49,000, while in other counties there are probably, cases unreported sufficient to swell the aggregate to 50,000. In the more thinly populated counties of Nebraska and Dakota the number of such cases is, of course, smaller. Adding the cases east of Missouri, I do not think it out of the way to estimate the number of people affected by this pest at 75,000 to 100,000.”



## ON SOME INJURIOUS INSECTS.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

THE CODLING MOTH (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, LINN).  
 THE PEAR TREE SLUG (*Selandria cerasi*, PECK).

THE CODLING MOTH (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, LINN).

This is, indeed, one of the most troublesome insects with which we have to contend, and one of the most difficult to deal with, and, although of foreign introduction, has spread over the greater part of our country entailing a yearly loss on our apple crop which it would be difficult to over estimate. We shall briefly give the various features in its life history with a cut illustrating the insect as it appears in its various stages, and then detail such measures as have been suggested with a view to its destruction.

Fig. 35.

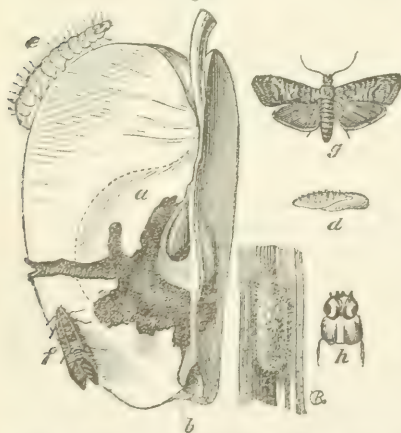


Fig. 35 represents a section of an apple which has been occupied by a codling worm—*b* shews the point of entrance of the young worm, the place of exit of the matured larva being shown at the left hand side of the figure; *e*, the full-grown worm; *h*, its head and first segment magnified; *i*, the cocoon; *d*, the pupa removed from the cocoon; *f*, the moth with wings closed; *g*, the same with wings expanded.

Soon after it leaves the fruit in the fall, the larva selects some secluded nook or cranny, under loose bark of tree or other convenient hiding place, and there spins its tough papery-looking cocoon, and within this secure retreat it remains in the larval condition until early in spring, when, a few weeks before the final change takes place, it enters the chrysalis state. It seems strange that this tiny creature should be endowed with such a power of varying the length of its larval existence, that at this season the larva

should remain so long unchanged, while, in the case of the earlier summer brood, the change to chrysalis takes place almost immediately after the spinning of the cocoon. About the time of the opening of the apple blossoms this insect bursts its prison house and appears as a winged moth. See Fig. 35, *g*.

The moth deposits her eggs singly, and usually in the calyx or eye, just as the young apple is forming. In about a week the larva is hatched, and at once the tiny worm begins to eat its way through the apple to the core. Its castings are commonly pushed out through the hole by which it has entered, which is from time to time enlarged for the purpose; these usually adhere to the apple, so that, before the worm is full grown, infested fruit may generally be detected by the mass of reddish-brown exuviae protruding from the eye. Sometimes, as the larva approaches maturity, it eats a passage through the apple at the side, and out of this opening its castings are thrust, and here the mature worm escapes when full grown. The occupied apple generally falls prematurely to the ground, sometimes with the worm in it, but

more commonly after the worm has escaped. The larvæ which leave the apples while still on the trees, either crawl down the branches to the trunk of the tree, or otherwise let themselves down by a fine silken thread, which they spin at will, to the ground; in either case, the greater portion of them take refuge under the rough loose bark on the trunk of the tree, and there spin their cocoons. The second brood of moths appear from about the twentieth to the last of July. We have taken them on the wing at night as early as the nineteenth, but specimens confined in breeding boxes, have not, as a rule, made their appearance until about the end of the month. In the winged state they seldom live more than a few days, and in this brief space they pair, and the female deposits her eggs for the second brood of larvæ, and, for this purpose, wisely shows a preference for the later apples. The codling moth also attacks the pear, in some localities, most disastrously for the crop; the fruit, however, seldom falls to the ground until some time after the worm has left.

Dr. Wm. Le Baron, State Entomologist, of Illinois, has devoted much time and attention to the study of the history and habits of this insect, and has published in his last annual report an excellent paper on this subject. Mr. Riley, of St. Louis, has also made observations and experiments on this same insect, which corroborate those of Dr. Le Baron, these are referred to in the fifth and sixth annual reports on the noxious, beneficial and other insects of the State of Missouri; from both these sources we shall glean and make free use of such facts as we think will interest our readers.

The number of eggs each moth is capable of laying will, probably, average not less than fifty, but these are not all matured at once, but may be found, by careful dissection of the body of the moth, in various stages of development. Hence they must be deposited successively, the period probably extending over a week or more.

#### REMEDIES.

This is an all important matter in which, in this instance, man must rely chiefly on his own efforts, for although, doubtless, a large number of the worms and chrysalids are annually destroyed by birds, and another limited portion by parasitic insects, still from the advantageous shelter afforded them by the apple, and the fact of their movements after leaving it being mostly in the night time, the codling worm enjoys much immunity from natural foes.

Dr. Le Baron divides this practical portion of the subject, as far as man's work is concerned, into four heads, and here we cannot do better than quote from his excellent paper:—

"1st. Destroying the insects in their winter quarters.

"2nd. Picking the wormy apples from the trees.

"3rd. Gathering the wormy apples from the ground, or letting swine and sheep have the range of the orchard.

"4th. Entrapping the worms in bands and other contrivances."

1st. *Destroying the insects in their winter quarters.*—When we consider that each female moth is capable of laying fifty eggs or more, and that every worm of the first brood ruins an apple, we can see the importance of destroying these insects before they leave their winter quarters. We have already mentioned that in the state of nature, these worms pass the winter in cocoons, concealed under the bark, or in the crevices of apple trees. The summer brood of worms, which remain but two weeks in the pupa state, sometimes content themselves with a very slight protection, but it is the nature of the insect to seek deep concealment, and the instinct of the second brood, which is to survive the winter, leads them to search for the deepest protection they can find. We, therefore, rarely find them under shallow and loose scales of bark, but very often in deep cracks and crevices, partially embedding themselves in the substance of the wood or bark. Any superficial scraping of the trees, or whitewashing, or other outward applications would not, therefore, be likely to reach many of them; and inasmuch as they may be hidden upon any part of the trunk or large branches, any attempt to discover them with the intention of digging them out would, evidently, be impracticable; but at the point where we become powerless the woodpeckers come to our aid. In their search for just such hidden worms as these, those busy foragers unite business with pleasure, and all through the wintry day the sharp rattle of their beaks may often be heard in the orchard, as with ear intent and sharpened beak, and appetite not less sharp, they pursue their hidden prey with unerring and fatal precision.



"A more efficacious way of destroying these worms as far as our own instrumentality is concerned, is to search for them about the barrels and bins in which fall and winter apples have been kept. I have heard of instances where the sideboards of the bins have been taken away from time to time, as the apples were removed and thrown one upon another, in which those boards became so fastened together by the webs of the worms between them, that a number of boards could be raised by taking hold of the upper one only. There can be no doubt that the destruction of the codling-worm at this stage of its existence, would be very effective, and that it has been by far too much neglected."

Our esteemed President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune in his remarks on this subject in our report for 1870, says "a very favourite locality for these worms is the space between the hoops and staves of the barrels. We have found hundreds in such positions especially in the winter of 1868-9. Where this occurs it is by all means worth while to scald the barrels thoroughly outside as well as inside, as soon as they are emptied or even to burn them. When boxes or bins are made use of for storing the fruit, the worms are sure to find some crevices to suit them, which should be searched for, and treated as in the case of the barrels."

2nd. *Picking the wormy apples from the trees.*—We have stated above that the young worms, soon after they have entered the apple, begin to throw out their castings through the hole which they made in entering. As this hole must be originally almost microscopically minute, it is evident that they must enlarge the opening for this purpose. We further stated that a portion of the castings adhere to the rough and shrivelled calyx, forming a rust coloured mass, which is easily seen from the ground below. Some horticulturists have availed themselves of this circumstance for the purpose of removing the wormy apples from the trees before the worms have escaped. The plan is to beat off the wormy apples, or else pick them off by means of a wire hook attached to the end of a pole. These two methods can be very usefully combined by first jarring or beating off those apples which readily fall, and then going over the trees a second time with the pole and hook. The apples thus removed should of course be fed to swine, or otherwise treated so as to destroy the worms within. Too much value cannot be attached to these simple expedients, which in the case of a few choice trees, or even a small orchard, might almost be made to supercede the necessity of any other treatment."

3rd. *Gathering the wormy wind-fall apples from the ground, or letting swine or sheep do the ramage of the orchard.*—This plan has been generally recommended as of very great importance. Its efficacy will depend, of course, upon the proportion of worms which fall to the ground in the apples, as compared with those which leave the apples whilst hanging upon the tree. Those which crawl down the branches spin up before reaching the ground, and those which let themselves down by a thread, would, for the most part, be detected only by birds or by domestic fowls, and as there is reason to believe that they usually perform this act in the night, even these must fail to capture them."

"With regard to those wind-falls which contain worms, it is necessary to gather them frequently, that is every day or every second day at farthest. The apples do not usually fall until the worms are nearly matured, and they leave them in the course of a few days. If you examine indiscriminately a large number of wind-fall apples lying under the trees, you will be surprised to find how few worms they contain, they evidently having left the fruit before it fell, or soon after."

"But the most important question in this connection is, what proportion of the worms leave the apples before they fall from the tree? I have endeavoured to arrive at an approximate estimate upon the subject by putting two or more bands upon the same tree, upon the presumption that the worms descending from above will spin up in the upper band, and those crawling up from the ground in the lower. The following tables numbered for the purpose of reference give the results of these experiments. The wind-fall apples were left in every case as they fell upon the ground."

"On the tenth of July, 1871, I put bands as follows, upon four trees, the ground underneath being bare, or free from grass or rubbish of any kind. One band was put about a foot from the ground, another about two feet higher on the trunk, and others on two or three of the larger branches, eight or ten feet from the ground. They were examined July 28th, eighteen days after they were put on."

No. 1.

Whole number of worms in all stages.....

220



Number of empty pupa cases.....	28	
Number of pupæ.....	127	
Number of enclosed but unchanged larvæ.....	55	
	—	220
Number of all stages in lowest bands.....	94	
Number of all stages in upper trunk bands.....	83	
Number of all stages in bands on limbs.....	43	

## No. 2.

(Same trees examined August 11th, two weeks later.)

Number of pupa cases.....	16	
Number of pupæ.....	24	
Number of larvæ.....	15	
	—	65

Of these there were in lowest bands 21, middle or upper trunk 13, and on limbs 31.

## No. 3.

(Same trees August 25th, two weeks from last.)

Number of pupa cases.....	1	
Number of pupæ.....	4	
Number of larvæ unchanged.....	41	
	—	46

Distributed as follows, in lowest bands 24, middle or upper trunk 15, in bands on limbs 7.

## No. 4.

(Same trees September 9th, fifteen days later. Found larvæ only.)

Number in lowest bands.....	33	
Number in middle bands.....	39	
Number in bands on limbs.....	9	
	—	81

## No. 5.

(Same trees September 23rd, two weeks later. Larvæ only.)

Number in lowest bands.....	28	
Number in middle bands.....	22	
Number in bands on limbs.....	4	
	—	54

\* On the fourth of July, 1872, I selected a smooth thrifty apple-tree, six inches in diameter, growing upon grass land, and well filled with apples, bearing many marks of being wormy, but remarkably tenacious, and consequently but few lying upon the ground. But two bands upon the trunk, one a foot and a half above the other.

\*\* Examined July 23rd, a moderate number of apples having in the meantime fallen upon the ground.

Whole number in the lower band.....	150	
Whole number in the upper band.....	110	
	—	260

"The bands in this experiment were made of carpet six inches wide, and long enough to go twice around the tree, making a very abundant covert for the worms. As might have been anticipated, in this case the greater part of the worms in the upper band were found in its upper half, indicating that the worms had reached it by descending from above; and on the other hand, the greater part of the worms in the lower band were in its lower half, showing that they had come up from the ground. We say the greater part, but not all, implying that some worms in each case had passed over one band and gone on to the next."

The above tables furnish data for many interesting and practical deductions.

"First, as respects the question now under consideration, namely, what proportion of the worms leave the apples before they fall from the tree; if we add together all the worms found in the highest and the lowest bands respectively, and divide those in the middle or upper trunk bands equally between the other two, we shall have 436 in the lower bands, and 290 in the upper, implying at first view that much the larger number came up from the ground. But there are several circumstances in these experiments which must be taken into account, and which will somewhat modify this conclusion. First, many of the limbs have no bands upon them, and the worms from these may be presumed to have found covert chiefly in the upper bands on the trunk. Second, two of the trees experimented upon were large rough trees, and a part of the worms undoubtedly spun up under the scales of bark on the limbs above the bands. And thirdly, we do not know what proportion of the worms may have let themselves down to the ground by threads, and thus found shelter under the lowest bands. Taking these circumstances into account, we shall perhaps arrive at an approximation sufficiently accurate for practical purposes, if we divide the whole number of worms equally between the upper and lower bands, from which we infer that about half the worms crawl down the tree, and the other half reach the ground either in the apples or by threads. We must infer from this as far as one series of experiments enables us to judge, that the gathering of wind-fall apples, either by ourselves or by the aid of domestic animals, enables us to destroy less than half of the codling worms.

"The animals used for this purpose are hogs and sheep, the latter are more cleanly, and equally effective, but they are liable to damage young trees by gnawing the bark."

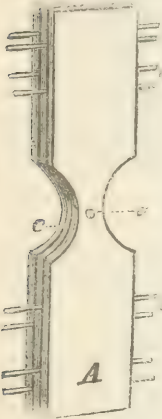
4th. *Entrapping the worms under bands, &c.*—Our own experience in a series of experiments, very similar to those above detailed, was much the same, excepting in the number of larvæ captured, which from five trees did not, at any one time, exceed 47, the distribution in the upper and lower bandages being nearly in the same proportion as that given by Dr. Le Baron. This method of entrapping the worms under bands is without doubt the most effective remedy yet devised, and if it were generally and persistently followed would effect a large yearly saving in the crop of this valuable fruit. It is of great importance that united effort should be made in this case, as the evil is an increasing one, and the yearly loss now entailed something enormous. With us we have known the full-grown larva to be found under bandages as early as the 4th of July, hence we think that their application should not be delayed later than the 1st. Indeed it would be wise to apply them a few days earlier than this. By referring to the first and second captures in Dr. Le Baron's first experiment, it will be observed that quite a number of empty pupa cases were found, 54 in all, showing that sufficient time had elapsed before examination to allow of the larvæ passing through the stage of chrysalis, and escaping as a perfect insect to continue its work of destruction. To prevent escapes of this sort we should recommend that the bandages be examined every ten days until the latter end of August. After this, worms of the second brood only will be found, and since these remain in the larval state until the following spring, the bands subsequently might be examined at leisure.

As to the material to be used for bandaging we have found old sacking, (which can often be obtained at trifling cost), to answer a very good purpose, cut into strips from six to eight inches wide, and long enough to go two or three times around the tree, and tied in the middle with a piece of stout twine. Strips of old carpet or cloth where they can be obtained, would, of course, prove equally good. In the excellent report of the Michigan Pomological Society, for 1873, we find that much interest is being excited throughout that State in reference to the codling moth, and many practical discussions are reported on the best means of fighting it, all however, agreeing in recommending the use of bandages. One apple grower recommends a bandage of common brown paper tied around the tree with a string; another while recommending the paper thinks the string too much trouble, and advises the use of a tack to fasten the end of the bandage with. One advantage claimed for this material for bandaging is that birds

readily find the hiding places of the larvæ, pierce through the thin covering and capture the worms, thus employing the efficient aid of our feathered friends in this useful work. One gentleman is reported to take no trouble to remove his paper bandages, merely securing them to the tree and allowing the birds to do the capturing, replacing the paper only when it is torn to shreds. Another prefers to use bands of cloth four inches wide, fastening the end with a tack, he usually finds all the worms by simply turning the edges of the cloth up and down without taking off the band. Still another thinks all strings and tacks a bother, and fastens the bandage quite securely by merely tucking the end under.

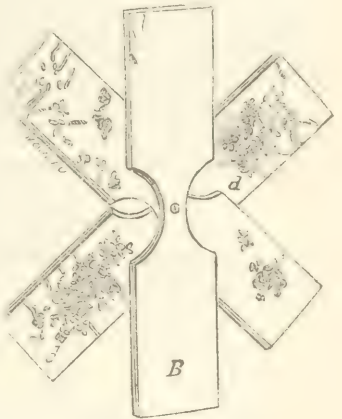
With reference to the economy of paper bandages, Mr. Riley in his fifth annual report, thus writes, "common straw paper 18 x 30 can be bought for 60 cents per bundle. Each bundle contains 240 sheets, and each sheet folded lengthwise thrice upon itself, will give us eight layers between two and three inches wide, and be of sufficient length to encircle most ordinary trees. It is easily drawn around the tree and fastened with a tack, and so cheap that when the time comes to destroy the worms, the bandages containing them may be detached, piled in a heap and burned, and new ones attached in their place. If eight bandages are used to each tree during the season the cost will be just two cents per tree."

Fig. 36.



Wier's shingle trap, (see Figs. 36 and 37, 36, the trap closed, 37, the same opened), has also been recommended, it is made usually of three pieces of old shingle about a foot long, and from four to six inches wide, fastened together and then nailed or screwed to the tree. In arranging the pieces the narrower ones should be placed next to the tree; it is also recommended to put a few bits of straw between the shingles so as to keep them slightly apart, experience, however, teaches that this trap is not so efficient or convenient as either of the bandages already referred to.

Fig. 37.



#### BRIEF SUMMARY.

While all other available means tending to the lessening of the numbers of the codling moth worms should be unhesitatingly employed, the chief reliance should be placed on the bandages, use strips of cloth, old carpet or sacking where these can be had, but if these materials are not readily procurable use paper or cotton. Bandages should be from four to eight inches wide and either fastened with a string or with a tack at the end, and will be all the better if long enough to go twice around the tree; they should be fastened about half way up the trunk of the tree some time during the latter part of June, and be examined every ten days from the first of July until the last of August and at least once after the crop is secured. Care must be taken in unwinding the bandages to prevent the worms from escaping by dropping to the ground, which they readily do when their cocoons are thus torn asunder. A common clothes wringer, to pass the bandages through, is one of the readiest and surest methods of destroying the worms; and in this way the bandages can be rapidly handled and re-applied. Be careful to scrape the rough bark off old trees so that the worms may not find suitable hiding places either in descending or ascending the trunk until they reach the bandage; attend to these instructions regularly and thoroughly, and try and induce all your neighbours to follow your example and rest assured that good results will attend united effort.

#### PARASITES RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

To Mr. Riley, of St. Louis, belongs the honour of being the first to discover true parasites affecting the codling moth worm, descriptions of which are given in his Fifth Annual Report (1873). "Both of them are Ichneumon flies and the first may be called



"THE RING-LEGGED PIMPLA (*Pimpla annulipes*, BR.).



"This is a black fly, varying considerably in size, the female sometimes measuring but  $\frac{1}{4}$ , at others fully  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch exclusive of ovipositor; the male somewhat smaller. The genus *Pimpla* was briefly characterized in my last report, p. 43, where it was shown that this same species attacks the walnut care bearer (*Acrobasis juglandis*, LEB). I annex a lateral outline of a female *Pimpla*, Fig. 38, the male has a more slender abdomen which is unarmed.

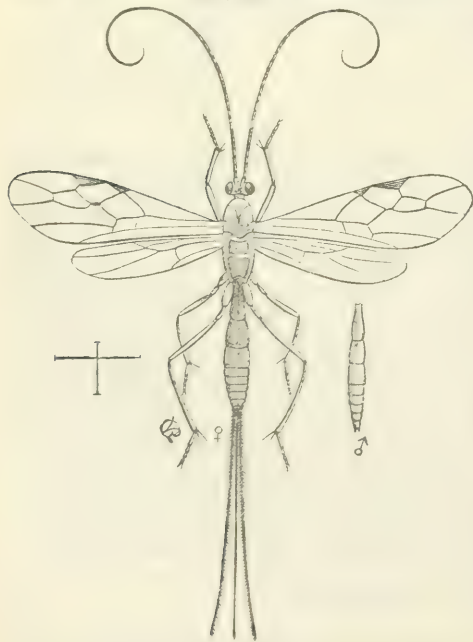
"*PIMPLA ANNULIPES* is black: the abdomen rough punctured above, with the borders of the joints polished and inclined to brown. The tegulae are white, and the legs are reddish, with the exception of the middle and hind tibiae, which are dusky—especially the hind pair—and have a broad white annulus, sometimes indistinct on the middle pair. The posterior tarsi are dusky, especially at tip. The palpi are pale yellow. Cresson says it may be distinguished from the other species of the genus, by the scutellum being black, the tegulae white, and the anterior coxae yellowish red.

"This fly eats its way through the chrysalis and the cocoon of the Codling Moth, without having previously made any cocoon of its own. It was quite abundant last summer as from one lot of *Carpocapsa* cocoons, I obtained 21 parasites—all of them females but one. It is a widely distributed and common species. The second parasite may be called the

"DELICATE LONG-STING (*Macrocentrus delicatus*, CRES).

"It has recently been described by Mr. E. T. Cresson (*Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.* iv., p. 178), and is a somewhat variable species, occurring throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and in Mexico. I subjoin a description drawn up from my bred specimens.

FIG. 39.



"Male. Length 0.25; expanse 0.45: inch. Slender, colour pale, polished, honey yellow; uniformly and sparsely pubescent; tinged with brown superiorly, the basal joint of abdomen and a medio-dorsal line on the other joints being quite brown. Head, with the eyes (except at disc), and a spot between ocelli, brown-black; palpi long and almost white; antennae one-fourth longer than the whole body, about 48 joints, exclusive of bulbous, curled at tip, the ends of basal joints and the whole of joints dusky. Thorax, with the sutures well defined, and two small triangular black spots behind front tegulae, the metathorax strongly trilobed; legs very long, pale honey yellow, with tips of tibiae and tarsi faintly dusky; wings yellowish, hyaline and iridescent, with the veins luteous, and the stigma pale honey yellow.

"Female. Rather larger and with the abdomen somewhat paler, otherwise similarly marked. Ovipositor yellow,  $\frac{1}{5}$  longer than body, the sheaths quite pilose, and inclining to fuscous. Described from 2 females and 1 male.

"It is a graceful fly with very long antennae and legs, and the female with a long ovipositor Fig. 39, "(the hair lines at the side of the figure show the natural size of the fly)."

The colour is pale honey yellow inclining to brown above. The unfortunate apple-worm is probably pierced while yet in the fruit, as it always succumbs soon after forming its cocoon.

and before changing to chrysalis; while in the case of *Pimpla*, it is probably attacked either while leaving the fruit or after having spun its cocoon. The larva of the Delicate Long-sting forms, for itself, within the cocoon of its victim, a sufficiently tough, thin, oblong-oval, shiny, brown cocoon from which the perfect fly issues by cutting open a lid at one end.

"As both these parasites transform within the *Carpocapsa* cocoon, it is next to impossible and quite impracticable, to separate friend from foe in removing and destroying the contents of the bandages. But where it is desired to disseminate the parasites they may be bred by enclosing large numbers of *Carpocapsa* cocoons in some tight vessel."

On the 13th of August, 1873, we took a number of chrysalides of the Codling Moth under a bandage on an apple tree and among them there was one which was infested by *Icheumon*. The chrysalis when emptied was found to contain six of the parasitic larvæ of which the following description was taken. Length a little over one-tenth of an inch, body tapering almost to a point towards the head. Colour, dull, yellowish white with a tinge of yellow along the dorsal region, very transparent the internal organs showing plainly through. On each segment is a transverse row of short whitish spines, terminal segment encircled with stouter whitish spines. No proper feet or prolegs, but in moving, the mouth-parts attach first with a sucker-like disk and the hinder portions of the body are drawn gradually forward, different portions of the under surface being furnished with small fleshy prominences which are attached and in turn withdrawn from the surface on which the larva is moving; the principal points of attachment, however, seem to be the first and terminal segments, under the latter when viewed sideways, there appears a fleshy projection much larger than any of those on the other segments, and this projection expands into a flattened disk which holds the larva firmly to the place of attachment.

We did not succeed in rearing these larvæ; after the chrysalis which contained them was broken open they, one after another died in spite of all our efforts towards their preservation. Whether this would have proved distinct from the species last described by Mr. Riley, and thus made a third true parasite on this pest we are unable at present to determine.

#### THE PEAR TREE SLUG.

*Selandria Cerasi.* Peck.

In the year 1790 Prof. Peck wrote a pamphlet entitled "Natural History of the Slug Worm," which was printed in Boston the same year by order of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and which obtained the Society's premium of fifty dollars and a gold medal. This, as far as we have been able to learn, was the first published record relating to the ravages of this insect in America. Forty-two years later (in 1841) Dr. Harris published his valuable treatise "On some of the insects injurious to vegetation in Massachusetts," in which when treating of this insect he gives the substance of Prof. Peck's remarks in a condensed form, portions of which material we shall avail ourselves of without further acknowledgement. Although seventy-five years have passed since Prof. Peck's memoir was written, but very little has been added during the interval to our common stock of knowledge in reference to this pest. In the meantime, however, it has spread over the whole country, damaging more or less seriously the foliage of our pear, cherry, quince and plum trees every year.

These insects pass the winter in the chrysalis state, the parent flies, the progenitors of the mischievous brood of slugs, appearing on the wing from about the third week in May until

Fig 40.



the middle of June. The fly (See Fig. 40) is of a glossy black colour, excepting the first two pairs of legs, which are dirty yellow or clay coloured with blackish thighs, and the hind legs which are dull black with clay coloured knees. The wings are somewhat convex and rumped or uneven on the upper side like the wings of the saw flies generally. They are transparent, reflecting the colours of the rainbow, and have a smoky tinge forming a cloud or broad band across the middle of the first pair; the veins are brownish. The body of the female measures more than one-fifth of an inch in length, that of the male is smaller. Early in June these flies may be found resting in the early morning or in the cool of the evening, on the upper or under side of the leaves of pear, cherry or plum trees, some seasons they are very plentiful, while at other times but few are met with. When jarring our plum trees for curculios at this season we usually find some on the sheets after jarring, they fall to the ground very



much like the curculio does, and remain for a short time motionless; their structure, however, is not such as will permit of their disguising themselves as thoroughly as the "little turk" does, and hence they are easily detected. During the past season these flies were very numerous during the early part of June, and their progeny was destructive in a corresponding degree later in the summer.

After pairing the female places her eggs singly within little semicircular incisions through the skin of the leaf, which is frequently followed by some discolouration at the point of insertion. Harris says that the eggs are generally placed on the lower side of the leaves, whereas in our experience we have found them quite as often on the upper side. According to the same author the flies all finish this business of egg depositing and disappear within the space of three weeks. "The flies have not the timidity of many other insects, and are not easily disturbed while laying their eggs. On the fourteenth day afterwards the eggs begin to hatch, and the young slug worms (see those on leaf in Fig. 41) continue to come forth from the fifth of June to the 20th of July, according as the flies have appeared early or late in the spring."

Fig. 41.



Each of which is of a dark chestnut colour is small, and is entirely concealed under the fore part of the body. They are largest before, and taper behind, and in form somewhat resemble minute tadpoles. They have the faculty of swelling out the fore part of the body, and generally rest with the tail a little turned up. These disgusting slugs live mostly on the upper side of the leaves of the pear and cherry trees, and eat away the substance thereof, leaving only the veins and the skin beneath untouched. Sometimes twenty or thirty of them may be seen on a single leaf: and in the year 1797 they were so abundant in some parts of Massachusetts that small trees were covered with them, and the foliage entirely destroyed, and even the air by passing through the trees, became charged with a very disagreeable and sickening odour, given out by these slimy creatures. The trees attacked by them are forced to throw out new leaves, during the heat of the summer, at the ends of the twigs and branches, and this unseasonable foliage which should not have appeared until the next spring, exhausts the vigour of the trees, and cuts off the prospect of fruit."

"The slug worms come to their growth in twenty-six days, during which period they cast their skins five times. Frequently as soon as the skin is shed, they are seen feeding upon it: but they never touch the last coat which remains stretched out upon the leaf. After this is cast off, they no longer retain their slimy appearance and olive colour, but have a clean yellow skin, entirely free from viscosity. They change also in form and become proportionally longer, and their head and the marks between the rings are plainly to be seen. In a few hours after this change they leave the trees, and, having crept or fallen to the ground, they burrow to the depth of from one inch to three or four inches, according to the nature of the soil. By moving their body the earth around them becomes pressed equally on all sides, and an oblong, oval cavity is thus formed, and is afterwards lined with a sticky glossy substance, to which the grains of earth closely adhere. Within these little earthen cells or cocoons the change to chrysalids takes place, and in sixteen days after the descent of the slug worms, finish their transformations, break open their cells, and crawl to the surface of the ground, where they appear in the fly form. These flies usually come forth between the middle of July and the 1st of August, and lay their eggs for a second brood of slug-worms. The latter come to their growth and go into the ground in September and October, and remain there till the following spring, when they are changed to flies and leave their winter quarters. It seems that all of them, however, do not finish their transformation at this time: some are found to remain unchanged in the ground till the following year: so that if all the slugs of the first hatch in any one year should happen to be destroyed, enough from a former brood would still remain in the earth to continue the species."

"The disgusting appearance and smell of these slug-worms do not protect them from the attacks of various enemies. Mice and other burrowing animals destroy many of them in their cocoons, and it is probable that birds also prey upon them when on the trees both in the



slug and winged state. Professor Peck has described a minute ichneumon fly, stated by Mr. Westwood to be a species of *Encyrtus*, that stings the eggs of the slug fly, and deposits in each one a single egg of her own. From this in due time a little maggot is hatched, which lives in the shell of the slug-fly's egg, devours the contents, and afterwards is changed to a chrysalis, and then to a fly like its parents. Professor Peck found that great numbers of the eggs of the slug-fly, especially of the second hatch, were rendered abortive by this atom of existence.

Sand, ashes, lime and hellebore have been recommended as remedies for this pest but the last mentioned is by far the most reliable. In 1870 we tried some experiments with these remedies, and reported in the *CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST* for September of that year, as follows:—

#### THE PEAR TREE SLUG.

This disgusting little larva, the progeny of a little blackish sawfly, has been very abundant during the past season and has been the subject of some notes and experiments. In the first place we noted that there were two broods in the season. The parents of the first brood, which pass the winter in the chrysalis state, appear on the wing about the second or third week in May, depositing eggs from which the slugs are hatched, becoming full grown from the middle to the end of June, then entering the chrysalis state underground; the second brood of the flies make their appearance late in July. This year we noticed them at work depositing eggs on the 21st, the young slugs were abundant and about a quarter of an inch long on the eighth of August, and by the sixth of September many of them were full-grown. With us they were much more destructive to cherry trees than to pear, consuming the upper surface of the leaves, soon giving the trees a scorched and sickly aspect, and in many cases the foliage fell off, leaving the trees almost bare.

As soon as the slugs were observed at work in Spring, they were treated to a plentiful supply of dry sand, thrown up into the higher branches with a shovel, and shaken over the lower ones through a sieve, which stuck thickly to their slimy skins, completely covering them up. Thinking we must have mastered them by so free a use of this long-trusted remedy, we took no further heed of them for some days, when to our surprise, they were found as numerous as ever. The next step was to test this sand remedy accurately to see what virtue there was in it. Several small branches of pear trees were selected and marked, on which there were six slugs, and these were well powdered over—entirely covered with dry sand; on examining them the next morning it was found that they had shed the sand-covered skin and crawled out free and slimy again. The sand was applied a second and third time on the same insects with similar results; and now being convinced that this remedy was of little value, they were treated to a dose of hellebore and water, which soon finished them. Ashes were now tried on another lot, the same way as the sand had been, with very similar results. It was also intended to try fresh air slacked lime, which we believe would be effectual, but having none on hand just then, the experiment was postponed, and the opportunity of testing it lost for the season. We must not omit mention of an experiment with hellebore. On the 13th of August, at eight a.m., a branch of a cherry tree was plucked, on which there were sixty-four slugs; the branch had only nine leaves, so that it may be readily imagined that they were thickly inhabited. A dose of hellebore and water was showered on them about the usual strength, an ounce to the pailful, when they soon manifested symptoms of uneasiness, twisting and jerking about in a curious manner; many died during the day, and only six poor, sickly-looking specimens remained alive the following morning, and these soon after died.

During the past season these slug worms have been unusually abundant on our pear trees, in many cases destroying the foliage so thoroughly that they looked as if they had been scorched by a fire, every leaf in some instances dropping from the trees, so that for a time they were bare as in mid-winter. Nearly a thousand trees in the young pear orchards of the writer suffered severely. During the latter part of June and the early days of July we had no opportunity of inspecting these trees, and when we visited them on the 7th of July they were so much injured that we thought they could not be much worse, and as the slugs were then full-grown and fast disappearing and the application of a remedy to so many trees a matter of much labour nothing was attempted to remedy the evil then.

It was observed that some trees were remarkably exempt from the attacks of these slugs. Clapp's favourite deserves to be especially mentioned on this account, its thick glossy leaves,

seemed to be uninviting, and when all around were seared, and browned, and withered trees of this variety wherever found were covered with a foliage rendered doubtly attractive and beautiful by the waste and dismal appearance of those about them. The following notes were taken at the time in reference to the relative damage inflicted on the different varieties of pear trees in those portions of the orchards most injured. *Beurre Giffard* most of the trees slightly, a few badly damaged. *Ananas d'Ete*, but slightly injured. *Beurre d'Amanlis*, same as *Beurre Giffard*. *Beurre Goubault*, entirely stripped. *Brandywine*, some stripped, others but little affected in the same row. *Doyenne d'Ete*, badly injured. *Bartlett* suffered very much, nearly all the trees being stripped. *Edmunds* injured badly, but not so much as *Bartlett*. *Souvenir de Congress*, nearly stripped. *Kirtland*, *Dwarfs*, not much affected. *Standards*, badly injured. *Leech's Kingessing*, scarcely touched. *Osbands Summer*, badly damaged, not a leaf left on many of the trees. *Rostiezer*, some very badly injured, others not so much. *Dearborns Seedling*, nearly stripped. *Tyson*, badly affected. *Ott's Seedling*, not much injured. *Marechale de la Cour*, nearly free. *Beurre de Montgeron*, *Frederica Bremer*, *Abbott* and *Fleur de Nieve*, scarcely touched. *Beurre Diel*, some few trees very much injured, others not so badly. *Gansels Bergamot*, stripped. *Buffum* and *Beurre Superfin*, scarcely injured. *Sheldon*, injured, but not badly. *Beurre de Waterloo*, scarcely touched. *Beurre Amande*, singularly free. *Beurre St. Nicholas*, *Oswego Beurre* and *Golden Beurre*, not much injured. *Beurre de Paimpool*, nearly stripped. It was intended to go over all the other varieties in a similar manner, but opportunity did not offer. In the course of another fortnight new leaves began to push out vigorously on the defoliated trees and within a month or six weeks all was green again.

In the meantime these mischief makers were preparing for a second descent, and we in turn were preparing to receive them; on the 29th of July, when going through the orchards in the afternoon, the new brood of flies were found in the greatest abundance, resting on the young leaves, or on those portions of green which still remained on the leaves partially eaten by the last brood, they were congregated, however, more especially on those trees where green leaves were most abundant. On disturbing them they would fall to the ground with the antennæ bent under their bodies, and the head bent forward. On half a dozen trees we caught about 60 specimens, and might have taken hundreds, they were so thickly spread that in many instances there were two and three on a single leaf. By the last week in August, the second brood of slugs were hatched; some very tiny creatures, others by this time half grown. Now, those trees which had previously escaped were all more or less covered, and would no doubt soon have been stripped, had not some measures been at once taken to destroy them. A raised platform was rigged up in a one horse cart in which was placed a barrel of water in which a pound of powdered hellebore had been mixed, and from the elevated stand this mixture was showered lightly on the trees from the rose of a watering pot. It was astonishing how quickly the trees were cleaned scarcely one could be found on a tree the morning after the application had been made, and ten pounds of hellebore with five or six days work of man and horse served to go over the whole ground, the work being completed in much less time than we had supposed it could.



# THE GRAPE VINE PHYLLOXERA.

(*Phylloxera vastatrix*, PLANCHON.)

COMPILED BY THE REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A.

With the exception of the Colorado Potato Beetle, and the Locust of the Western States, of which we have given an account in another article, there is probably no insect that attracts more general attention at the present time than the destructive Grape-Vine Phylloxera (*P. vastatrix*, Planchon). To us in Canada it is but little known, but as its ravages may spread over our own vineyards at any time, and as it must be an object of interest to all vinegrowers, we think it proper to present to the readers of this Report an account of the insect and such other particulars as we are enabled to gather together. The fact of the rare occurrence of the insect in this country, and the consequent difficulties in the way of its study, is a sufficient reason, we trust, why we should offer a compilation from the writings of others, rather than attempt any original remarks of our own. Our quotations, unless otherwise specified, will be taken from the admirable paper on the Phylloxera, by our valued friend, Professor C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, contained in his last Report (*Sixth Annual Report on the Insects of Missouri*, 1874, pages 30-87.) The estimation in which Mr. Riley's work in this respect is held in the great vine-growing countries of Europe, may be judged from the fact that, in the month of February last, he was presented with a very handsome gold medal by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of France, "in appreciation of his discoveries in Economic Entomology, and especially of his services rendered to French grape culture."

Though one form of the insect, the gall-inhabiting type, was noticed by Dr. Fitch, State Entomologist of New York, as long ago as 1856, very little attention was paid to it for some years. At length the serious disease of the grape-vine began to attract attention in France, and to cause so much alarm, that the authorities offered a prize of 20,000 francs for an effectual and practicable remedy. The disease was at first termed *pourridé*, or rotting—the roots becoming swollen and bloated, and finally wasting away. There were no end of surmises and theories as to cause, until Professor J. É. Planchon, of Montpellier, in July, 1868, announced that it was due to the puncture of a minute insect belonging to the plant-louse family (*Aphididae*), and bearing a close resemblance to our gall-louse." The following January, Professor Westwood, of Oxford, England, announced that he considered both the gall and root-inhabiting types to be different forms of the same insect. Shortly after a French writer gave it as his opinion that the European insect was identical with the American species long before described by Dr. Fitch. "This opinion," says Mr. Riley, "gave an additional interest to this insect, and I succeeded, in 1870, in establishing the identity of the French gall-insect with ours. During the same year I also established the identity of the gall and root-inhabiting types, by showing that in the fall of the year the last brood of gall-lice betake themselves to the roots and hibernate thereon. In 1871, I visited France and studied their insect in the field; and in the fall of that year, after making more extended observations here, I was able to give absolute proof of the identity of the two insects, and to make other discoveries, which not only interested our friends abroad, but were of vital importance to our own grape-growers, especially in the Mississippi Valley. I have given every reason to believe that the failure in the European vine, (*Vitis cinifera*), when planted here, the partial failure of many hybrids with the European *vinifera*, and the deterioration and death of many of the more tender-rooted native varieties, are mainly owing to the injurious work of this insidious little root-louse. It



had been at its destructive work for years, producing injury the true cause of which was never suspected until the publication of the article in my fourth Report. I also showed that some of our native varieties enjoyed relative immunity from the insects' attacks, and urged their use for stocks, as a means of re-establishing the blighted vineyards of Southern France."

"The disease continued to spread in Europe, and became so calamitous in the last-named country that the French Academy of Sciences appointed a standing Phylloxera Committee. It is also attracting some attention in Portugal, Austria and Germany, and even in England, where it affects hot-house grapes."

#### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE INSECT.

The genus *Phylloxera* is characterized by having three jointed antennæ, the third or terminal being much the longest, and by carrying its wings overlapping, flat on the back instead of roof-fashion. It belongs to the sub-order of whole-winged bugs (*Homoptera*), and forms a connecting link between two of its great families, the Plant-lice (*Aphidida*) on the one hand, and the Bark-lice (*Coccida*) on the other. It is generally considered, however, to pertain to the former family, though some naturalists, with the not uncommon love of introducing new names and minute classifications, have desired to found a new family for this special insect.

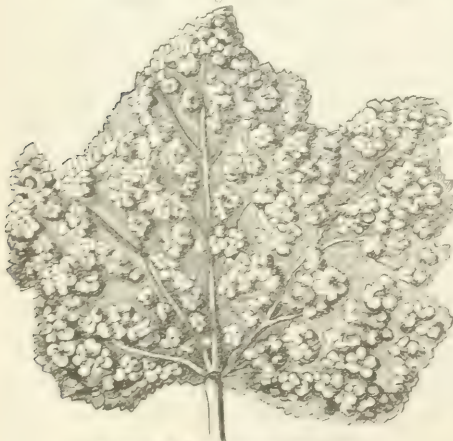
Not the least interesting feature in the economy of the *Phylloxera* is the different phases or forms under which it presents itself. Among these forms are two constant types which have led many to suppose that we have to do with two species. The one type, which for convenience Mr. Riley terms *gallæcola* lives in galls on the leaves; the other which he calls *radicicola*, lives on swellings of the roots. They may be tabulated thus:—

- Type 1. *Gallæcola* (see Figure 43, *f, g, h*),
- Type 2. *Radicicola*.
- A, Degraded or wingless form (see Figure 44, *e, f, g*.)
- B, Perfect or winged form (see Figure 45, *g, h*.)

"TYPE *GALLÆCOLA* OR GALL-INHABITING.—The gall or excrescence produced by this insect is simply a fleshy swelling of the under side of the leaf, more or less wrinkled and hairy, with a corresponding depression of the upper side, the margin of the cup being fuzzy, and drawn together so as to form a fimbriated mouth. It is usually cup-shaped, but sometimes greatly elongated or purse-shaped

Soon after the first vine-leaves that put out in the spring have fully expanded, a few

Fig. 42.

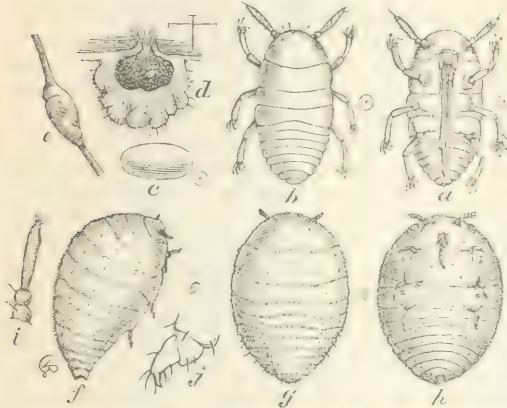


The under side of leaf covered with Galls.

to quit, and which serves her alike as dwelling-house and coffin. More carefully examined, her skin is seen to be shagreened or minutely granulated and furnished with rows of minute hairs. The eggs begin to hatch when six or eight days old into active

little oval, hexapod beings, which differ from their mother in their bright yellow colour and more perfect legs and antennae, the tarsi being furnished with long, pliant hairs, terminating in a more or less distinct globule. In hatching, the eggs split longitudinally from the anterior end, and the young louse, whose pale yellow is in strong contrast with the more dusky colour of the egg shell, escapes in the course of two minutes. Issuing from the mouth of the gall, these young lice scatter over the vine, most of them finding their way to the tender terminal leaves, where they settle in the downy bed which the tomentose nature of these leaves affords, and commence pumping up and appropriating the sap. The tongue-sheath is blunt and heavy, but the tongue proper—consisting of three brown, elastic and wiry filaments, which, united, make so fine a thread as scarcely to be visible with the strongest microscope—is sharp, and easily run under the parenchyma of the

FIG. 43.



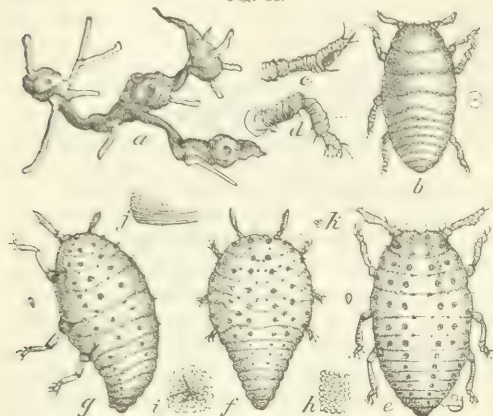
TYPE *GALLICOLA*.—a, b, newly-hatched larva, ventral and dorsal view; c, section of gall; d, swelling of tendril; e, f, g, h, mother gall-louse—lateral, dorsal and ventral views; i, her antenna; j, her two jointed tarsus. Natural sizes indicated at sides.

leaf. Its puncture causes a curious change in the tissues of the leaf, the growth being so stimulated that the under side bulges and thickens, while the down on the upper side increases in a circle around the louse, and finally hides and covers it as it recedes more and more within the deepening cavity. Sometimes the lice are so crowded that two occupy the same gall. If, from the premature death of the louse, or other cause, the gall becomes abortive before being completed, then the circle of thickened down or fuzz enlarges with the expansion of the leaf, and remains (Fig. 43, c) to tell the tale of the futile effort. Otherwise, in a few days the gall is formed, and the inheld louse, which, while eating its way into house and home, was also growing apace, begins a parthenogenetic maternity by the deposition of the fertile eggs, as her immediate parent had done before. She increases in bulk with pregnancy, and one egg follows another in quick succession, until the gall is crowded. The mother dies and shrivels, and the young, as they hatch, issue and found new galls. This process continues during the summer until the fifth or sixth generation. Every egg brings forth a fertile female, which soon becomes wonderfully prolific. The number of eggs found in a single gall averages about 200; yet it will sometimes reach as many as 500, and, if Dr. Shimer's observations can be relied on, it may even reach 5,000. I have never found any such number myself; but, even supposing there are but five generations during the year, and taking the lowest of the above figures, the immense prolificacy of the species becomes manifest. As summer advances they frequently completely cover the leaves with their galls, and settle on the tendrils, leaf-stalks and tender branches, where they also form knots and rounded excrescences (Fig. 43, e) much resembling those on the roots. In such a case, the vine loses its leaves prematurely, usually, however, the natural enemies of the louse seriously reduce its numbers by the time the vine ceases its growth in the fall, and the few remaining lice, finding no more succulent and suitable leaves, seek the roots. Thus by the end of September, the galls are mostly deserted, and those which are left are almost always infested with mildew, and eventually turn brown and decay. On the roots the young lice attach themselves singly or in little groups and thus hibernate. The male louse has never been seen, nor does the female ever acquire wings. Indeed, too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that *Gallicola* occurs only as an agamic and apterous female form. It is but a transient summer state, not at all essential to the perpetuation of the species, and does, compared with the other type, but trifling damage. It has been found occasionally by Mr. Riley on all species of the grape-vine (*vinifera*, *riparia*, *astivalis* and *Labrusca*) cultivated in the Eastern and Middle States, and on the wild *cordifolia*; but it flourishes only on the river-bank grape (*riparia*), and more especially on the Clinton and Taylor, with their close allies. Thus while legions of the root inhabiting type (*radicicola*) are overrunning and devastating the vineyards of France, this one is almost unknown there except on such American varieties as it infests with us."



"TYPE RADICICOLA OR ROOT-INHABITING.—We have seen that, in all probability, *gallæcola* exists only in the apterous, shagreened, non-tubercled, fecund female from. *Radici-*

Fig. 44.



TYPE RADICICOLA. *a*, roots of Clinton vine, showing relation of swellings to leaf-galls, and power of resisting decomposition; *b*, larva as it appears when hibernating; *c*, *d*, antenna and leg of same; *e*, *f*, *g*, forms of more mature lice; *h*, granulations of skin; *i*, tubercle; *j*, transverse folds at borders of joints; *k*, simple eyes.

in the spring as many as two hundred and sixty-five eggs in a cluster, and all evidently from one mother, who was yet very plump and still occupied in laying. As a rule, however, they are less numerous. With pregnancy this form becomes quite tumid and more or less pyriform, and is content to remain with scarcely any motion in the more secluded parts of the roots, such as the creases, sutures and depressions, which the knots afford. The skin is distinctly shagreened (Fig. 44, *h*,) as in *gallæcola*. The warts, though usually quite visible with a good lens, are at other times more or less obsolete, especially on the abdomen. The eyes, which were quite perfect in the larva, become more simple with each moult, until they consist, as in *gallæcola*, of but triple eyelets (Fig. 44, *k*,) and, in the general structure, this form becomes more degraded with maturity, wherein it shows the affinity of the species to the *Coccidæ*, the females of which, as they mature, generally lose all trace of the members they possessed when born."

"The second or more oval form (Fig. 44, *e*,) is destined to become winged. Its tubercles when once acquired, are always conspicuous; it is more active than the other, and its eyes increase rather than diminish in complexity with age. From the time it is one-third grown the little dusky wing-pads may be discovered, though less conspicuously than in the pupa state, which is soon after assumed. The pupæ (Fig. 45, *e*, *f*,) are still more active, and after feeding a short time, they make their way to the light of day, crawl over the ground and over the vines, and finally shed their last skin and assume the winged state. In their last moult the tubercled skin splits on the back, and is soon worked off, the body in the winged insect having neither tubercles nor granulations."

"The winged insects are most abundant in August and September, but may be found as early as the first of July, and until the vines cease growing in the fall. The majority of them are females, with the abdomen large and more or less elongate. From two to five eggs may invariably be found in the abdomen of these, and are easily seen when the insect is held up to the light, or mounted in balsam or glycerine."

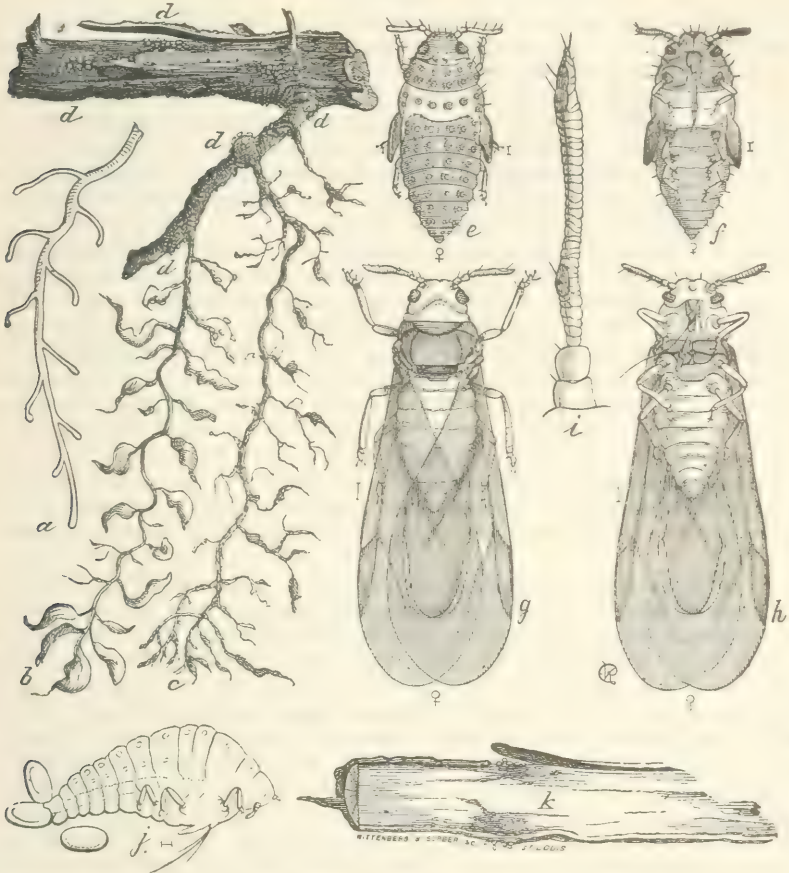
"As fall advances the winged individuals become more and more scarce, and as winter sets in only eggs, newly-hatched larvæ, and a few apterous egg-bearing mothers, are seen. These last die and disappear during the winter, which is mostly passed in the larva state, with here and there a few eggs. The larvæ thus hibernating (Fig. 44, *b*,) become dingy, with the body and limbs more shagreened and the claws less perfect than when first hatched; and, of thousands examined, all bear the same appearance, and all are furnished with strong

\* "It is not to be understood, in making these distinctions, that these differences of form are so constant that they can always be relied on; for the form of the body varies, so that the wingless mother may present the more perfect oval of that destined to become winged."



suckers. As soon as the ground thaws and the sap starts in the spring, these young lice work off their winter coat, and, growing apace, commence to deposit eggs. All, without exception, become mothers, and assume the degraded form (A) already described.

FIG. 45.



**TYPE RADICICOLA** :—*a*, shows a healthy root; *b*, one on which the lice are working, representing the knots and swellings caused by their punctures; *c*, a root that has been deserted by them, and where the rootlets have commenced to decay; *d*, *d*, *d*, show how the lice are found on the larger roots; *e*, female pupa, dorsal view; *f*, same, ventral view; *g*, winged female, dorsal view; *h*, same, ventral view; *i*, magnified antenna of winged insect; *j*, side view of the wingless female, laying eggs on roots; *k*, shows how the punctures of the lice cause the larger roots to rot.

“At this season of the year, with the exuberant juices of the plant, the swellings on the roots are large and succulent, and the lice plump to repletion. One generation of the mother form (A) follows another—fertility increasing with the increasing heat and luxuriance of summer—until at last the third or fourth has been reached before the winged form (B) makes its appearance in the latter part of June or early in July. Such are the main features which the development of the insect presents, to one who has studied it in the field as well as in the closet.

“Since I proved, in 1870 (adds Mr. Riley), the absolute identity of these two types by showing that the gall-lice become root lice, the fact has been repeatedly substantiated by different observers. Yet, strange to say, no one has heretofore succeeded in making gall lice of the young hatched on the roots, though I formerly supposed that Signoret had done so. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction that I record the fact of having succeeded this winter in obtaining galls on a young Clinton vine from young *radicicola*, and of thus establishing beyond

peradventure, the specific interrelation and identity of the two types. I make this announcement with all the more pleasure, that for three years past, both on vines growing out doors and in pots in-doors, I had in vain attempted to obtain the same result."

#### PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

##### "THE MORE MANIFEST AND EXTERNAL EFFECTS OF THE PHYLLOXERA DISEASE.

—The result which follows the puncture of the root-lice is an abnormal swelling, different in form, according to the particular part and texture of the root. These swellings, which are generally commenced at the tips of the rootlets, where there is excess of plasmatic and albuminous matter, eventually rot, and the lice forsake them and betake themselves to fresh ones—the living tissue being necessary to the existence of this as of all plant-lice. The decay affects the parts adjacent to the swellings, and on the more fibrous roots cuts off the supply of sap to all parts beyond. As these last decompose, the lice congregate on the larger ones, until at last the root system literally wastes away."

During the first year of attack there are scarcely any outward manifestations of disease, though the fibrous roots, if examined, will be found covered with nodosities, particularly in the latter part of the growing season. The disease is then in its incipient stage. The second year all these fibrous roots vanish, and the lice not only prevent the formation of new ones, but, as just stated, settle on the larger roots, which they injure by causing hypertrophy of the parts punctured, which also eventually become disorganized and rot. At this stage the outward symptoms of the disease first become manifest, in a sickly, yellowish appearance of the leaf and a reduced growth of cane. As the roots continue to decay, these symptoms become more acute, until by about the third year the vine dies. Such is the course of the malady on vines of the species *vinifera*, when circumstances are favourable to the increase of the pest. When the vine is about dying, it is generally impossible to discover the cause of the death, the lice which had been so numerous the first and second years of invasion, having left for fresh pasturage."

**MODE OF SPREADING.**—The gall-lice can only spread by travelling, when newly-hatched from one vine to another; and, if this slow mode of progression were the only one which the species is capable of, the disease would be comparatively harmless. The root-lice, however, not only travel under-ground along the interlocking roots of adjacent vines, but crawl actively over the surface of the ground, or wing their way from vine to vine and from vineyard to vineyard. Doubts have been repeatedly expressed by European writers as to the power of such a delicate and frail-winged fly to traverse the air to any great distance. On the 27th of September, 1873, the weather being quite warm and summer-like, with much moisture in the atmosphere, Mr. Riley witnessed the insect's power of flight. Some two hundred winged individuals, that he had confined, became very restless and active, vigorously vibrating their wings and beating about their glass cages. Upon opening the cages, the lice began to dart away and were out of sight in a twinkling. They have been caught in spider-webs in Europe, and captured by Mr. Riley on sheets of paper prepared with bird-lime and suspended in an infested vineyard; it is clear, then, that they can sustain flight for a considerable time under favourable conditions, and with the assistance of the wind, they may be wafted to great distances. These winged females are much more numerous in the fall of the year than has been supposed by Entomologists. Wherever they settle, the few eggs which each carries are sufficient to perpetuate the species, which, in the fullest sense, may be called contagious.

**"SUSCEPTIBILITY OF DIFFERENT VINES TO THE DISEASE.**—As a means of coping with the Phylloxera disease, a knowledge of the relative susceptibility of different varieties to the attacks and injuries of the insect is of paramount importance. As is so frequently the case with injurious insects, and as we have a notable instance in the common Currant Aphid (*Aphis Ribesii*), which badly affects the leaves of some of the Currants, but never touches the Gooseberry which belongs to the same genus. The Phylloxera shows a preference for and thrives best on certain species, and even discriminates between varieties; or, what amounts to the same thing, practically, some varieties resist its attacks and enjoy a relative immunity from its injuries. It would be useless, and certainly unnecessary here, to attempt to ascertain the reason why certain vines thus enjoy exemption while others so readily succumb; but in a broad way it may be stated that there is a relation between the susceptibility of the vine and the character of its roots—the slow-growing, more tender-wooded and consequently more tender-rooted varieties succumbing most readily; the more vigorous powers resisting best."



From Mr. Riley's synopsis of experiments and observations we gather the following statement respecting the different varieties of grape:—

EUROPEAN VINE (*Vitis vinifera*)—Rarely subject to leaf-gall, but it generally succumbs to the attacks of root lice after a few years.

RIVER-BANK VINE (*V. riparia*)—The Cornucopia, Alvey and Othello suffer very little or not at all from Leaf galls, but to a considerable extent from Root lice. The Clinton and Taylor are very subject to the Leaf-galls, but from the great vitality of their roots they do not succumb to the attacks of the Root-lice. The Golden Clinton and Louisiana do not suffer much from either. The Marion a good deal affected by the former, but little by the latter. The Delaware suffers considerably from both.

SUMMER GRAPE (*V. astivalis*)—The Cunningham, Norton's Virginia, and Rutlander suffer not at all from the Leaf-gall, and very little from the Root-lice. The Herbemont and Cynthiana suffer slightly from both.

NORTHERN FOX GRAPE (*Labrusca*)—The Challenge, Dracut Amber, Israella, Martha, Northern Muscadine and Wilder, are not subject to the Leaf gall, and only slightly to the root-lice. The Diana, Goethe, Hartford, Isabella, Ives, Maxatawney, North Carolina, Rebecca and Salem are also free from the Leaf-gall, but have the Root-lice more abundant and suffer more from its attacks. The Catawba and Iona do not suffer from the Leaf-gall, but are most subject to the Root-lice. The Concord has the Leaf-galls but rarely, and does not suffer much from the Root-lice; the Creveling also is usually free from the former, but suffers much more from the latter.

SOUTHERN FOX GRAPE.—This species is entirely free from the Phylloxera in any form.

The above enumeration is founded principally upon Mr. Riley's observations in the central portion of Missouri; he has also examined many of the varieties in Kansas, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. The Arnold's hybrids, which he has examined, all suffer, he states, but some of them more than others.

MEANS OF COPING WITH THE DISEASE.—Grafting the more susceptible varieties on the roots of those that have a greater power of resistance, would probably counteract the disease to a great extent. This plan is now being tried on a large scale, but it will be necessary to wait a year or two before any positive conclusions can be obtained.

"In planting a new vineyard the greatest care should be taken not to introduce Phylloxera on the young plants, and a bath of weak lye or strong soap suds before planting will, perhaps, prove the best safeguard. Remembering that the lice are spreading over the ground from July till fall, and principally in the months of August and September, a thorough sprinkling of the surface with lime, ashes, sulphur, salt or other substance destructive to insect life, will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect in reducing their numbers and preventing their spread.

The insect has been found to thrive less and to be, therefore, less injurious in a sandy soil; while mixture of soot with the soil has had a beneficial effect in destroying the pest. It is, therefore, recommended for the more susceptible varieties, and that they be planted in trenches first prepared with a mixture of sand and soot. An addition of lime will also prove beneficial. There is every reason to believe that vines are rendered less susceptible to the disease by a system of pruning and training that will produce long canes and give them as nearly as possible their natural growth.

NATURAL ENEMIES.—There are a number of predaceous insects which serve to keep the leaf-lice in check; but as the injury is mostly done underground it will suffice to enumerate the principal of these in this connection. The most efficient is a black species of Fringe-wing or Thrips with white wings (*Thrips Phylloxera*). They are found in several different kinds of Phylloxera galls, and do more than any other species to keep the leaf inhabiting species within bounds."

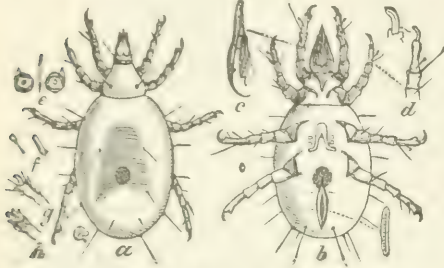
The next most efficient aids in the destruction of the leaf-lice are the lace-winged flies (*Chrysopa*); the lady birds (*Coccinella*); certain Syrphus fly larvæ; a few true bugs and other insects.

The enemies known to attack the Phylloxera underground are, naturally enough, fewer in number. In one instance, Mr. Riley relates, I have found a *Seymus* larva at the work six inches below the surface, and there is a *Syrphus* fly, whose larva lives underground and feeds both on the apple-tree root-louse and on this grape root-louse. Wonderful indeed



is the instinct which teaches this blind larva to penetrate the soil in search of its prey; for the egg must necessarily be laid at the surface. But though the underground enemies of its own class are few, I have discovered a mite which preys extensively upon this root-inhabiting type, and which renders efficient aid in keeping it in check in this country. This mite (*Tyrophagus phylloxerae*, Planchon & Riley, Fig. 46.) belongs to the same genus as the cheese and meal mites, and the species which infests preserved insects, and is such a pest in cabinets. At is the rule with mites, it is born with but six legs, but acquires eight after the first or second

FIG. 46.



*Phylloxera* Mite, *a*, dorsal, *b*, ventral view of female, *c*, mouthparts, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, forms of tarsal appendages, *e*, ventral tubercles of male.

preys by preference on the lice themselves.”

**DIRECT REMEDIES.** The leaf-lice, which do not play such an important part in the disease as was at first supposed, may be controlled with sufficient ease by a little care in destroying the first galls which appear, and in pruning and destroying the terminal growth of infested vines later in the season. The root-lice are not so easily reached. As the effort will be according to the exigency, we may very naturally look to France for a direct remedy, if ever one be discovered. But of all the innumerable plans, patented or non-patented, that have been proposed, of all the many substances that have been experimented with under the stimulus of a large national reward, no remedy has yet been discovered which gives entire satisfaction, or is applicable to all conditions of soil. Nor is it likely that such a remedy ever will be discovered.

“While, therefore, not very satisfactory results have followed the use of pure insecticides, the application of fertilizers intended to invigorate the vine, and at the same time injure the lice, has been more productive of good. Especially has this been the case with fertilizers rich in potassic salts and nitrogenous compounds, such as urine. Sulphuret of potassium dissolved in liquid-manure; alkaline-sulphates, with copperas and rape seed; potassic salts, with guano; soot and cinders are, among other applications, most favorably mentioned.

Mr. Riley closes his very able Essay with the following remarks:—“We have in the history of the Grape Phylloxera, the singular spectacle of an indigenous American insect being studied, and its workings understood in a foreign land, before its presence in its most injurious form was even suspected in its native home. The Franco-Prussian war, with all its fearful consequences to France, has passed away; the five milliards of francs (one thousand million dollars) have been paid as indemnity to her victors, in so short a time that the civilized world looked on in wonder and astonishment. Yet this little Phylloxera, sent over doubtless in small numbers, by some American nurseryman, a few years since, continues its devastating work, and costs that unfortunate country millions of francs annually. The last German soldier has been removed—at terrible cost it is true—from French soil, but the Phylloxera army remains; and if another five milliard francs could extirpate the last individual of this liliputian insect host from her soil, “la belle France” would be cheaply rid of the enemy. Had the world, twenty years ago, possessed the knowledge we at present have of this insect and of its dangerous power, a few francs might have originally stayed its invasion of that great vine-growing and wine-making country. Needs there any more forcible illustration of the importance of economic entomology!”

In confirmation of this statement, we read in the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture (Washington, August and September, 1874), that “the Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, in France, has published a decree directing the mayor of each Commune within his jurisdiction, upon the indication of the presence of the Phylloxera, to proceed at

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once to determine the limits of each local district infected by the insect. Every vine affected and all the roots within five meters are to be dug up and burned. This decisive measure has not escaped sharp criticism. To save the vine lands of the Rhone from destruction by this pest, it is now proposed to secure winter irrigation by a grand canal connected with that river. M. Dumont, *Ingénieur en chef des chaussées*, has developed, before a governmental commission, a scheme for the construction of such a canal, within four years, at a cost of 102,000,000 francs. This, it is supposed, will rescue from destruction over 60,000 acres of vine lands, yielding products worth 200,000,000 francs per annum and taxes amounting to 20,000,000 francs."

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APPENDIX TO REPORT  
OF THE  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

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APPENDIX (F).

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REPORT ON THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

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*To the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture :*

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report on the operations of this Institution.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission appointed to report upon its establishment, the School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm has for the first six months been utilized more in preparation for the future than in view of immediate results. To use the language of the Commission, its efforts have been directed, on the one hand, “to prepare the fields and buildings for the systematic instruction of the pupils,” and on the other, “to teach the pupils how to perform farm work in the best manner, to give them, in the class-room, the scientific instruction necessary to their thorough understanding of the scientific facts and principles on which such operations are based.”

The report upon these proceedings naturally divides itself into two parts, viz :—

1st. The Farm in its several departments.

2nd. The School in the field and class-room.

I shall, therefore, treat the subject under these separate headings, and in the sequence I have indicated.

I. THE FARM.

The Farm consists of 550 acres, and is partly situated in the Township of Guelph, partly in the Township of Puslinch, in the County of Wellington, and is distant one and a half miles from the Town of Guelph.

As the Farm had been used for many years chiefly as a *stock* farm, all operations being made subservient to that end, it was found that, whilst the land was improved in quality by the operations of stock-raising, no regular rotation of crops had been observed, whilst the introduction of large quantities of fodder, containing the seeds of many weeds, had made the cultivated portion exceedingly foul, rendering necessary an immense amount of labour before the fields could be brought into proper tilth. The drainage also having been entirely in open ditches, did not admit of sufficiently early cultivation for the character of the land, so that the preparation of the soil for the first crop was attended with many difficulties.

As the former owner of the Farm had never resided on the property, only a small garden had been prepared, and much labour has been expended in converting arable land into a garden of suitable size for the Institution.



To carry out the various departments as recommended in the report of the Commission, there were appointed a Principal, a Rector, and a live-stock foreman. A farm foreman, a gardener, and a carpenter were also engaged.

### 1. THE FARM DEPARTMENT.

The immediate object of the operations in this department having been to adapt a farm heretofore chiefly used for stock-raising, to the purposes of mixed husbandry, and to provide for a due rotation of crops, beside cleaning the land that was found foul with weeds, the following disposition was made of the acreage for the attainment of the above ends :

Of the 550 acres, of which the Farm is composed, there are

In Bush and Swamp pasture .....	63 acres.
“ Natural “ .....	130 “
“ Buildings, Orchard, Yards, &c.....	27 “
	<hr/>
	220 “

Of the remaining 330 acres, there were left in pasture and meadow .....	125 “
and placed in Wheat .....	16 “
Barley .....	44 “
Oats .....	38 “
Peas .....	19 “
Corn .....	8 “
Rape .....	13 “
Soiling Fodder .....	15 “
Roots.....	20 “
Garden Vegetables .....	2 “
Summer Fallow .....	30 “
	<hr/>
	330

Of the mode in which these crops were cultivated I cannot speak, and as the greater portion of the crop is still unthreshed I cannot give the results of the season's operations, so far as the produce of the farm is concerned. I may, however, state in general terms that taking all things into consideration a fair average crop has been secured. The wheat crop was poor, the barley a medium crop, the oats were good, the peas a half crop, the early potatoes a good crop, but the later varieties were much injured by the Colorado beetle and the drought; the rape was an excellent crop, the turnips a fair crop—though twice sown—the fodder crop large and good, but the hay exceedingly light.

The whole of the grain was stored in good condition, and was of good quality, the straw being all fit for feeding purposes; the hay was in excellent condition. The roots were also well secured.

The thirty acres of Summer fallow were broken up from sod, thoroughly ploughed and cultivated, and the stones picked off, eight and a half acres underdrained with tile, and the whole seeded with fall wheat, Treadwell and Deihl. The field was sown in three different methods, viz: by hand, with a broad cast sower, and by drill, in order to show the relative value of each system, the results of which will be recorded.

During the fall months, underdraining has been in progress, and 1,063 rods of tile have been laid. Much remains to be done under this head.

### 2. LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Prior to the 1st of June, there had been purchased for this department, and in order to stock the farm, 12 horses for agricultural purposes, 46 head of heifers and steers as feeders, 4 milch cows and 1 bull, 93 sheep and lambs and 2 pigs, a total of 158 head.

With the large area of pasture, had the season been ordinarily moist, such a stock would have been easily maintained, but the excessive drought rendered it necessary to supplement the pastures with green fodder grown for soiling purposes, as early as the month of July. The resources of the farm were thus early drawn upon, and the provision for winter decreased. In September all the cattle intended for the Christmas market were housed, and in October all those intended for the Easter market, were also taken in. The store cattle were brought in during the present month, November.

The above stock having, with few exceptions, been bought as feeders, to be disposed of as soon as it could be done profitably, the first step towards stocking the farm with cattle and sheep for breeding purposes, was made this fall. To this end there has been purchased from J. S. Armstrong, Esq.:

1 Durham bull "Cranberry Chief," Herd book, No. 437, vol. 3, from the herd of the Hon. Geo. Brown, Bow Park.

1 Durham cow, "Martha," got by "Eleventh Duke of Thorndale."

1 " heifer, "Sally Taylor," got by exp. "Fourteenth Duke of Airdie."

1 " " "Cambridge Tenth," got by "Imp. King of the Ocean."

And from the flock of John Miller, Esq., of Markham, there has been bought

1 imported Cotswold ram and 8 ewes, two of these being imported.

In the stables and cow-houses, floors have been relaid, pavements repaired, doors and gates rehung, windows put in, feed rooms arranged and provided with suitable apparatus for cutting, pulping, mincing food, tanks and cisterns have been repaired.

### 3. GARDEN.

Two acres of the land on the east side of the main building were taken into cultivation for a garden this year, in addition to which, the ground was cultivated between the trees of the upper orchard. The preparation of this ground, partly from sod, and partly from a roadway which crossed it, involved great labour, without adequate results this year. The crop, has, however, been a good average.

All the commoner sorts of vegetables were planted, but owing to defective seed a great deal had to be replanted later in the season. One of the great drawbacks to the commencement of such a place as this is the unreliability of seed; which it is hoped will be avoided in the future by the growth of the required seeds upon the place.

Few experiments could be made, owing to the state of cultivation throwing obstacles in the way. The pupils were, however, instructed in propagating, budding, grafting, pruning, &c., and the general cultivation of vegetable crops explained to them: some thirty varieties of seedling potatoes were planted, and new varieties of mangel wurzel, &c., in order to test their qualities, the results of which will be hereafter recorded. A few of the commoner varieties of flowers were grown, and beds were laid out on the front and east sides of the building, into which a few flowers and shrubs were planted, tending much towards the ornamentation of the grounds.

The planting of hedges, ornamental trees and shrubs, also formed a part of the instruction given in the garden; the grading and gravelling of the carriage drive and walks about the building, occupied the spare time of the gardener and his class.

The fruit crop was light, apples few and small, pears few, cherries and plums none, and small fruits very few. Altogether the produce of the three orchards has been barely sufficient for the wants of the Institution.

It is proposed gradually to extend the area of gardening operations, so that another year will give larger results; but when the circumstances are taken into consideration, the return from the garden department may be considered to be satisfactory.

A small hot-house has been erected for the care of plants, and propagation of others for next year's operations. This is, however, merely a temporary structure, and cannot be regarded as more than a makeshift.

### 4. MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The carpenter has been most busily engaged in the construction and repairs of implements, gates, hurdles, and fences, together with repairs to out-buildings, and the erection

of a carpenter's shop and a waggon shed. In this work the pupils have all assisted in rotation, and at the present time many can use the tools expertly, and few are unable to use them well. They have gained a practical knowledge as to framing and erecting buildings and of the construction of the wooden parts of farming implements, that will be of the greatest service to them in after life.

During the winter many internal improvements and alterations will be carried out, such work having been purposely left for that season, or postponed in order to effect other and more immediately pressing out-door improvements.

A. EXPENDITURES.

From the annexed statement covering the operations of the last ten and a half months, it will be seen that the expenditure has been \$22,799.47. But this amount includes the cost of furniture and furnishing, bedding, and internal repairs, properly chargeable to Capital Account. It also includes the cost of advertising the prospectus of the Institution, and of furnishing the books and appliances necessary for the office and school-room. In the Horticultural Department it includes the cost of tools. In the Farm Department, it includes the purchase of live stock, implements and tools, and a large amount for feed and fodder that will probably be wholly unnecessary in other years. It includes, also, repairs and carpenters wages, properly chargeable to Capital Account. These accounts deducted from the above total leave \$10,510.55 as the cost of maintenance, inclusive of salary and wages, and all contingencies necessary for carrying on and improving the Farm.

STATEMENT shewing Expenditure of the Ontario School of Agriculture, being for ten and a half months, ending 15th November, 1874.

Maintenance :	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Food—Meat, Fish and Fowl .....	811 11		
Flour, Bread and Biscuit.....	272 02		
Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Beans, Peas, &c .....	15 66		
Fruit and Vegetables .....	63 73		
General Groceries.....	1,034 03		
		2,196 55	
Household Expenses :			
Fuel—Coal and Wood.....	650 63		
Light—Oil and Candles .....	43 12		
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning .....	127 09		
Furniture and Furnishing .....	1,683 95		
Bedding.....			
Repairs.....	75 30		
Incidentals.....	67 64		
		2,647 73	
School Department :			
Books and Appliances ..	92 39		
Advertising, Printing, Postage, Stationery. &c....	764 59		
		856 98	
Miscellaneous :			
Medicine and Medical comforts .....	23 87		
Officers' Travelling Expenses.....	103 90		
		217 77	
Salaries and Wages .....		3,109 47	
			9,028 50
Horticultural Department :			
Plants and Seeds .....	114 84		
27	417		



	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Implementments and Appliances.....	37 75		
Repairs, &c .....	3 60		
		156 19	
Salaries and Wages .....		489 32	
			645 51
<i>Agricultural Department</i>			
Live Stock .....	5,241 00		
Implementments, &c .....	2,574 40		
Seeds .....	512 71		
Feed and Fodder .....	1,127 16		
Artificial Manures .....	407 70		
Repairs .....	542 19		
Labour (extra) .....	142 93		
Contingencies .....	220 61		
		10,767 80	
Salaries and Wages .....		2,357 66	
			13,125 46
II. THE SCHOOL.			\$22,799 47

It having been decided by the Commission that thirty pupils should be admitted this year, to assist in the preparation of the farm, and to take an introductory course of lectures in the School department, this number of pupils was received during the month of May. On the first of June there were 31 pupils in residence; at the present time there are 28 on the roll and in daily attendance. Many applications for admission have been received during the last two months, but it has been considered advisable that no admissions should be made until next season's operations commence. In the admissions of pupils this year it was an expressed condition that they should assist in the preparatory operations above stated, working on an average not more than seven hours daily and receiving such instructions in the class room as might enable them to understand the *raisonné* of farming operations. In the absence of any specific instructions on this head I laid down for the first year's work such subjects as would form a part in any curriculum for the technical education of students in the *science* of Agriculture, and arranged the daily distribution of the pupils to the various departments in such a manner that each might equally, as far as possible, become skilled in the *art* of Agriculture. Lectures on Botany and Practical Agriculture have been delivered during the last two months, and oral and written examinations made periodically as to past work.

In order to carry out as far as practicable, the recommendations of the commission that the head of each department should lecture on subjects pertaining to his department, a systematic course of questions were given to the pupils, to which written answers were required. To give these answers the pupils had recourse to the practical information of the head of each department, and much valuable information was imparted in this way.

The following table, showing the daily routine and regulations, will give an idea as to the distribution of time.

5.20 A.M.,	Rising Bell.
6.00 "	Prayers.
6.30 "	Breakfast.
7.00 "	Farm Bell for work.
12.00 "	Farm Bell rings to cease work.
12.30 P.M.	Dinner.
1.30 "	Farm Bell work.
2.45 "	Farm Bell for Class Room.
3.00 "	Class Bell rings.
3.00 to 4.15 "	Lectures.
5.10 "	Tea Bell rings.
7.30 "	Class Bell rings for 1½ hours study.
9.00 "	Prayers.
9.30 "	Lights out.

## REGULATIONS.

Students are required—

1. To render cheerful and willing obedience to orders.
2. To conduct themselves in a gentlemanly and orderly manner at all times.
3. To avoid all noisy or boisterous conduct in or about the building.
4. To observe neatness in dress at prayers, meals and recitations, and tidiness in their rooms.

5. To observe the regulations, regarding wash-room, dressing and sleeping rooms.

The following are absolutely forbidden.

1. Profane swearing, improper language, and gambling.
2. Use of intoxicating liquor or firearms.
3. Use of tobacco while on duty in or about the Buildings, Barns, or Out-buildings, or in any place except the smoking-room.
4. Entering the domestic or sleeping apartments without permission.
5. Absence without leave.

The school is conducted on the same plan as other schools, oral examinations are held daily on the lectures of the previous day, and written examinations monthly on the work of the month. Records are kept of attendance at prayers, at roll call for work in the morning, and at lectures. For absence, fines are imposed, and for breach of rules, or serious neglect of regulations marks are given, twelve of which render the offender liable to expulsion.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that, since my appointment as Rector there has been no need to have recourse to expulsion, though three students have been suspended for a week, in each case.

## A. DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The house, although large and commodious, not having been built for the purpose of a College, is in many ways inconvenient.

After the rooms of the Principal, the kitchen offices and servant's apartments, the dining and lecture rooms are provided for, there is only sleeping accommodation for 24 pupils, the remaining number having to sleep in a house on the farm some 200 yards distant. It is recommended that an addition be made to the House of such an extent as to enable the accommodation of all the pupils within its walls.

The wash room and shoe room were also much too small for their respective purposes, and in any extension fresh accommodation should be provided.

The heating apparatus requires improvement.

The domestic services of the Institution have been efficiently and economically carried out under the superintendence of an able housekeeper, whose fidelity to her charge has been maintained under many difficulties.

## III. RECOMMENDATIONS.

As a basis for organization and for determining the detailed estimate of expenditure for the ensuing financial year, I make the following recommendations, viz.—

## I.—FARM DEPARTMENT.

1. That a straight road, dividing the farm in two, should be fenced in this fall and part of it graded.

All wood required, to be cut on line of this road.

2. That fields Nos. 19, 20 (a & b), and 20 be changed into lawn, orchard, and vegetable gardens.
3. Drainage:

(1.) This Fall (now being carried on).

A main drain—4 in. tile at foot of 15 (b), and side drains, in order to render that field ready for barley in the spring.

(2.) An open ditch at the foot of 27, 24, 25, cleaned out and continued in two branches, one through 20, to assist in draining that swamp, and the main one through 31, 32, and 33, in order that 34 and 33 may be sown in peas in the spring.

- (3.) A main drain—6in. tile run through 4, 5, 21 and 22, with stakes placed at intervals to mark the places for entrance of side drains in 4, 21, and 22.
2. Next Spring:
- (1.) Place side drains in 4, so as to sow in turnips.
- (2.) Main drain continued through 6, so that 6 (*a* and *b*) may be placed in crop.
3. Next Summer and Fall.
- \* (1.) A main drain—6in. tile, run through 14, 15, coming up to the other at 7, and continued through 2 to the road.
- (2.) Side drains in 15 (*a*), and in 21, 22, the former being summer-fallowed, and the latter broken up.

## LIVE STOCK.

1. That 20 of our herd of steers be sold at Christmas market, the remainder at Easter. That 20 of our shearing ewes be kept for breeding, and the remainder 73 sheep be sold at Christmas market. That with the \$2,100 so obtained, there be bought this fall:
- |                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 10 pure-bred Cotswolds, at \$80..... | \$800 00 |
| 1 Cotswold Ram.....                  | 150 00   |
| 10 Southdown Ewes, at \$60 .....     | 600 00   |
| 1 " Ram .....                        | 100 00   |
2. That there be likewise bought this fall:
- |                                           |            |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|
| 4 pure-bred Durhams, at \$400 to \$600... | \$2,400 00 |
| 2 " Ayrshire's at \$200 to \$300...       | 600 00     |
| 1 Ayrshire Bull .....                     | 300 00     |
3. That one of our pairs of horses be sold in the spring, and two pairs, with one yoke of oxen, be bought; the two pairs bought being commoner and quieter horses.
4. That an appropriation be made for buying live stock in Britain.

## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

1. That road No. 1, as per plan, be graded this fall, and No. 2 next spring; and that the existing road be taken out; Road No. 2 being reserved for heavy travel.
2. That field No. 25 be reserved for small fruits (currants, strawberries, &c.,) and the vegetable garden changed to 20.
5. That the orchard be taken from the side of 20 (*b*) and placed in 20 (*a*).
4. That a picket fence be placed on the front of one half the plan opposite the building, and a second picket fence enclosing the barn yard and the vegetable garden.
5. That 19 be placed in lawn with 20 (*b*).
6. That a drive from the corner of 19 to corner of 20, where the road to be graded intersects the farm, be graded this fall and next spring; and a drive at an average of fifty yards from the Dundas Road be graded next spring, so as to allow a shrubbery to be commenced between that and the road, the latter drive to be winding and the former circular (per plan) the centre of the arc being the door of the building.
7. That a temporary conservatory be erected this fall, and one of the permanent ones next summer.
8. That, in order to carry out these, a sufficient quantity of trees, shrubs, plants, seeds, &c., be bought.

## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Besides all needed repairs there be built—

1. A carpenter's shop away from the buildings and out-buildings (being done).
2. A dairy cellar at the side of the building for next year's purposes.
3. That the building, with the exception of the east wing, be covered with a Mansard roof and surmounted by a tower fitted up as a meteorological station.
4. That an additional twenty feet be placed at each side of the main building; and that thirty feet be placed to north side of second main wing, and twenty feet to south side in order to preserve symmetry, and give room for new class-rooms, dormitories, &c.
5. That a forge be erected and the requisite tools procured.



## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

1. It is expedient that a curriculum of the course of study and work to be pursued should be immediately drawn up, and published in a calendar, which should give, beside extracts from the reports on which the Institution is based, the subjects required for entrance, extracts from the by-laws and regulations of the Institution, and all other information which might be required by parents or guardians, or desired by entrants : that copies of such calendar should be scattered over the length and breadth of Ontario.
2. That it should include three courses, and be fitted for serving the wants of three classes of students —

- (1.) There should be a three years' course, at the end of which a diploma might be given, or a degree granted : and the course pursued should be such that if fair attention is paid, the student would then have acquired the elements, and laid the foundation, of a thorough knowledge of scientific agriculture.
- (2.) A two years' course in which the student would have received the scientific knowledge required to understand the rationale of all farm operations — the simpler operations of tillage — the nature of different soils — the reason for the application of particular manures to each — the principles underlying the preparation of lands for crops — the succession of crops — a scientific knowledge of cereals and grasses — the principles underlying the rearing and feeding of animals, &c., &c.
- (3.) A single year's course in which the student would assist in the operations of a Model Farm, and attend the first year's lectures on practical Agriculture.

3. A—*Standard of Entrance :*

1. For students taking the single year's course, the standard should be the same as now, together with proof of having assisted on a farm for at least two summers.
2. For students entering for the second or third year's course, the standard of examination at entrance should, with the exception of a few subjects, be the same as that required for the highest divisions of our Public Schools, viz. :—

Thoroughly : { (a) Reading, spelling and writing.  
 { (b) Arithmetic—Through cube root.  
 { (c) Geography—Canadian and general.  
 { (d) History—General Canadian and English.  
 { (e) Grammar—Analysis and parsing of any English author.  
 { (f) Algebra—As far as end of simple equations.  
 { (g) Geometry—First two books.

B—*Fees :*

1. For the entering on the single year's course, the bonus of \$50 may be continued (?) on recommendation of the Executive Board of the School.
2. For those following two or three years' course, tariff for tuition, board and washing, &c., should be charged, which charge may be liquidated by the work of the students, payment being always by results, which can easily be ascertained by records kept of time, amount, and rate of application.

C—*Hours of Work :*

1. For those following the single year's course, an average of seven hours daily, viz. : 5 during winter ; 8 in spring ; 9 in summer ; and 6 in fall.
2. For those in the second year's course, an average of five hours daily, viz. : 4 hours in winter ;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in spring ; 7 in summer ; and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in fall.
3. For those in the third year's course, an average of four hours daily on the farm and experimental ground, 1 or 2 hours daily in the laboratory, and 3 or 4 hours daily in the lecture room.

*D. Curriculum or Course of Study:*

## FIRST YEAR.

Agriculture.  
 Horticulture.  
 Elements of Botany and Zoology.  
 Elements of Geology and Physical Geography.  
 Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry.  
 Elements of Animal Anatomy and Physiology, with  
 Veterinary Surgery and Practice.  
 English Literature and Farm Book-keeping.

## SECOND YEAR.

Agriculture.  
 Horticulture.  
 Structural and Physiological Botany.  
 Zoology and Entomology.  
 Organic and Elements of Analytical Chemistry.  
 Animal Anatomy and Physiology, with  
 Veterinary Surgery and Practice.  
 Mensuration, Drawing and Elements of Land Surveying.  
 English Literature and Elements of Political Economy.  
 Laboratory Practice.

## THIRD YEAR.

Agriculture.  
 Horticulture.  
 Agricultural Chemistry.  
 Economic and Field Botany.  
 Entomology and Meteorology.  
 Animal Anatomy and Physiology, with  
 Veterinary Surgery and Practice.  
 Mechanics and Land Surveying.  
 English Literature and Political Economy.  
 Laboratory Practice.

## E. COURSE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

Practical work performed during the three years in each of the following four departments:—

1. Farm Department.
2. Live Stock Department.
3. Horticultural Department.
4. Mechanical Department.

4. That the studies pursued be arranged under the following six departments:—

- I. Agriculture.
- II. Horticulture.
- III. Chemistry.
- IV. Natural Sciences, except Chemistry.
- V. Animal Anatomy and Physiology, with  
 Veterinary Surgery and Practice.
- VI. English and Mathematics.

5. That for this winter a sufficient number of lecturers, to undertake the work of those six departments, be procured.

I may be allowed to say, in conclusion, that it is, in my humble judgment, absolutely necessary that if the Institution is to live and serve the purposes for which it was created,

must receive a more hearty and liberal support. Before the farm can be a model farm, extensive improvements have to be made; and before the Institution can properly be called a School of Agriculture, it must be furnished with a staff and equipped with a suitable library. Of its success, if properly sustained, there can be no doubt. The difficulty of joining intellectual and manual labour can be overcome. The union of the scientific and the practical, of the skill of intellect and the skill of hand, can be accomplished. The golden mean of a technical education can certainly be struck between a literary education on the one hand, and mere apprenticeship on the other. All such difficulties will vanish in the grasp of manhood. The ulterior end—to raise the nation by increasing its wealth—is a noble one; its immediate aim—to increase the agricultural products of the country and to raise the social standard of the farming community, by placing here and there over the land a greater number of intelligent agriculturists, to act as leaven upon the mass, is one which commands the support not only of the class immediately benefitted, but of the country at large.

But the Institution is in its infancy, and men ask for immediate results. These must be obtained, or it may be strangled in the cradle. The one thing needed is bold and decided Parliamentary support. And if the end aimed at be to elevate the nation and increase its power, and if the means towards the accomplishment of that end are obtainable, as undoubtedly they are, the Institution which is to furnish those means demands support from a body of men, one of the main aims of whose very existence is to secure the identical end for which such an Institution was established.

To it, however, in its present probationary state, may well be applied the words of our greatest living thinker—"In half measures there is death, in action—manlike action—alone is there life."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JOHNSTON,  
*Rector O. S. of A.*

Guelph, Nov. 24th, 1874.



# APPENDIX TO REPORT

## OF THE

# Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

## APPENDIX (G).

### ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

#### CROP RETURNS.

*(Circular to Secretaries of Electoral Division Agricultural Societies.)*

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, August 20th, 1874.

SIR,—I have to request, in accordance with the practice of previous years, that you will furnish me with as accurate a Return as possible of the results of the Harvest in your ELECTORAL DIVISION, by filling up the accompanying Schedule. You will please insert what is considered to be a correct *average* per acre, stated in measure or weight, of the respective crops. The column for "Remarks" may be filled with brief statements of the varieties or kinds that are considered most hardy and prolific, and with any facts connected with, and throwing light on, the modes of cultivation.

In order that the information which I seek by means of this circular may be received in time for insertion in my Report to Parliament, I urgently request you will not fail to make your return *by the 17th November at the latest*.

I enclose several copies of this Schedule that you may, if you deem it desirable, transmit them to your Township Societies, or to any person interested in, and competent to give reliable information on, the subjects embraced by this enquiry.

Any blank Schedules which you may thus send out, should, after being filled up, *be re-mitted to you* (not to this Department), in time for you to make up the Return for your Electoral Division, as before stated, since any information reaching me after the 17th November will not be available for my Report.

As several Societies neglected last year to comply with my request, by omitting to fill up and remit in time the Schedules, thereby greatly impairing the utility of the object sought, I beg respectfully to say that I shall fully expect *all the Electoral Division Societies* of the present year to send in their returns punctually, by the date before mentioned.

You will please sign and date your Return, and insert the name of the Electoral Division, on the back of this Circular.

Yours respectfully,

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,

*Commissioner.*

## SUBJECTS OF ENQUIRY.

*Average per acre and quality of the following crops:—Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Hay, Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Mangel Wurzel.*  
 Please furnish information available as to:—1st. Insects injurious to Grains and Roots and Fruits; 2nd. Special Crops, as Flax, Hops, &c.; 3rd. Labour and wages, improved implements and machines; 4th. Character of the season in relation to Fruit.

## ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS.

## ADDINGTON.

*Fall Wheat.*—16 bushels; quality good; not much sown; Delhi considered best.  
*Spring Wheat.*—12 bushels; do slightly injured by midge; Fife generally sown.  
*Oats.*—40 bushels; do  
*Rye.*—11 bushels; fair sample; considerably winter killed.  
*Barley.*—40 bushels; plump, bright sample; a paying crop.  
*Peas.*—17 bushels; quality good.  
*Corn.*—20 bushels; fair sample; injured by drought.  
*Potatoes.*—80 bushels; good quality; late planted much injured by Colorado bee which is greatly on the increase.  
*Turnips.*—200 bushels; severe drought stopped their growth.  
*Carrots.*—400 bushels; fair quality.  
*Mangels.*—400 bushels; good quality.  
*Fruit.*—Season not favourable; apples about an average.

## BOTHWELL.

*Fall Wheat.*—15 bushels; medium quality.  
*Spring Wheat.*—12 bushels; do  
*Oats.*—40 bushels; sample good.  
*Barley.*—25 bushels; do.  
*Peas.*—20 bushels; do.  
*Beans.*—20 bushels; do.  
*Corn.*—25 bushels; do.  
*Hay.*—1½ ton; well saved.  
*Potatoes.*—50 bushels; good quality; Colorado beetle very destructive.  
*Turnips.*—80 bushels; fair.  
*Mangels.*—100 bushels; quality good.  
*Fruit.*—Season favourable.  
 Good demand for farm labour; no new machinery introduced.

## BRANT, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat.*—20 bushels; quality good.  
*Spring Wheat.*—10 bushels; samples middling.  
*Oats.*—40 bushels; good quality.  
*Rye.*—12 bushels; do. not much sown.  
*Barley.*—30 bushels; do.  
*Peas.*—25 bushels; do.  
*Beans.*—20 bushels; do.  
*Corn.*—25 bushels; do.  
*Hay.*—1 ton; do.  
*Potatoes.*—125 bushels; good quality; not generally much injured by Colorado Beetle but in some fields destroyed.  
*Turnips.*—400 bushels; fair quality.

*Carrots*.—350 bushels ; do.

*Mangolds*.—400 bushels ; do.

*Flour*.—Largely grown near Brantford ; crop good and profitable.—Demand for labourers and domestic servants constant. Fruit generally an average ; apples injured by the Codlin Moth.

#### BRUCE, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; good quality ; much winter killed.

*Spring Wheat*.—17 bushels ; good quality ; early sown injured by midge.

*Oats*.—35 bushels ; good sample.

*Barley*.—40 bushels ; do.

*Peas*.—30 bushels ; do.

*Hay*.—15 cwt. ; do. season too dry.

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; good quality ; in some situations almost destroyed by the Beetle.

*Fruit*.—Considerably injured by late frosts and summer drought.

Labour high and scarce—\$16 to \$30 per month.

The Seed Drill is being introduced.

#### BRUCE, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; good quality.

*Spring Wheat*.—18 bushels ; good quality.

*Oats*.—35 bushels ; sample middling.

*Barley*.—35 bushels ; quality good.

*Peas*.—30 bushels ; fair sample.

*Potatoes*.—Below an average ; Colorado Beetle very destructive. Other root crops indifferent and not much cultivated. Farm labourers scarce. Fruit generally poor.

#### CARDWELL.

*Fall Wheat*.—19 bushels ; good quality.

*Spring Wheat*.—18 bushels ; fair sample.

*Oats*.—30 bushels ; rather light.

*Barley*.—30 bushels ; not largely cultivated.

*Peas*.—30 bushels ; quality very good.

*Hay*.—1 ton ; quality fair.

*Potatoes*.—110 bushels ; Colorado Beetle very bad in places—succumbed to Paris Green when timely and properly applied. Turnips and other root crops very poor from the effects principally of the drought.

*Fruit*.—Apples, fair ; Pears, below an average ; Plums, good ; Small Fruits nearly a failure. Labourers scarce—wages, in harvest, from \$1.25 to \$2 per day. Improved implements and machines getting into general use ; Seed Drills are now being more employed.

#### CARLETON.

*Fall Wheat*.—Average not stated ; large area winter killed.

*Spring Wheat*.—19 bushels ; quality good ; drought injurious.

*Oats*.—35 bushels ; middling quality ; much injured by drought.

*Rye*.—20 bushels ; good sample ; not much grown.

*Barley*.—40 bushels ; good sample ; bright and plump.

*Peas*.—15 bushels ; quality good.

*Hay*.—1 ton ; quality excellent ; but quantity diminished by drought.

*Corn*.—20 bushels ; inferior ; injured by drought.

*Potatoes*.—150 bushels ; good quality ; Colorado beetle injurious in some localities.

*Fruit*.—Dryness of the season unfavourable ; labour continues high ; reaping machines are being introduced in some sections.



## DURHAM, EAST.

*Fall Wheat*.—18 bushels : quality good.

*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels : grain soft, small and shrivelled ; 30 per cent. injured by midge.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; good quality.

*Rye*.—20 bushels ; grain heavy.

*Barley*.—30 bushels : good sample.

*Peas*.—25 bushels ; early sown, good ; late, small and inferior.

*Hay*.—30 cwt. : good quality.

*Beans and Corn* but little cultivated, except the latter for soiling.

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels : small and inferior, from the effects of drought and Colorado beetle, which is much increasing.

*Turnips* in most places almost a failure, owing to drought and insects.

*Carrots*.—300 bushels ; quality good.

*Parsnips and Mangels* but little cultivated as field crops.

*Fruit*.—Season on the whole unfavourable : pears and apples below average : grapes did pretty well, the cultivation steadily extending. Winter wheat escaped the midge, but spring varieties suffered much. Labour continues high : improved implements in general use : drills and broad-cast machines increasing.

## DURHAM, WEST.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; quality good ; not much cultivated of late years.

*Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels, quality good ; large breadth sown ; five most commonly raised.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; good samples.

*Rye*.—12 bushels ; average sample ; not much raised.

*Barley*.—30 bushels ; good quality ; breadth sown less than last year.

*Peas*.—15 bushels ; middling quality ; below an average.

*Hay*.—30 cwt. : well secured.

*Potatoes* suffered much from the Colorado beetle, the third year of its appearance. *Turnips* were largely sown : suffered from early drought. *Mangels and Carrots* pretty good, the latter not largely cultivated.

*Wheat* suffered in some places from midge.

*Fruit*.—Apples only a fair crop, injured by worms ; most small fruits scarce ; no plums. Laborers of all descriptions in good demand.

## ELGIN, EAST.

*Fall Wheat*.—22 bushels ; quality good ; crop better on light land.

*Spring Wheat*.—14 bushels ; sample indifferent.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; quality very good.

*Barley*.—28 bushels ; good quality.

*Peas*.—30 bushels ; fair sample ; but little bug.

*Corn*.—40 bushels ; excellent quality ; quantity affected by drought.

*Potatoes*.—150 bushels ; quality good.

*Turnips*.—500 bushels ; do

*Carrots*.—600 bushels ; do

*Hay*.—1 ton ; well saved ; suffered from drought.

*Rye, Beans and Parsnips* but little cultivated as field crops.

Colorado Beetle not so injurious as in preceding years. A large increase in the average of *Flax*, much of which was sown on land where wheat was winter-killed, and with satisfactory results. Peaches and grapes, good crops ; apples and pears below an average, small in size.

## ESSEX.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; quality excellent : Deihl does well on sandy soils ; Treadwell and Mediterranean on clay ; the Scott, recently introduced, promises well.

*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels ; quality middling.  
*Oats*.—40 bushels ; good sample.  
*Barley*.—20 bushels ; good sample.  
*Peas*.—18 bushels ; do  
*Beans*.—18 bushels ; do  
*Corn*.—40 bushels ; superior quality.  
*Hay*.—30 cwt. ; quality very good.  
*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; quality excellent ; the Colorado Beetle did but little harm.  
*Turnips* and other roots but little cultivated.  
*Hops* raised to some extent.  
*Fruit*.—Season too dry. Labourers scarce.

## FRONTENAC.

*Fall Wheat*.—11 bushels ; quality good ; badly winter killed.  
*Spring Wheat*.—25 bushels ; quality good.  
*Oats*.—40 bushels ; quality good.  
*Barley*.—30 bushels ; quality good ; a large breadth sown.  
*Peas*.—25 bushels ; do  
*Corn*.—20 bushels ; middling quality ; not much cultivated.  
*Hay*.—2 tons ; well saved.  
*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; good quality ; Colorado beetle appeared in large numbers, but was not very injurious. Other root crops not much cultivated. Labourers scarce and wages consequently high. No new improvements in labour saving machines heretofore in use.

## GREY, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; quality good ; Treadwell and Soules chiefly sown ; does best on summer fallow.  
*Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels ; quality very good ; Glasgow and Red Chaff generally cultivated.  
*Oats*.—40 bushels ; good sample.  
*Barley*.—30 bushels ; bright and heavy ; 4 rowed mostly raised.  
*Peas*.—20 bushels ; quality poor, owing to drought.  
*Rye, Beans and Corn*.—Very little cultivated.  
*Hay*.—1½ tons ; well saved.  
*Potatoes*.—60 bushels ; quality inferior ; badly injured by Colorado Beetle, Paris green the best remedy.  
*Turnips*.—300 bushels ; very small, owing to drought.  
*Carrots*.—700 bushels ; quality good ; White Belgian most profitable.  
*Mangels*.—1000 bushels ; quality very good.

## HASTINGS, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—15 bushels ; average quality.  
*Spring Wheat*.—17 bushels ; good quality.  
*Oats*.—28 bushels ; do  
*Rye*.—18 bushels ; do  
*Barley*.—24 bushels ; do  
*Peas*.—17 bushels ; do  
*Beans*.—24 bushels ; do ; not much grown.  
*Corn*.—18 bushels ; quality poor ; Western corn raised for cattle food ; sown broadcast or in dills, and fed green to cows.  
*Hay*.—30 cwt ; quality indifferent.  
*Potatoes*.—150 bushels ; small and quality inferior. Other root crops only raised to a small extent ; crop but indifferent, owing partly to drought. Colorado Beetle did not do much harm. Hop culture somewhat extending, prices paying.  
*Fruit*.—Season has been on the whole unfavourable, injured in many places by insects ; the fly has done great injury to Cabbages.

## HASTINGS, EAST.

*Fall Wheat*.—22 bushels ; good quality.

*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels ; do. ; Weevil did a little injury in some places.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; sample heavy.

*Rye*.—20 bushels ; quality good.

*Barley*.—40 bushels ; do.

*Peas*.—25 bushels ; quality very good.

*Corn*.—25 bushels ; sample rather inferior.

*Hay*.—1½ tons ; well secured.

*Potatoes*.—90 bushels ; good quality.

*Turnips, Carrots and Mangels*.—About 400 bushels ; some Colorado Beetle, but was kept down by Paris green.

*Hops*.—A pretty good crop, but most kinds of Fruit in quantity below an average. Labour in demand and wages high.

## HASTINGS, WEST.

*Fall Wheat*.—30 bushels ; quality good ; not extensively cultivated.

*Spring Wheat*.—18 bushels ; quality middling ; somewhat injured by midge

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; good sample.

*Rye*.—25 bushels ; do

*Barley*.—35 bushels ; do

*Peas*.—25 bushels ; do

*Corn*.—40 bushels ; do, not much grown.

*Hay*.—30 cwt. ; do

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; good quality, injured a little by the Colorado Beetle.

*Turnips*.—600 bushels ; quality good.

*Carrots*.—600 bushels ; do.

*Mangels*.—800 bushels ; do.

*Hops*.—A fair crop. Fruit, unfavourable. Labourers, a tolerable supply at large wages. Gang Press in Cheese Factories successfully used.

## HURON, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—17 bushels ; quality good ; considerably winter killed ; slightly injured by midge in some places.

*Spring Wheat*.—21 bushels ; good quality ; Five most sown : Red Chaff or Farrow the best yield.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; good quality ; Black and Main varieties most sown.

*Barley*.—30 bushels ; excellent quality ; six rowed generally cultivated.

*Peas*.—24 bushels ; quality good ; Small White commonly sown.

*Rye, Beans and Corn*.—Not much cultivated.

*Hay*.—1½ tons ; saved in splendid condition.

*Potatoes*.—65 bushels ; quality pretty good ; Colorado bug did extensive injury. Paris green applied in some cases with success.

*Turnips*.—450 bushels ; good quality ; Swedes mostly sown.

*Carrots*.—400 bushels ; not extensively cultivated.

*Mangels*.—500 bushels ; quality good. *Parsnips*, a garden crop.

Midge affected Wheat in some sections ; Apples injured by worms, and stone fruit by Curculio. Flax is cultivated in some sections, a fair yield. Labourers continue scarce and dear.

## HURON, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—16 bushels ; quality good ; greatly winter killed.

*Spring Wheat*.—22 bushels ; good sample ; somewhat injured in places by midge.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; heavy sample.

*Barley*.—35 bushels ; quality very good ; grain of bright colour ; rather light in weight, owing to the dry weather.



*Peas*.—Not yet threshed ; many growers complain of bugs.

*Hay*.—1 ton ; well saved ; clover much winter killed, and weather too dry.

*Corn*.—The larger varieties principally sown for soiling stock ; Hungarian grass raised to meet the deficiency of hay.

*Potatoes*.—180 bushels ; quality good ; Colorado Beetle still injurious, but less so than last year.

*Turnips*.—500 bushels ; quality very good ; first prize county competition went 847 bushels per acre.

*Mangels*.—700 bushels ; excellent quality ; first prize county competition went 1091 bushels per acre.

*Flax*.—Considerably cultivated ; a good crop ; two Flax Mills in the county.

*Fruit*.—Generally poor ; specially as to quantity. Apples badly affected with worms. Labour about as usual, plenty of help to be had, but very scarce in harvest, when wages were \$1.75 per day.

#### KENT.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; good quality ; badly winter killed in some localities.

*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels ; good sample ; not much raised.

*Oats*.—50 bushels ; good sample ; extensively raised.

*Barley*.—35 bushels ; good sample.

*Peas*.—35 bushels ; good sample ; somewhat affected by bug.

*Beans*.—20 bushels ; good sample ; a good many sown.

*Corn*.—40 bushels ; good sample ; large quantity planted.

*Hay*.—Very light, owing to drought.

*Potatoes*.—150 bushels ; good quality ; extensively grown. Early Rose, Peach Blows and Peerless favourite varieties. Colorado Beetle in large numbers, but the mischief not very great, generally.

*Turnips*.—Not many sown ; Carrots good, and culture increasing. Mangels a fine crop. Tobacco continues to be raised in the southern part of the county.

*Fruit*.—Apples a middling crop ; other fruits generally good ; particularly Peaches and Grapes.

Labourers pretty plentiful here now ; Bean Harvesters are being used, and a Bean Thresher is badly wanted.

#### LAMBTON.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; good quality ; in some places badly winter killed.

*Spring Wheat*.—14 bushels ; poor quality ; not much sown.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; sample good.

*Barley*.—30 bushels ; sample good.

*Peas*.—21 bushels ; much damaged by the bug.

*Corn*.—30 bushels ; middling quality.

*Hay*.—15 cwt. ; good quality, but very light crop.

*Potatoes*.—120 bushels ; good quality ; Colorado beetle kept down by Paris green, and hand picking.

*Carrots*.—500 bushels ; Turnips 500 ; not largely grown.

*Fruit*.—Most kinds a light crop ; Codlin moth injured apples, and the Curculio stone fruit. Supply of labour pretty good ; a brisk demand in haying and harvest ; wages about \$20 per month. A few grain drills recently introduced.

#### LANARK, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—15 bushels ; quality good.

*Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels, extra good.

*Oats*.—30 bushels ; quality middling.

*Rye*.—25 bushels ; good sample.

*Barley*.—25 bushels ; do.

*Peas*.—15 bushels ; quality very good.

*Beans*.—20 bushels ; fair sample.

*Corn*.—30 bushels; good quality.  
*Hay*.—15 cwt.; do  
*Potatoes*.—100 bushels; quality good; small in size on account of drought; Colorado beetle did but little harm.  
*Turnips*.—400 bushels; quality fair.  
*Carrots*.—600 bushels; good quality.  
 Grasshoppers did considerable damage in the more elevated portions of the county. Season too dry for fruit. Wages high and labourers scarce.

## LINCOLN.

*Fall Wheat*.—12 bushels; average quality; winter killed, and injured by midge.  
*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels; good quality.  
*Oats*.—30 bushels; do  
*Barley*.—18 bushels; do  
*Corn*.—40 bushels in ear; quality middling.  
*Peas and Beans*.—Not largely raised.  
*Hay*.—1 ton; well saved; season too dry.  
*Potatoes*.—75 bushels; quality inferior; Colorado Beetle very destructive.  
*Turnips*.—100 bushels; *Carrots*, 100 bushels. *Mangets*, 200 bushels; all these suffered more or less by drought.  
*Fruit*.—Apples ripened prematurely, owing to drought, and suffered from the Codling worm. Peaches yielded well.

## MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels; fair sample; severe spring frosts destroyed much, greatly reducing the crop in many places.  
*Spring Wheat*.—14 bushels; quality good; not extensively grown, the Fire variety nearly extinct, followed by Farrow and Hoosac.  
*Oats*.—50 bushels; greatly injured by drought.  
*Barley*.—40 bushels; fine sample; large breadth sown.  
*Peas*.—30 bushels; good quality; early sorts attacked by the bug, later varieties mostly escaped.  
*Corn*.—Unequal, pretty good on heavy soils but much injured by drought on dry, light land. *Rye and Beans*, but little cultivated.  
*Hay*.—1½ ton; well saved; much injured in places by spring frosts.  
*Potatoes*.—120 bushels; quality good; much injured by drought and Colorado bug, which was well checked by McArthur's Patent Bug Captor.  
*Turnips* and other root crops unequal and, in many places, inferior; not extensively cultivated.  
*Fruit*.—Crop generally below an average; except raspberries, which were uncommonly productive. Labourers continue to command high wages.

## MIDDLESEX, EAST.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels; first quality; a half winter killed.  
*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels; 2nd quality; new varieties required.  
*Oats*.—50 bushels; sample heavy.  
*Barley*.—35 bushels; fine colour, but grain rather shrunk by drought.  
*Peas*.—30 bushels; samples various; the bug, in some places very injurious, others scarce.  
*Corn*.—30 bushels; good quality.  
*Hay*.—1 ton; first quality.  
*Potatoes*.—180 bushels; good quality; Colorado Beetle in great numbers early in spring, but the general and timely application of Paris Green arrested their progress, and but few appeared afterwards.  
*Fruit*.—Apples plentiful, but small.

## MIDDLESEX, WEST.

*Fall Wheat*.—19 bushels ; quality good.

*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels ; quality good : in some localities damaged by Hessian Fly.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; good sample.

*Barley*.—35 bushels ; good sample.

*Peas*.—20 bushels ; good sample.

*Beans*.—10 bushels ; good sample ; but few cultivated in fields.

*Corn*.—30 bushels ; quality good.

*Hay*.—25 cwt. ; well saved.

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; good quality : badly injured, where neglected, by Colorado Beetle. *Paris Green*, judiciously applied, very beneficial.

*Turnips*.—350 bushels ; *Carrots*, 300 ; *Mangels*, 350.

*Flax*.—Large quantity cultivated ; excellent quality.

*Fruit*.—Season too dry ; apples wormy, but a large crop.

Wages high, and good hands scarce.

## MONCK.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; quality excellent ; badly winter-killed in places.

*Spring Wheat*.—16 bushels ; fair sample ; not much grown.

*Oats*.—42 bushels ; good quality.

*Rye*.—24 bushels ; do.

*Barley*.—22 bushels ; do. ; but little raised.

*Peas*.—40 bushels , do.

*Beans and Corn*.—Good crops.

*Hay*.—25 cwt. ; well saved.

*Potatoes*.—60 bushels ; good quality ; badly injured by Colorado Beetle.

*Turnips, Carrots and Mangels*.—Good crops. *Pursnips* confined to gardens.

*Fruit*.—Early apples very scarce, but fall and winter kinds abundant ; peaches, cherries and grapes, large crops.

Seed drills rapidly increasing in use.

## NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; quality good.

*Spring Wheat*.—14 bushels ; medium quality.

*Oats*.—37 bushels ; good quality.

*Rye*.—12 bushels ; do.

*Barley*.—33 bushels ; do.

*Peas*.—25 bushels ; do.

*Flax*.—1½ ton : do.

*Potatoes*.—80 bushels ; good quality ; crop variable ; much injured by the Beetle in places.

*Turnips*.—700 bushels ; quality indifferent.

*Carrots*.—200 bushels ; good quality.

*Mangels*.—400 bushels ; do.

*Fruit*.—Below an average ; injured by dry weather.

Labourers in most places scarce ; wages from \$16 to \$26 per month.

## NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; quality good, but not much sown.

*Spring Wheat*.—14 bushels ; quality very good, but considerably injured in front townships by midge ; Fife and Club mostly grown ; Red Chaff and Hunter lately introduced ; yielded well.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; quality inferior to last year.

*Rye*.—16 bushels ; not much grown.



*Barley*.—26 bushels ; bright and heavy.  
*Peas*.—22 bushels ; quality good, and free from bug.  
*Beans*.—20 bushels ; good sample, but not largely grown.  
*Hay*.—1½ ton ; saved in fine condition.  
*Corn*.—33 bushels ; western corn grown largely for soiling—the practice extending.  
*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; badly injured by drought and Colorado Bug, which is fast increasing.  
*Turnips*.—250 bushels ; a failure in many places from drought and the fly.  
*Carrots*.—300 bushels ; not extensively cultivated.  
*Mangels*.—400 bushels ; not much raised, but more certain than turnips.  
*Fruit*.—Season too dry ; fruit small and scarce.  
 Wages continue high, but labour more easily obtained than last year, the result of government immigration. Improved implements and machines generally employed.

## NORFOLK, NORTH.

*Full Wheat*.—18 bushels ; quality good.  
*Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels ; quality good.  
*Oats*.—35 bushels ; quality good.  
*Rye*.—12 bushels ; do  
*Barley*.—25 bushels ; quality good.  
*Peas*.—30 bushels ; quality good.  
*Beans*.—50 bushels ; do ; not much raised.  
*Hay*.—1 ton ; well saved ; badly winter killed in exposed places.  
*Corn*.—50 bushels ; good quality.  
*Potatoes*.—75 bushels ; quality good ; greatly injured by Colorado beetle ; Paris Green beneficial where applied.  
*Turnips*.—75 bushels ; much injured by drought and fly.  
*Carrots*.—100 bushels ; Mangels, 200 bushels ; not extensively raised.  
*Fruit*.—Season pretty favourable, but apples greatly injured by worm.—Labourers scarce and wages high.

## PERTH, NORTH.

*Full Wheat*.—20 bushels ; inferior. "Treadwell" wheat sown principally, but "Scott" is gaining favour, although the breadth sown hitherto is comparatively small ; assuredly the best mode of cultivation is pasture land ploughed in the fall and summer fallowed, to be sown in the latter end of August.

*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels ; sample fair, but subject to midge. Where land is infested with weeds, such as wild oats and thistles, nothing short of a summer fallow will be effective ; manure well, then there is a reasonable prospect of a good crop, which should be seeded with clover and timothy in equal proportions. Farmers hold to the Fife variety with too much tenacity ; other kinds are required, and the sooner the better.

*Oats*.—50 bushels ; capital crop, and average given considered low. No cultivation like sod ploughed in the fall, only with this drawback, that in the event of much rain in summer they are expensive to harvest, which may be partially counterbalanced by the excellent preparation of the land for root crops the year following. Tartarian and common white are most in favour, principally for stiffness of straw.

*Rye*.—None.

*Barley*.—35 bushels ; light in grain. Requires clean cultivation, such as land after-roots. There is not a more kindly crop to seed down in grass seeds known. Old hands will prick up their ears at this assertion.

*Peas*.—35 bushels ; good. Sod ploughed in the fall and the seed gang ploughed to the depth of two inches is almost certain to yield a good crop. The man who sows peas on top of fall ploughing with light harrows ought to be watched. After peas, fall wheat may be sown to manifest advantage.

*Hay*.—1½ to 2 tons per acre ; generally very good, and well harvested. The most saleable article is, perhaps, two-thirds timothy and one-third clover, although not by any means the best farming, clover being a good fertilizer and is a kind of an honest foe to weeds.

*Corn*.—Little planted. Crack farmers would sooner not say much in its favour, except for foddering purposes, in which case it is a great help, when the pastures are scarce.

*Potatoes*.—80 to 100 bushels; is said to be small but good.

In the cultivation of root crops, as potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel and carrots, the same remarks apply—viz., crop after oats, the stubble being heavily manured in the fall, roots being voracious feeders, so that the quantity of manure applied should only be limited to the supply. Another question is, whether the manure should be ploughed under in the fall or the land ploughed and the manure distributed on the surface, running the cultivator slightly over it. The latter method is strongly advocated within the last four years, and may eventually upset the doctrine of deep covering of manure altogether.

*Turnips*.—250 bushels; light crop.

*Carrots*.—250 bushels; light crop.

*Parsnips*.—None.

*Mangel Wurzel*.—250 bushels; light crop.

Midge has been very destructive to spring wheat, and no effectual remedy as yet known; the same remark applies to the potato beetle; to be sure, Paris green will destroy them in certain quantities, but not half as much as are produced.

Flax is largely cultivated in this Riding, the crop this year being abundant, and it is hoped remunerative.

Farm hands are paid from \$15 to \$16 per month the year through, with board; in harvest, \$1.25 and found per day; other labourers \$1.25 per day, without board, during the period engaged.

It is averred that the continued drought of the last summer has had a tendency to worminess in apples, and perhaps diminution in size.

#### PETERBORO', EAST.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels; medium quality; much winter killed.

*Spring Wheat*.—22 bushels; first quality; Red Chaff and Treadwell least affected by frost and yielded best.

*Oats*.—46 bushels; good sample; Norway the favourite.

*Rye*.—16 bushels; fair quality; not much cultivated.

*Barley*.—24 bushels; good quality; not largely grown.

*Peas*.—24 bushels; do; Golden Vine the most successful; Creepers mildewed.

*Hay*.—25 cwt.; well saved; much of the clover winter killed.

*Potatoes*.—150 bushels; quality excellent; Early Rose and Peach Blows the favourites; Colorado Beetle not very injurious.

*Turnips*.—250 bushels; medium size; the Turnip fly increasing; other root crops not much cultivated; Mangels seem to do well.

*Fruit*.—Most kinds yielded a fair average; labourers scarce and wages high; \$1 and board per day.

#### RENFREW, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—The crop almost entirely winter killed; which was particularly unfortunate, as the seed had mostly been imported from a distance.

*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels; fair quality; somewhat damaged by midge in places.

*Oats*.—30 bushels; sample light; owing principally to drought.

*Peas*.—20 bushels; quality good.

*Beans*.—15 bushels; do.

*Barley*.—Rye and Corn but little cultivated.

*Hay*.—10 cwt.; well saved; nearly destroyed by the hot weather.

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels; fair quality; no Potato Beetle in the county yet.

*Turnips*.—200 bushels; quality poor; not largely cultivated; carrots and parsnips only grown in gardens; grasshoppers did injury in some places.

*Fruit*.—Season too dry; plums in some places fell from the trees before ripening; labour high; farm hands 75cts. to \$1 in winter; \$1 to \$1.50 in summer, with board.

### RENFREW, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—15 bushels ; quality generally inferior ; badly winter killed.

*Spring Wheat*.—15 bushels ; fair quality ; the severe drought prevented wheat and other grains from well filling.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; Rye 15 bushels ; Barley 18 bushels ; Peas 20 bushels ; Corn poor

*Hay*.—10 cwt. ; quality good.

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; crop very variable ; Potato bug increasing ; but as yet has done but little damage. In some sections grasshoppers have been very destructive both to grass and grain. Other root crops but little cultivated.

*Fruit*.—Apples a small crop ; Plums badly injured by Curculio.

Wages by the season \$20 a month, with board and washing ; by the day \$1. Improved implements and machines are being gradually introduced.

### SIMCOE, NORTH

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; medium quality.

*Spring Wheat*.—25 bushels ; good quality.

*Oats*.—35 bushels ; good quality.

*Barley*.—A superior quality ; but little as yet threshed.

*Peas*.—A large yield.

*Hay*.—2 tons ; quality very good.

*Potatoes*.—A very variable crop, but generally of good quality ; Colorado Beetle very injurious in most places.

*Fruit*.—Pretty generally good.

### STORMONT.

*Fall Wheat*.—12 bushels ; fair quality ; more sown than usual, but not extensively cultivated.

*Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels ; good sample ; Black Sea principally grown.

*Oats*.—30 bushels ; average quality.

*Rye*.—20 bushels ; good quality ; not largely grown.

*Barley*.—25 bushels ; good quality.

*Peas*.—20 bushels ; fair sample.

*Corn*.—50 do do

*Hay*.—1½ tons ; good quality.

*Potatoes*.—150 bushels ; good quality. No damage worthy of comment done by insects to this or other crops.

*Turnips*.—and other root crops not much cultivated.

*Fruit*.—In general below an average ; considerable damage done by hail in some localities. Labour almost as high as ever, a large number of labour-saving-machines recently introduced.

### WATERLOO, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—20 bushels ; good sample ; in places winter killed, but not injured by midge.

*Spring Wheat*.—25 bushels ; good quality.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; do

*Rye*.—20 bushels ; do

*Barley*.—40 bushels ; do

*Peas*.—40 bushels ; do

*Hay*.—1 ton ; weather too dry.

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; small size ; potato-beetle more injurious than in preceding years ; Paris green in most cases a remedy.

*Turnips*.—550 bushels ; quality good.

*Carrots*.—500 bushels ; do

*Mangels*.—500 bushels ; do

*Fruit*.—Of most kinds generally favourable. Labour in summer and harvest in great demand, and hands scarce. Flax cultivated to some extent.



## WATERLOO, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—16 bushels; fair quality; midge appeared in some places; on clay land much winter killed, and a good deal ploughed up.

*Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels; quality fair; not much cultivated.

*Oats*.—36 bushels; rather light, owing to the dry season.

*Barley*.—33 bushels; fair quality.

*Peas*.—25 bushels; good quality.

*Hay*.—1 ton; well saved.

*Potatoes*.—75 bushels; poor on account of drought and the beetle, which was in places very destructive. Paris green, where duly applied, was effectual.

*Turnips*.—350 bushels; small size.

*Carrots*.—600 bushels; quality good.

*Mangles*; 600 bushels; do; not largely raised.

*Fruit*.—Apples much injured by the worm, and curculio mostly destroyed the Plums.

*Flax*.—Fibre good, but seed short.

## WELLAND.

*Fall Wheat*.—10 bushels; quality good; badly winter killed.

*Spring Wheat*.—9 bushels; poor; very little sown.

*Oats*.—25 bushels; good quality; somewhat rusted.

*Barley*.—15 bushels; good sample; not much cultivated.

*Peas*.—20 bushels; middling; damaged by the bug.

*Beans*.—12 bushels; do; not much cultivated.

*Corn*.—20 bushels; quality middling; season too dry.

*Hay*.—1 ton; well saved.

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels; small size, and badly injured by Colorado beetle.

Other root crops inferior, but not much cultivated. Good demand for farm hands, especially for girls as domestic servants. Season favourable for fruit.

## WENTWORTH, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—12 bushels; good sample; midge appearing again.

*Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels; good quality.

*Oats*.—40 bushels; light.

*Barley*.—35 bushels; quality good.

*Peas*.—25 bushels; do

*Hay*.—1 ton; well saved.

*Potatoes*.—75 bushels; small, but quality good.

*Turnips*.—400 bushels; *Carrots* 600 bushels, and *Mangles*, 500 bushels.

Colorado Beetle very injurious; Paris Green generally more or less effective. Fruit, season favourable to early maturity. Supply of labour scarcer than of late years to the demand. Some double furrow ploughs have been introduced. Dry weather commenced about the middle of July and continued into the fall. Land in many places too dry and rough for wheat sowing.

## WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—14 bushels; medium quantity; much winter-killed; Scott and Mediteranean considered the most hardy.

*Spring Wheat*.—8 bushels; quality good; much injured by drought. Fife and Golden Drop favourite varieties.

*Oats*.—45 bushels; good sample; Norway and Main the most prolific.

*Barley*.—25 bushels; good quality.

*Peas*.—20 bushels; quality inferior; much injured by the bug.

*Corn*.—25 bushels; good quality.

*Hay*.—1 ton; well saved.

*Potatoes*.—80 bushels; medium quality; injured by Colorado Beetle and drought.

*Turnips*.—500 bushels; quality middling; injured by fly and drought.

*Carrots*.—500 bushels; good quality.

*Mangels*.—400 bushels ; do

*Fruit*.—Season favourable for most kinds ; apples badly affected by the worm.

Labor in good demand at advanced wages.

Horse power machines in general use.

#### WELLINGTON, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—30 bushels ; quality good ; in exposed situations, it was winter killed, and the land ploughed and put in with Spring grain.

*Spring Wheat*.—24 bushels ; sample very good ; better crop than last year. Complaints of fly in a few places.

*Oats*.—45 bushels ; good quality.

*Barley*.—35 bushels ; good sample ; in some places the crop has been large.

*Peas*.—30 bushels ; quality good.

*Hay*. 1½ tons ; well saved.

*Rye, Beans, and Corn* very little cultivated.

*Potatoes*.—200 bushels ; quality good but small. Colorado bug numerous in some places ; not much injury.

*Turnips*.—600 bushels ; sound, but smaller than usual.

*Carrots*.—500 bushels ; quality good ; size rather smaller.

*Mangels*.—600 bushels ; good quality, but size inferior.

*Flax*.—A good crop, but not much raised.

*Fruit*.—Inferior to last year.

Wages, farm labourers \$1 per day with board, \$1.25 when not found. Mechanics \$1.50 to \$2.00. Nothing new in regard to machines, but some improvements on existing ones.

#### WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—18 bushels ; quality good ; much winter killed in some localities.

*Spring Wheat*.—12 bushels ; quality good ; injured by drought ; Midge and Hessian fly made their appearance in places.

*Oats*.—35 bushels ; quality middling ; injured by rust and grasshoppers in some parts of the county.

*Rye*.—15 bushels ; good sample ; not much raised.

*Barley*.—30 bushels ; good sample ; grain rather small, colour very bright.

*Peas*.—25 bushels ; somewhat injured by bug.

*Hay*.—15 cwt. ; well saved ; crop much injured the past few years, from seeds failing to vegetate.

*Potatoes*.—100 bushels ; good quality ; much injured by drought and Colorado beetle.

*Turnips*.—300 bushels ; injured in places by the aphids and grasshoppers.

*Carrots*.—300 bushels ; good quality.

*Mangels*.—300 bushels ; small in size ; these and carrots not extensively grown.

*Fruit* as well as grain suffered severely from drought. Codling moth prevalent in apples.

Labourers scarce and wages high.

#### YORK, NORTH.

*Fall Wheat*.—18 bushels ; quality fair ; crop uneven ; some winter killed.

*Spring Wheat*.—20 bushels ; good sample.

*Oats*.—40 bushels ; good sample.

*Barley*.—30 bushels ; good sample.

*Peas*.—22 bushels ; quality middling.

*Hay*.—1 ton ; well saved.

*Potatoes*.—80 bushels ; medium size ; potato beetle not generally injurious.

*Turnips*.—250 bushels ; fair quality ; injured by drought.

*Carrots*.—400 bushels ; medium quality.

*Mangels*.—350 bushels ; medium quality.

*Fruit*.—Season too dry ; apples badly injured by the worm ; Cabbage also greatly injured by a green worm.

Labourers scarce, and wages still increasing.

*Estimated average of grain per acre, made up from Returns of Electoral Division Societies to the Bureau of Agriculture, for the years 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874.*

	1874—43 Returns	1873—62 Returns.	1872—39 Returns.	1871—47 Returns.
Fall Wheat.....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	22 bushels	18 bushels	27 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels;
Spring Wheat.....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	19 do	17 $\frac{6}{8}$ do
Oats .....	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	33 do	37 $\frac{6}{8}$ do
Rye.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	17 do	19 $\frac{6}{8}$ do
Barley .....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	28 do	30 do
Peas .....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	26 $\frac{2}{4}$ do	21 do	24 $\frac{2}{8}$ do



## APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

## Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

## APPENDIX (H).

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1874.

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1874.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Addington .....	700 00	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	22,788 50
Algoma .....	420 00	North Leeds and Grenville.....	700 00
Bothwell .....	700 00	Leeds, South .....	700 00
Brant, North .....	700 00	Lennox .....	700 00
Brant, South .....	700 00	Lincoln .....	700 00
Brockville.....	350 00	London .....	350 00
Bruce, North .....	700 00	Middlesex, North .....	700 00
Bruce, South .....	700 00	Middlesex, East.....	700 00
Cardwell .....	700 00	Middlesex, West .....	700 00
Carleton .....	700 00	Monck .....	700 00
Cornwall .....	348 00	Niagara.....	350 00
Dundas .....	700 00	Norfolk, North .....	700 00
Durham, East.....	700 00	Norfolk, South .....	700 00
Durham, West .....	700 00	Northumberland, East.....	700 00
Elgin, East .....	700 00	Northumberland, West .....	700 00
Elgin, West.....	700 00	Ontario, North .....	700 00
Essex .....	700 00	Ontario, South .....	700 00
Frontenac.....	700 00	Ottawa .....	350 00
Glengarry.....	700 00	Oxford, North.....	700 00
Grenville, South.....	700 00	Oxford, South.....	700 00
Grey, North.....	700 00	Peel .....	700 00
Grey, South .....	700 00	Perth, North .....	700 00
Haldimand .....	700 00	Perth, South .....	700 00
Halton .....	700 00	Peterborough, East .....	700 00
Hamilton .....	350 00	Peterborough, West .....	700 00
Hastings, North.....	670 50	Prescott .....	700 00
Hastings, East .....	700 00	Prince Edward .....	700 00
Hastings, West .....	700 00	Renfrew, North .....	700 00
Huron, North.....	700 00	Renfrew, South .....	700 00
Huron, South .....	700 00	Russell .....	700 00
Kent .....	700 00	Simcoe, North.....	700 00
Kingston .....	350 00	Simcoe, South.....	700 00
Lambton .....	700 00	Stormont .....	700 00
Lanark, North .....	700 00	Toronto.....	550 00
Lanark, South .....	700 00	Victoria, North .....	700 00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	22,788 50	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	45,388 50

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1874.—*Continued.*

NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	45,388 50	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	49,588 50
Victoria, South.....	700 00	Wellington, South.....	700 00
Waterloo, North.....	700 00	Wentworth, North.....	700 00
Waterloo, South.....	700 00	Wentworth, South.....	700 00
Welland.....	700 00	York, North.....	700 00
Wellington, North.....	700 00	York, East.....	700 00
Wellington, East.....	700 00	York, West.....	700 00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	49,588 50	<i>Total</i> .....	53,788 50

## No. 2.—Amounts paid to Mechanics' Institutes in 1874.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF INSTITUTE.	AMOUNT.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		<i>Brought forward</i> .....	7,562 00
Aurora.....	300 00	Niagara.....	400 00
Ayr.....	280 00	Norwood.....	100 00
Berlin.....	108 00	Ottawa, St. Patrick.....	200 00
Brampton.....	400 00	Parkhill.....	400 00
Brantford.....	400 00	Peterborough.....	400 00
Brighton.....	200 00	Paris.....	400 00
Clinton.....	400 00	Preston.....	400 00
Collingwood.....	200 00	Richmond Hill.....	155 00
Dundas.....	400 00	St. Catharines.....	400 00
Durham.....	324 00	St. Marys.....	400 00
Dunville.....	400 00	St. Thomas.....	400 00
Essex.....	400 00	Smiths' Falls.....	150 00
Fergus.....	120 00	Sarnia.....	400 00
Galt.....	400 00	Strathroy.....	400 00
Guelph.....	400 00	Streetsville.....	400 00
Grimsby.....	134 00	Schomberg.....	200 00
Hamilton.....	400 00	Simcoe.....	400 00
Harriston.....	240 00	Thorold.....	400 00
Kincardine.....	156 00	Toronto.....	400 00
London.....	400 00	Uxbridge.....	400 00
Listowel.....	400 00	Waterdown.....	80 00
Meaford.....	300 00	Woodstock.....	400 00
Mitchell.....	400 00	Whitby.....	400 00
Mount Forest.....	400 00		
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	7,562 00	<i>Total</i> .....	15,247 00

## No 3.—Total Payments for Encouragement of Agriculture and Arts for 1874.

SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expended in 1874.	Unexpended or Over-expended.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Electoral Division Societies.....	54,100 00	53,788 50	311 50
Agricultural and Arts Association.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Mechanics' Institutes.....	20,000 00	15,247 00	4,448 00
Inspection of Institutes.....		305 00	
Fruit Growers' Association.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Entomological Society.....	750 00	750 00	
Dairymen's Association.....		700 00	700 00*
Sundry Services.....	2,000 00	2,297 74	297 74*
<i>Total</i> .....	87,850 00	84,088 24	3,761 76

\* Over-expenditure.

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# SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTOR

OF

# ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER,

### 1874.

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Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING ST. WEST.

1874.





## OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &amp;c., ONTARIO

TORONTO, November 20th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Seventh Annual Report, (being for the year ending 30th September 1874,) of the Public Institutions placed, by law, under my supervision and inspection.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Honourable

ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,

*Inspector.*

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# SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., FOR ONTARIO.

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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO,  
*Toronto, November, 1874.*

*To His Excellency the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In conformity with the requirement of the law, I have the honour to present my Seventh Annual Report of the Asylums for the Insane, Prisons, Hospitals, the Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, together with the other Charitable and Correctional Establishments of the Province, which, by statutory enactment are placed under my supervision and inspection.

Since the issue of my last Report, another establishment, the Central Prison, has been completed and organized for the work it was designed to perform. This Institution, which is the finishing link in the chain of our Prison system, was opened for the custody of prisoners on the 1st June last, and has, therefore, been in operation for nearly six months. Having closely observed its working during that period, I see no reason to change the views expressed in my previous Reports as to the good results that were to be derived from its establishment. On the contrary, I am more fully convinced that this Industrial Prison is the most effective means that could have been devised for the reclamation of that portion of our population who fall into criminal and vicious courses ; and should its reforming influence, and strict, but wholesome discipline, fail of that result ; they will at any rate, it is to be hoped, exercise a deterrent effect upon hardened offenders against law and order. To these ends, it may safely be asserted, that the Prison system of this Province (taken in connection with the Dominion Penitentiary) is now as complete and effective as that of any country.

And this assertion need not be confined to the Prison system of Ontario. For, with the increased accommodation provided for the Insane ; the establishment of the Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind ; the erection of an Hospital for the treatment of inebriates and the Legislative enactment for its regulation and government ; and the passage of a law to define and systematize the method of granting aid to Hospitals and Charitable Institutions ; the Province of Ontario may challenge the world to show a more liberal and effective, and yet a more economically managed system of Public Institutions, for the care and relief of the mental, physical, and moral defectives of our population.

The enlightened liberality which has been displayed by the two Parliaments that have represented the people of Ontario since Confederation, in enlarging and maturing this system, reflects credit upon the humanity of the country. But while the expenditures in this direction have been most liberal, it cannot be said that they were not requisite and judicious, or that they have been in advance of the requirements of the Province. Nor, I think, will it be claimed that these expenditures have been out of proportion to the greatly increased wealth and population of the country.

There are still wanting, in my opinion, two links to perfect the chain of our Public Institutions, viz., increased accommodation for idiots (including a training school for the youth of that class), and an Industrial Reformatory for females. Respecting the first of these, I have in my former reports, strongly advocated the founding of an Institution for the care and training of idiots ; and in the light of the revelations of the census returns of 1871, and with the experience and observation of another year, I can only state that the arguments then advanced have been strengthened, and that the necessity for such provision has become more pressing. The Orillia buildings, (which it has been decided belong to the Province, and not to the Dominion,) with an expenditure of about \$15,000, would provide suitable accommodation for about 100 inmates, which is by far the most economical method of relief that could be devised for this unfortunate class.

In regard to the establishment of an Industrial Reformatory for Women, I had occasion to report on the result of my enquiries and observation in respect to the scheme, with a view to determining whether the Central Prison should be constructed for the custody and employment of both sexes. In that report I stated that the very highest authorities in the specialty of prison administration had declared themselves in favour of separate establishments for women, and that the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory discipline, which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1871, in their "Declaration of Principles" adopted and promulgated this principle, which had been acted upon by several States, they having passed laws creating separate prisons for women. That the principle is a correct one and is founded upon the teachings of common sense and sound observation, no one at all conversant with the working of correctional institutions will deny ; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when the Province of Ontario will found an Industrial Prison for women with the official staff, attendants, keepers and instructors of the same sex. Then, and only then, will women be fully able to exercise and wield their great power and influence in a practical way, towards reclaiming the criminal and fallen of their sex. Apart from this view of the subject, it may also be mentioned that the construction and arrangement of a prison for females should be entirely different, and of a far less costly character than for males. And although there are several branches of industry in which both sexes might be profitably, and perhaps advanta-

geously employed in the same establishment, still the advantages to be derived from the mixed system, which are of a very doubtful character, are not equivalent to the great moral benefits of the separate principle.

The expenditure of the Province in maintaining the establishments directly supported and controlled by the Government, and those aided by Provincial funds this year, amounts to the sum of \$479,146 $\frac{71}{100}$ , as follows:—

Asylums for the Insane .....	\$214,308 71
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	32,276 42
Institution for the Blind .....	22,531 08
The Central Prison for Ontario, four months.....	17,786 38
The Provincial Reformatory.....	19,889 58
Aid to General Hospitals .....	29,080 00
Aid to Orphan Asylums and other Benevolent Institutions.....	13,940 00
* Common Gaols.....	120,554 54
	<hr/>
	\$479,146 71

The Revenue of the Institutions under Government control, including what has been paid into the Treasury Department and what is due from the Central Prison but is still unpaid, amounted this year to \$37,448 $\frac{15}{100}$ , as follows:—

Asylums for the Insane .....	\$21,549 63
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,906 75
Institution for the Blind .....	654 26
The Central Prison, from the 1st June to 26th September—4 months .....	7,357 25
The Provincial Reformatory.....	3,980 26
	<hr/>
	\$37,448 15

Annexed to this Report and forming the Appendix to the same, will be found the Annual Reports of the Executive heads of the various Public Institutions, each giving an account of he operations and movements of their respective Institutions.

The scope of, and duties attached to, my office having been exposed to much misconception and some misconstruction, I may be permitted in presenting this, my Seventh Annual Report, briefly to state their extent and character. They comprise the inspection of, and report upon, every institution receiving Government aid, from one to four times a year; the audit of their accounts, and the regulation of their organization and discipline, and I am, in addition, the official medium in all communications between them and the Government. These institutions now number seventy-seven, the aggregate expenditure of which is close upon half a million of dollars per annum, which is subject to audit in my office. Beside these general duties, I exercise special superintendence over the domestic management of the Lunatic

\* Over half of this amount is paid by Municipalities in support of their respective Common Gaols, but as the Administration of Justice accounts for the quarter ending 30th September have not yet been adjusted, the exact amount cannot be determined.



Asylums, Central Prison and Provincial Reformatory, and the institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, purchasing many of the supplies, and making all contracts for their maintenance. I am by law the trustee of the estates of all lunatics committed to Asylums, where committees have not been appointed by the Court of Chancery, and am charged with the management of the same. The plans for construction of all sanatory and penal institutions entitled to public aid are subject to my revision and approval, and the repairs and alterations of Public Institutions are carried on under my supervision. I have also been deputed to warrant and superintend the transfer of all prisoners from Common Gaols to the Central Prison; and to examine into the cases, and to recommend the transfer, of lunatics from the Common Gaols to the various Asylums of the Province. In the performance of my inspectorial duties, I travel upwards of 10,000 miles last year, and made more than 150 statutory inspections. To record the operations of the various institutions subject to my inspection and supervision, is not the least onerous and important part of my duty, as the examination of my past and present reports will prove.

Prior to Confederation, the inspectorial part of my duties was performed by a Board of four inspectors, who inspected an average of 65 institutions at an average annual cost of \$10,898 00, taking the basis of six years for the calculation. The present Dominion Board of Penitentiaries, consisting also of three members, inspect *five* institutions at an average cost of \$8,084 73 per annum, to the Dominion. The inspection of an average of 28 institutions in the Province of Quebec, during the past four years, has cost that Province \$3,439 00 per annum, there being three members to the Board of Inspection. The inspection of an average of 61 institutions in Ontario, since my appointment, has cost an average of \$3,216  $\frac{38}{100}$  per annum, all inspections having been made by myself.

Since my appointment in 1868, not only has the volume of work been increased with the increase in number of public institutions from 49 to 77, but new duties not contemplated by the Inspection Act have been assigned to me by Orders in Council and Departmental instructions; and these duties are not performed by the Boards of Inspection above enumerated. I have, therefore, to point out that with a larger number of institutions, and a greater amount of work, the inspection of the Public Institutions in Ontario is effected at a lesser cost than in either of the cases above quoted. That this cost will also bear favorable comparison with that of other countries, I may prove by citing the instance of the State of Massachusetts, where with a population equal to our own, and 42 Public Institutions, the cost of the Secretary's Department and visiting agency of the Board of State Charities, (and which performs similar duties to my own,) costs the State the sum of \$21,819  $\frac{17}{100}$  per annum; and a staff of 21 persons is employed, whereas I, with only two assistants, perform analagous duties to a larger number of institutions, embraced in a much greater area of country, at about one-seventh of the cost.

The Acts regulating the duties of my office being scattered over the Statute Books from 1850 up to the present date, it is hoped that in the consolidation of the laws at present in progress, they will, for convenience of reference, and to facilitate my official duties, be reduced to a smaller compass.

## ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

On the 1st October, 1874, the number of persons of unsound mind confined in the various Asylums and Prisons of the Province was as follows :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto .....	320	320	640
Asylum for the Insane, London, including Idiot Branch.....	292	310	602
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	189	168	357
Number of insane supported by the Province in Asylums .....	801	798	1599
Asylum for Insane, Kingston, Convicts under sentence .....	20	1	21
In the various Common Gaols.....	25	30	55
Total number of insane under public accomodation .....	846	829	1675

These figures show that there were 1,675 insane persons officially known to be in the Province on the 1st October last, as compared with 1,600 at the same date last year, or an increase of 75.

This increase was distributed among all the institutions above enumerated in the following proportions, viz. :—

In the Toronto Asylum there was an increase of 14 patients.

In the London Asylum, including the Idiot Branch and the Cottages for the chronic insane, there was an increase of 45 patients.

In the Kingston Asylum (Rockwood) there was an increase of 4 patients, including the criminal insane sent to it from the Kingston Penitentiary.

In the Common Gaols there was an increase of 12 insane persons.

The very large increase at the London Asylum was due to the fact that sixty of the chronic insane were transferred to the Cottages erected during the year for that class of patients, thus leaving the same number of vacancies in the main asylum, which were almost immediately filled up. The increase of persons of unsound mind in the Common Gaols is attributable to the want of sufficient accommodation for Idiots; three fourths of the 55 persons confined in these places being of that class.

The number of insane persons committed to the care of the Province has steadily augmented, not only during the past year, but ever since confederation, as is shown by the fact that on the 1st July, 1867, there were 957 such persons under the public charge, while on the 1st October, 1874, there were 1,675, thus showing an increase during the past seven years and a quarter, of 718. These figures, which at first sight may seem alarming, do not in reality indicate a proportionate increase in insanity, but are easily explained by the growth of population and the enlarged accommodation provided during the period named. The number of insane persons that were under public accommodation on the 1st October last, was equal to one in every 1076 of the population, as given in the Census returns of 1871 : which, as a matter of fact, is considerably lower than in England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, and in certain parts, at least, of the United States.

This favourable comparison, however, it must be observed, is confined to insane *under the care and surveillance of the Province*, and not to those maintained in private families. And if the Census returns of 1871, the details of which came to hand since the issue of my last report, are to be accepted as strictly correct, a very different conclusion will be arrived at, as to the prevalence of insanity in this Province, involving by no means so favourable a comparison with the countries named, which was based upon the number of insane under public lodgment. But inasmuch as palpable errors exist in the returns in question, it is to be presumed that their general correctness may be doubted. Before commenting farther upon them, however, it may be well to incorporate in this Report a condensed summary of such Census returns. The

following table, therefore, gives the number of persons of unsound mind in each county and city of the Province, as collected by the census enumerators, classified under and over 21 years of age.

Name of County or City.	PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.		
	Under 21 years of age.	Over 21 years of age.	Total.
County of Essex.....	20	44	64
Do Kent.....	12	54	66
Do Lambton.....	18	27	45
Do Elgin.....	9	58	67
Do Middlesex.....	35	290	325
Do Norfolk.....	29	56	85
Do Oxford.....	26	55	81
Do Brant.....	21	38	59
Do Haldimand.....	20	54	74
Do Welland.....	2	36	38
Do Lincoln.....	19	38	57
Do Wentworth.....	20	55	75
Do Huron.....	34	63	97
Do Bruce.....	29	53	82
Do Perth.....	37	60	97
Do Waterloo.....	21	67	88
Do Wellington.....	35	61	96
Do Grey.....	47	63	110
Do Halton.....	13	41	54
Do Peel.....	25	50	75
Do Simcoe.....	21	54	75
Do York.....	34	86	120
Do Ontario.....	33	65	98
Do Northumberland and Durham.....	31	114	145
Do Victoria.....	17	37	54
Do Peterborough.....	5	36	41
Do Prince Edward.....	13	39	52
Do Hastings.....	28	65	93
Do Lennox and Addington.....	18	60	78
Do Frontenac.....	11	340	351
Do Leeds and Grenville.....	34	82	116
Do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	33	108	141
Do Prescott and Russell.....	30	55	85
Do Carleton.....	16	45	61
Do Lanark.....	14	59	73
Do Renfrew.....	22	32	54
District of Nipissing.....	1	1	2
Do Muskoka.....	1	6	7
Do Algoma.....	0	2	2
City of Toronto.....	18	601	619
Do Hamilton.....	3	11	14
Do Ottawa.....	14	17	31
Do London.....	1	12	13
Do Kingston.....	9	10	19
	879	3200	4079

From these figures, condensed from the Census Returns, it would appear that there were in the Province of Ontario on the 2nd April, 1871, 4079 persons of unsound mind, of which number 879 were under, and 3200 over 21 years of age, or 1 in every 337 of the population. The actual number of Insane persons under lodgment in the various Asylums and Prisons of



the Province on the same day was 1447, or 1 in every 1120 of the population. The conclusion to be drawn from these figures, it must be confessed is very startling, indicating, as it does that there were 2632 persons of unsound mind being maintained in private families throughout the Province, on the day on which the census was taken, in addition to the 1447 then in the various Asylums and Prisons.

The phrase "people of unsound mind" used in the Census Returns, is sufficiently broad to embrace every known feature of mental defectiveness. Lunacy; acute, chronic, and senile; idiocy; congenital and that developed by age; besides every shape and form of mental imbecility and weakness, may be embraced in the term "people of unsound mind," and if this was done by the census enumerators, the result, startling as it may appear, must be accepted. It would have been much better, however, and more to the purpose, if more definite information had been obtained and given of the nature of the unsoundness of mind, instead of the extended classification by ages of persons so afflicted.

I have already stated that there are palpable errors in the Census Returns, and in proof, one instance may be quoted. In the Census District of East Middlesex, in which the London Asylum is located, the number of insane is placed at 253, whereas on that day there were 431 persons of unsound mind confined in the Asylum alone.

It is to be feared however, that the tendency in the past has been to underrate the number of Insane persons in the Province, and in the absence of a reliable census of such persons, taken with the utmost care by medical men appointed for that purpose, the figures given in the Census Returns will have to be accepted as being approximately correct. Moreover, it is a fact within the knowledge of the officials charged with the care of the insane in this Province, that the number of idiotic persons, for whom little or no accommodation has been provided by the State, is very great. Nearly every County or Township Council in the Province is paying for the support of one or more of this unfortunate class, and at the present moment upwards of 100 applications are filed in this office for admission to the Idiot Asylum at London, (which has only beds for 36 inmates) no less than 38 of which number are confined in the Common Gaols. No doubt a very large proportion of the people of unsound mind classified in the Census Returns under 21 years of age are Idiotic, and of the 510 returned under 16 it may be taken for granted that more than three-fourths are congenital Idiots. From all these facts it is to be feared that the number of Idiotic persons in the Province is considerably over 1000. Of course a large portion of this class are perfectly quiet and harmless, and can, perhaps, be just as well looked after in private families as in a public institution, but on the other hand a considerable number are just as dangerous to life and property as persons certified to be insane.

ASYLUM OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The following summary shows the entire operations of the three Asylums for the year in respect to the number remaining under treatment at the close of the previous year, and the admissions, discharges and deaths of the twelve months now being reported upon:—

	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of Patients in Asylum 1st Oct., 1873...	315	311	276	281	192	167	783	759	1542
Admitted during the year ending 1st Oct. 1874.	86	56	70	67	18	26	174	149	323
Total number treatment during the year.....	401	367	346	348	210	193	957	908	1865

ASYLUM OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.—*Continued.*

	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Discharged cured .....	36	24	29	21	11	15			
Discharged improved .....	13	8	3	2	3	1			
Discharged unimproved ...	3	1	6	2	0	1			
Eloped .....	3	0	1	0	1	0			
Total number discharged during year.....	55	33	39	25	15	17	109	75	
Total number of deaths during year.....	26	14	15	13	6	8	47	35	
Total discharges, elope- ments and deaths dur- ing year .....	81	47	54	38	21	25	156	110	266
Number of patients remain- ing in Asylums on the 1st Oct. 1874 .....	320	320	292	310	189	168	801	798	15:9

These figures show that 323 patients were admitted to all the asylums during the year, which with the number in residence at the end of the previous year, makes a total of 1,865 patients who were under treatment during the past twelve months, or an increase of 4 in the admission, and 85 in the total number under treatment over the previous year.

Of the 323 persons admitted during the year, 171 were transferred from the common gaols under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and 152 were awarded admission to the Toronto and London Asylums by the Medical Superintendents, under the ordinary process. The 44 patients admitted to the Kingston Asylum were all transfers from the common gaols, as authority to admit under the ordinary process has not yet been conferred upon the Medical Superintendent of that Institution.

Since the 1st July, 1867, when the management of Asylums was transferred to the Province, 913 insane persons have been removed from the various common gaols to the three asylums, viz.: to the Toronto Asylum 190 men and 27 women; to the London Asylum 130 men and 86 women; and to the Kingston Asylum 231 men and 249 women. Of these numbers 249 have been discharged, 145 died, and 11 eloped, leaving 508 of this class still under treatment on the 1st October last.

The 323 insane persons admitted to Asylums this year were received from the following counties and cities in the Province, viz.:—

Name of County or City from which Insane persons were received.	Number sent to the Toronto Asylum.	Number sent to the London Asylum.	Number sent to the Kingston Asylum.	Total number received from county & city.
Algoma .....	...	2	...	...
Brant .....	1	6	...	...
Bruce .....	...	9	...	...
Carlton .....	2	0	6	...
Elgin .....	...	6	...	...
Essex .....	...	7	1	...
Frontenac .....	...	...	10	...

Name of County or City from which Insane persons were received.	Number sent to the Toronto Asylum.	Number sent to the London Asylum.	Number sent to the Kingston Asylum.	Total number received from county & City.
Grey .....	8	1	...	...
Haldimand .....	1	1	...	...
Halton .....	...	2	...	...
Hastings .....	1	3	...	...
Huron .....	...	7	...	...
Kent .....	1	15	...	...
Lambton .....	...	8	...	...
Lanark .....	1	...	4	...
Leeds and Grenville .....	5	...	2	...
Lennox and Addington .....	2	1	2	...
Lincoln .....	5	1	...	...
Middlesex .....	...	8	...	...
Northumberland & Durham .....	9	1	1	...
Norfolk .....	...	3	1	...
Ontario .....	8	1	...	...
Oxford .....	1	10	...	...
Peel .....	6	...	...	...
Perth .....	1	9	...	...
Peterborough .....	3	2	...	...
Prescott and Russell .....	4	...	1	...
Prince Edward .....	1	...	1	...
Renfrew .....	...	...	1	...
Simcoe .....	9	...	2	...
Stormont, Dundas & Glen- garry .....	2	1	3	...
Victoria .....	5	2	2	...
Waterloo .....	1	6	...	...
Welland .....	3	1	...	...
Wellington .....	9	2	...	...
Wentworth .....	5	0	...	...
York .....	13	0	2	...
City of Toronto .....	30	5	...	...
“ London .....	...	14	...	...
“ Kingston .....	...	...	...	...
“ Ottawa .....	3	1	...	...
“ Hamilton .....	2	1	...	...
Kingston Penitentiary .....	...	...	5	...
	142	137	44	323

These figures conclusively prove that the cities in which Asylums are placed receive more than their share of the beds ; a state of things that exists in every country, and which perhaps cannot be remedied.

The Nationalities, Religious Denominations, and Civil State of the admissions of the year are shown in the following summaries :—

*Nationalities.*

Born in England .....	49
“ “ Ireland .....	54
“ “ Scotland .....	34
“ “ Canada .....	158
“ “ The United States .....	13
“ “ Other countries .....	15

323



*Religious Denominations.*

Church of England .....	82
Roman Catholics .....	56
Presbyterians .....	64
Methodists .....	69
Other denominations.....	52
	<hr/>
	323

*Civil State.*

Married.....	163
Unmarried .....	155
Not reported .....	5
	<hr/>
	323

It may prove interesting to statistical connoisseurs to give, without comment, the same information in respect to the total admissions to all Asylums since the establishment of the Toronto Asylum, in 1841. The total number of insane persons admitted to the Asylums since that date, deducting transfers from one to another, was 5733, of whom 2754 were discharged. 1399 died, and 78 eloped, leaving 1599 patients under treatment on the 1st of October last. The nationalities, religious denominations, and civil state of these 5733 insane persons were as follows :—

*Nationalities.*

English .....	906
Irish .....	1937
Scotch .....	794
Canadian .....	1738
United States .....	109
Other countries and unknown.....	168
	<hr/>
	5733

*Civil State.*

Married .....	2981
Unmarried .....	2752
	<hr/>
	5733

*Religious Denominations.*

Church of England.....	1671
Roman Catholics.....	1373
Presbyterians .....	1258
Methodists .....	921
Other denominations .....	510
	<hr/>
	5733

The total capacity of all the Asylums of the Province for persons of insane mind, deducting 30 beds for Criminal Lunatics in Rockwood Asylum, is equal to 1675 beds, which includes the beds in the Asylum for Idiots, and the Cottages for the Chronic Insane at London. The greatest number of patients that were under accommodation at any one time during the year was 1652 : the lowest number was 1571, and the average number in residence during the year was 1583.

The accommodation for females is, at the time of writing this report, exhausted in all the Asylums, (except 10 beds,) but on the opening of the cottages at London a considerable number of vacancies were created for men, which are fast being filled up.

## DISCHARGES.

The following summary shows the number of patients that were discharged from Asylum residence during the year, together with their mental condition at the time of discharge:

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED.			
	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	62	22	4	88
Asylum for the Insane, London .....	50	6	8	64
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	26	4	2	32
	138	32	14	184

From this summary it would appear that 184 patients were discharged during the year as compared with 164 the preceding twelve months. That number is in the proportion of 9.89 per cent. to the total number of patients under treatment; 57 per cent. to the number of admissions of the year, and 11.50 per cent. to the number of patients remaining in residence at the close of the year. These figures indicate an increase in the per centage of discharges over previous year in all Asylums. The proportions of last year, in the same relation, were respectively 9.21 per cent., 51.42 per cent. and 10.90 per cent.

This result of Asylum treatment is very satisfactory, considering the mental condition of the patients in the aggregate. Of the 1,599 patients in Asylum residence at the close of the year, not over one hundred and fifty were looked upon by the Medical Superintendents as curable cases, while about the same number were classed as "doubtful."

Hoping for the best in respect to the patients reported as "doubtful," and that a large proportion of that class will be restored to a sound mind under Asylum treatment, we have still the startling fact recorded as the opinion of the Medical Superintendents in charge of our Asylums, that out of 1,599 patients in residence on the 1st October, 1300 are beyond the reach of treatment, and whose restoration to sanity is utterly hopeless. And it also must be kept in mind that every year constant additions are being made to this army of hopeless incurables who must be maintained and cared for somewhere. In commenting, therefore, upon the results of Asylum treatment in the aggregate, regard must be had to this deplorable condition of things, and to the impossibility of effecting cures where there is nothing left to work upon. Indeed an examination of the Asylum statistics reveals the fact that nearly all the cures effected are from among the admissions of the past two years, as the following summary, giving the period of Asylum residence of those discharged during the past year will show, thus:—

	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Total.
Patients discharged under 1 month .....	1	2	0	3
" 2 months.....	9	2	0	11
" 3 months.....	6	6	0	12
" 4 months.....	3	4	1	8
" 5 months.....	8	3	0	11
" 6 months.....	11	5	2	18
" 7 months .....	5	6	1	12
" 8 months.....	5	2	1	8
" 9 months.....	3	2	0	5
" 10 months.....	6	4	6	16
" 11 months .....	2	2	3	7
" One year ....	3	7	2	12
From 1 y'r up to 18 months	12	10	2	24
" 18 months to 2 years	3	2	0	5
" 2 to 3 years. ....	4	4	5	13

	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Total.
From 3 to 4 years .....	3	1	4	8
" 4 to 5 years .....	1	0	3	4
" 5 to 10 years.....	0	1	0	1
" 10 to 15 years.....	1	0	2	3
" 15 to 20 years.....	1	1	0	2
Over 20 years.....	1	0	0	1
Total .....	88	64	32	184

From these figures it would appear that of the 184 patients discharged 152 had been Asylum residents for periods under two years.

## DEATHS.

The number of patients who died in the Asylums was as follows, viz. :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto .....	26	14	40
Asylum for the Insane, London .....	15	13	28
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	6	8	14
	47	35	82

The proportion of deaths to the total number of patients under treatment is shown by the above figures to have been  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ; to the admissions of the year 25 per cent.; and the number in residence at the end of the year,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The following table shows the period of Asylum residence of the 82 patients who died during the year :—

	TORONTO ASYLUM,	LONDON ASYLUM,	KINGSTON ASYLUM,	TOTAL.
Under 1 month.....	3	2	0	5
" 3 months.....	6	2	1	9
" 6 months.....	2	2	0	4
" 9 months.....	2	3	0	5
" 1 year.....	1	3	1	6
From 1 to 2 years .....	6	2	1	9
" 2 to 3 " .....	4	2	3	9
" 3 to 4 " .....	2	3	1	6
" 4 to 5 " .....	2	0	1	3
" 5 to 6 " .....	1	0	3	4
" 6 to 7 " .....	1	0	0	1
" 7 to 8 " .....	1	0	1	2
" 8 to 9 " .....	1	0	0	1
" 9 to 10 " .....	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15 " .....	4	4	1	9
" 15 to 20 " .....	1	0	1	2
" 20 to 25 " .....	2	1	0	3
" 25 to 30 " .....	0	2	0	2
Over 30 years .....	1	2	0	3
Total .....	40	28	14	82

The above table shows that of the 82 deaths that occurred during the year, 29 were of patients who had been under treatment in the Asylums for periods under a year, 27 have been Asylum residents for one year up to five years; 8 from five to ten years; 10 from ten to twenty years; 5 from twenty to thirty years; 1 for thirty years and seven months; 1 for thirty one years and six months; and 1 for thirty-two years, eight months and twenty-five days.



## PAYING PATIENTS.

Of the 323 patients admitted to all the Asylums this year, 101 were entered as paying patients, at rates varying from \$2 to \$4 per week. The following summary shows the entire number of patients whose maintenance was paid for wholly or in part during the year, and the total amount received from that source:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, 123 patients .....	15,646 89
Asylum for the Insane, London, 43 “ .....	3,140 88
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, 16 “ .....	1,247 00
182	\$20,035 77

A considerable amount due for maintenance remained unpaid on the 30th September, but these arrears are chiefly confined to persons who were only discovered during the year to be possessed of property, and steps have been taken to collect the indebtedness.

In addition to the amount received for the maintenance of patients \$ 514 86, was received from other sources, making the total revenue from Asylums, \$21,550 63.

## ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The total amount expended for Asylum maintenance for the year ending 30th September, was \$214,308  $\frac{71}{100}$ , as follows:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto ... ..	80,217 60
Asylum for the Insane, London .....	81,896 11
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, Ontario patients .....	*52,195 00
	\$214,308 71

The following summary gives the expenditures of the Toronto and London Asylums, in a detailed form, and the cost per patient for the various services, under the headings given in the estimates of 1874:—

SUMMARY shewing the cost per patient at the Toronto and London Asylums for entire expenditure; also, cost per patient for expenditure under the headings in estimates of 1874:

	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.	
	Expended under heading of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under heading of estimates.	Cost per patient.
Medicine and medical comforts. ....	343 08	50	216 66	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fuel .....	12,756 73	19 94	13,729 69	23 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butchers' meat .....	11,044 73	17 26	11,008 18	18 98
Flour, &c. ....	9,225 59	14 41	6,488 45	11 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter .....	4,178 02	6 51	3,151 75	5 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer, spirits, and wine .....	2,086 00	3 24	2,563 61	4 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas and oil .....	2,363 55	3 67	2,639 93	4 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Groceries .....	5,865 50	9 15	6,474 69	11 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit and vegetables .....	28 26	42	180 89	31
Peddling, clothing and shoes .....	4,867 74	7 31	5,813 34	10 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture and furnishings .....	329 70	00 51	1,346 04	2 32
Laundry and soap .....	1,261 32	1 95	1,414 52	2 44
Farm, feed and fodder .....	1,946 13	3 02	2,300 65	3 96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous .....	1,075 41	1 66	1,625 92	3 98
Repairs and alterations .....	1,531 69	2 37	2,172 25	3 74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and wages .....	21,483 94	33 00	20,087 35	34 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total cost per patient for the year .....	\$80,207 60	\$125 33	\$81,896 11	\$141 20

\* The amount appropriated by the Legislature for the support of Ontario patients in Rockwood.

It is shown by the figures in the foregoing comparative summary that the entire cost of maintaining the Toronto Asylum for the year ending 30th September, was \$80,217 60, and as the daily average number of patients in residence was 639, it follows that the cost of maintaining a patient in that establishment for the year was \$125 33. But if we deduct from the gross expenditures of the Toronto Asylum, the amount received as revenue from paying patients, and articles sold viz: \$17,077 10, it will be shown that the *net cost* to the Province of maintaining that Institution was only \$63,140 50.

Following the same rule in respect to the London Asylum, the figures in the summary show that its entire cost for the year amounted to \$81,896 11, and as the average daily number of patients under treatment was 580, the annual cost of a patient was therefore \$141 20, and deducting the revenue received from paying patients and other sources, the net cost to the Province of maintaining London Asylum for the year would be \$78,670 58.

Some of the figures in the comparative statement require explanation. For instance it would appear that the cost of fuel at the London Asylum for the year, was very largely, in excess of Toronto, which is owing to the fact that over \$3000 worth of the fuel charged in the present year's account was obtained and used the previous year. In respect to the difference in Butchers meat, it may be stated that while the lowest offer for that supply, (which was accepted), was \$6 50 per 100 lbs at London, at Toronto the contract price was only \$5 15 per 100 lbs. In flour the contract price in Toronto averaged \$5 90 per barrel, and in London \$6 25.

Then again in respect to the excess in expenditures of London over Toronto for clothing and shoes for patients, it should be borne in mind that the Toronto Asylum has a much greater proportion of paying patients than London, who in addition to paying wholly or in part for their maintenance, are also provided with clothing by their friends.

In the case of Rockwood Asylum, the Dominion Government is paid \$2 75 per week for every Ontario Patient sent from the Province of Ontario.

## SEPARATE REPORTS

UPON

## ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

## ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

This Institution was first inspected this year, on the 30th and 31st March, when there were found in residence 321 men and 323 women—in all 644 patients, as compared with 628 at my preceding visit. The physical condition of the patients was very satisfactory. They were, with few exceptions, well clothed, and clean and neat in appearance. Only a few patients were in bed at this visit, and most of these had only slight ailments; except those afflicted with old age and its infirmities. The patients on both sides of the house were remarkably free from excitement, and mechanical restraint was confined to three inmates. One man who had cut his throat, and had the wound sewn up, had the muffs on to prevent him from tearing it open. Two women had also the muffs on, but were not secluded.

The dinner which was seen, consisted of roast and boiled fresh beef and hash, with bread and potatoes. Pudding was also given to some of the feeble patients. On the day of my visit 76 of the inmates were receiving wine, to whom eleven pints were served; ten were receiving whiskey, and 172 were on the beer list, representing a daily consumption of  $87\frac{1}{2}$  pints.

The House, in every department, was found in excellent order and scrupulously clean.

The Asylum was again inspected on the 4th and 5th September, when it was found to contain 648 patients—323 men and 325 women. These inmates were distributed throughout the Asylum as follows, viz.—in the main buildings and wings, 584; in the West Hospital, 31, and in the East Hospital, 33.

The number of female patient then in residence exhausted all the beds but four in the superior ward. On the male side of the house there were still a few beds vacant, both in the superior and ordinary wards.

Through a change made by the Medical Superintendent, 10 additional beds were obtained in the west wing for males. This increase in accommodation was obtained by a transfer of the beds in the associated dormitories to the sitting rooms, which are rather larger. The recesses in the commodious corridors enabled this to be done without encroaching upon the requisite amount of space required for day rooms.

At my visit on this occasion I checked the muster-roll of the Asylum, in doing which I had an opportunity of seeing every patient in the House, and had a good report to make of their state and condition. In only one ward—that occupied by the refractory female patients—was there any noise or noticeable excitement, and even there it was confined to a few of the chronically noisy. Throughout the entire Asylum, only two men and one woman had the muffs on their hands, and two women were secluded in single rooms—one for indecent exposure.

The health of the Institution was reported to be good, and the general appearance of the patients corroborated the report. Although 28 patients were found in bed, a good many of them had only retired to rest and were without any physical ailment.

The mental condition and probabilities of Asylum treatment of the 648 patients were reported by Dr. Workman to be as follows, viz., curable 20, doubtful 80, incurable 548. The constant development of incurable insanity as illustrated in the above figures will be still further con-



firmed by the following summary, showing the periods of Asylum residence of the patients now in the House. Thus the number of patients who had occupied beds in the Asylum—

For periods under one year, was.....	104
From one to five years.....	199
From five to ten years.....	121
From ten to twenty years.....	179
Over twenty years.....	45
	648

The dining rooms were visited during meal time. The quantity of food was abundant, and the quality good and wholesome. In many of the dining-rooms the meals were served very neatly, and good order and decorum prevailed; but in the refractory wards, as might be expected, the reverse was the case. While I am of opinion that the system of associating a great number of the patients of both sexes, in one or two large dining-rooms, tends to good discipline and increased decorum with the majority of patients, it is very evident that the rough and noisy must be kept by themselves, unless the Medical Superintendent considers that the force of example will have a salutary effect.

The condition of the Asylum with respect to cleanliness and order was most excellent. The dormitories, and the beds and bedding in them, were found in the best possible condition. The wards and sitting-rooms are very comfortable, and in the new wings and hospitals are even cheerful, but it appears to me to be most desirable to increase, if at all possible, the means of interesting and amusing the patients, particularly those who are not employed on the farm and grounds, or in the domestic work of the establishment. While a considerable number of this class are taken out during summer for airing and exercise, and have, at all times, access to the enclosed balconies attached to each ward, still it is very obvious that the want of occupation and amusement, which is the great drawback in all Asylums, must have a very depressing effect, which cannot but hinder and retard cures in some instances. It must be admitted, however, that there are serious difficulties in the way of overcoming this drawback, owing chiefly to the solitary and melancholy habits of a large portion of the Insane, requiring, under the most favourable circumstances, the utmost tact and patience on the part of the Medical Superintendent and his staff. The efforts of Dr. Workman in this direction are greatly hindered by the want of a proper room for associated amusements. The room now used for the purpose is entirely too small. It should be borne in mind that the population of this Asylum has nearly doubled within the past ten years, and that this great increase in the number of inmates not only requires more beds, (which have been furnished,) but an augmentation of all the appliances, both structural and otherwise, for the proper treatment of the Insane. And the want of a proper amusement hall in this Asylum is perhaps the most marked structural defect now existing, and one which, it is to be hoped, will soon be remedied.

In some of the water-closets, there was a bad odour, attributable in two instances to the wires attached to the valves having been broken. In a few of the dormitories in the main building, the ventilation was not as good as could be desired, although the air throughout the Asylum was generally pure and wholesome.

The farm and gardens as well as the ornamental portion of the grounds were found in excellent order. Considering the great droughts that have prevailed during the season the crops are fully up to the average in everything, and beyond it in some cereals. The oat crop, of which there was 25 acres, was capital, yielding not only a great weight of grain, but sufficient straw to meet the demand for beds, &c., for the ensuing year, which had it to be purchased, would be a serious charge in Asylum expenditures. The hay crop it is expected will also be sufficient for fodder requirements.

The potatoe crop which promised to be most abundant, will, it is found, not be quite sufficient for the Asylum demands; which is now equal to ten bushels per day or nearly 4,000 bushels a year, but considering the drought and the constant war that has had to be waged with the bugs, the yield will be a fair average, and will aggregate about 3,000 bushels.

The product of the gardens was very large and valuable.

The various works for which appropriations were made last session, viz. the fitting up of the new laundry and bakery, and the construction of a tram road to them, were carried on

during the season under the direction of the Medical Superintendent, and are now nearly completed. The construction of the coils in the drying room and all the connections for hot and cold water in the laundry and bakery are being done by the Asylum engineer without any outside assistance, which will effect a very considerable saving in cost, and from the experience of Dr. Workman and his engineer, it is expected that the work will be satisfactorily done.

As the general operations of the Asylum for the year, in respect to movements of patients are fully detailed in the Medical Superintendent's Report, which will be found in the Appendix, it only remains to me to give a short account of its

#### FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

The cost of maintaining the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, as is shown by the statement of expenditure herewith annexed, was \$80,217.60. As the daily average number of patients in the Asylum during the year was 639, the cost of entire maintenance for each patient for one year, is thus shown to be \$125.53.

The revenue of the Asylum for the same period was \$17,077.10, and the sources from which it was derived were as follow:—

From paying patients.....	\$15,646 89
From articles sold .....	1,293 94
From discounts for cash .....	36 27
	<hr/>
	\$17,077 10

If we deduct the revenue which has been paid into the Treasury Department, from the entire expenditure, the net cost to the Province, for the maintenance of the Asylum for the year is shown to be \$63,140.50.

Of the 142 patients admitted during the year, 65 were entered as paying patients, at the following rates per week, viz : 33 at \$4 per week, 9 at \$3 per week, 1 at \$2.50 per week, 20 at \$2 per week, and 2 under that sum.

The entire number of paying patients in the Asylum during the year was 142, from whom the sum of \$15,646.88 was received.

In closing this report upon the Toronto Asylum, I have again to record my satisfaction with the general management of its affairs under the able superintendence of Dr. Workman, who in the discharge of his duties, not only brings to bear a large and varied experience, but excellent executive ability.

#### ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

Four statutory inspections were made of this Establishment during the year, beside other visits on business connected with the Asylum.

At my first visit, which extended over the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th March, there were 564 Patients in the Asylum, of whom 285 were men, and 279 women. These numbers included 37 inmates, 22 males and 15 females, who were lodged in the Idiot Branch of the Asylum. In addition to these patients, the names of seven more appeared on the register, but who at my visit, were out on probationary leave of absence.

The Asylum throughout was exceedingly clean and well kept, and the general appearance of the patients indicated that they were well cared for. Not a single case of mechanical restraint existed in the Asylum. Eleven patients were found in bed, only five of whom were under treatment for bodily ailments.

When I visited the Asylum again on the 4th April, where I remained until the 6th, the number of patients had increased to 569, viz : 287 males, and 282 females.

The health of the Institution for the three months preceding this visit had been wonderfully good, only two deaths having occurred during that time. This increased health was doubtless due to the improved heating system, and the removal of the water closets to the outside projections. The improvement in ventilation from the latter cause was very apparent even in the closets themselves—in fact little or no offensive odour was perceptible. Very great improvement was effected during the winter in the appearance of the wards, by



painting and panelling the lower portions of the walls, and repainting the wood work. This has added very much to the cheerfulness of the wards, removing the unfurnished look caused by the bare white walls, and will also enable the walls to be washed—a great advantage in the interest of cleanliness. The Medical Superintendent was authorized to expend \$250 in continuing the painting.

The improvement in the heating arrangement has caused a great increase in the warmth of the house, which in this respect was most thoroughly comfortable throughout, although the thermometer showed 20° of frost, and a high north-east wind prevailed. Wire guards for the protection of the steam coils are much required, in order to keep the patients from burning themselves.

On the Sabbath, being Easter Sunday, service was attended in the Chapel of the Asylum, 209 patients being present. The service was short and impressive, the Easter hymns being well rendered by a choir composed of the officers and attendants of the Asylum. The patients behaved with the utmost decorum and appeared interested in the service.

The dinners were attended, when 408 patients were brought together in the two associated dining-rooms. The meal was well cooked and served, consisting of a good vegetable soup with the boiled beef of which it was made; potatoes, onions, boiled cabbage, bread, with boiled rice for weak patients. There was a sufficiency for all without waste. On enquiry, I found that 65 patients were on the wine list, 64 on the whiskey list, and 132 on the beer list. In most cases this appears to be all the medicine required beyond good food. The entire expenditure for drugs last year only amounted to \$59.

The general conduct of the patients was good, there being no noise or disorder save in the two female refractory wards. In these wards the constant presence of workmen engaged in repairs has had a very disturbing effect, rendering the women very noisy and turbulent; two were in seclusion at the time of my visit, and another in muffs. The introduction of strange workmen, not being under the Superintendent, must of necessity conflict with the ordinary routine of the Institution, and is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice.

The Books of the Institution were examined, and the Bursar was authorized to write off the indebtedness of certain patients whose maintenance it was found could not be paid for. Several names were also added to the paying patient list, and some claims in arrears were ordered to be collected.

I again inspected the Asylum in August, arriving on the 26th and remaining until the 31st. The population of the Asylum had then increased to 583—287 males, and 296 females. These inmates were distributed throughout the Institution as follows:—

In the Main Asylum.....	487
In the cottages for the chronic insane .....	60
In the Idiot branch .....	38
	—
	583

I saw every one of these patients in checking the muster-roll of the Asylum, and found them, as a general thing, particularly free from excitement. In the refractory wards the improvement in this respect, as compared with my previous visit, was very marked and satisfactory. This improved condition of things was, without doubt, chiefly owing to the absence of all workmen from the wards, whose presence there, for the past year, had been most detrimental to quietness and good discipline. Only one man was under restraint. The health of the establishment continued unusually good. The improvement, reported at my previous visit in the ventilation and working of the new water-closets, continues to give great satisfaction, and the very general absence of the disagreeable smells that existed to such an alarming extent before the improvements were made, warrant me, after nearly a year's constant use, in pronouncing the present principle to be quite successful and effective in overcoming that most serious trouble. That, together with the construction of the new main sewer, has, beyond doubt, very much improved the sanitary condition of the Asylum. The general absence of malarious diseases, which were so prevalent last summer, furnish the strongest proof of this. Every corridor and room in the Asylum was examined, together with the out-buildings, and the whole found in excellent order. The substitution of white coverlets for coloured, on the female side of the house, added much to the cheerfulness of the dormitories; and as soon as the corridors are relaid with hard-wood



flooring, and the ceilings mended where the plastering has fallen off, the general condition of the Asylum will be very satisfactory.

Owing to the altogether insufficient supply of water during the summer months—which has existed in a greater or less degree, according to the rainfall of the season, ever since the Asylum opened the authority of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works was obtained, to bring the water from springs which form a creek in the north-east portion of the Asylum property. A main of four inch tiles with six two inch laterals, was put down to connect with the west wall in rear of the Asylum, by which means an additional supply of twenty thousand gallons daily was provided. The present indications are that this supply will be permanent, but if it should fail, an artesian well will have to be resorted to. Considering the vital necessity of having an inexhaustible supply of water in an institution of this character, where health is dependent on what might be called a waste of it, the importance of such a supply cannot be reckoned by a money value. The cottages for the chronic insane, which were being erected at my previous visit were now completed. The dormitories are capable of giving accommodation to 30 of each sex, in all 60 patients. The Medical Superintendent made a selection of that number of inmates from among the inmates of the Main Asylum, when they were at once transferred to their new quarters. The short period of occupation does not enable me to speak very authoritatively of this experiment, for such it may be looked upon, but if I may judge from the entire contentment of the inmates, the home-like nature of all the rooms, and the cheerfulness and coziness of the surroundings, I can come to no other conclusion than that this kind of lodgment for the chronic Insane is admirably suited to give the greatest amount of comfort obtainable for that class of patients in a public institution. To that end, it is obviously far preferable to the overcrowded and too frequently badly-classified wards of a large Asylum. Care was taken by the Medical Superintendent to select from the men's side of the Asylum, as many working patients as possible for transfer to the cottages, so as to be near their work at the outbuildings, farm and gardens. This arrangement has added much to the convenience of management. The 60 patients in this group of cottages are looked after by three attendants, a man and his wife and one other female. The cottages themselves are models of neatness and good order, and are plainly but very comfortably furnished. Should the experience and observation of another year confirm the good opinion now entertained of this system of accommodation for the chronic Insane, I would recommend the erection of another group of similar capacity and arrangement.

The Idiot Branch of the Asylum was inspected and found to be very clean and orderly. There were 36 inmates in its wards, which exhausts all the accommodation. It is to be regretted that the necessities of this unfortunate class rendered it necessary to lodge both sexes in the same building, as it is very difficult to effect complete separation, in so small a building. Particularly is this the case when an attempt is made to employ them in the domestic work, as has been the case here. It is imperative that this serious defect should be remedied at the earliest possible day.

Great difficulty exists in this Asylum in obtaining proper female attendants, the rate paid, (<7 a month,) is not sufficient to procure competent women, and in consequence very indifferent ones have to be employed sometimes. When it is considered that the rate of wages in private families ranges from \$8 to \$10 per month, and having regard to the fact that the duties of the Asylum attendant are very arduous, this is not to be wondered at. It will be recommended that the wages of this class of employees shall be raised to range from \$8 to \$10 per month.

The financial affairs of this institution continue to be conducted by Mr. Mathison, the bursar, with great ability. The entire cost of maintaining the Institution for the year amounted to \$81,896 00.

The average daily number of patients in the Asylum during the year having been 580, these figures would show the annual cost of maintaining each patient to have been \$141 20 or \$2 71½ per week.

The sum of \$3,225 25 was received as revenue from the following sources during the same period, viz. :

From paying patients.....	\$3,140 88
“ articles sold .....	84 65
	<hr/>
	\$3,225 53

Deducting this revenue, which was paid into the Treasury Department, from the total expenditures of the Asylum, we find that the maintenance of the Asylum for the year cost the Province the sum of \$78,670 58.

Of the 157 admissions of the year, 20 were entered on the register as paying patients at rates varying from \$2 to \$2 75 per week. During the entire year, 54 paying patients were on the roll, from whom the sum above-named was received. The Asylum books show that 13 of these 54 patients are indebted to the Asylum in the amount of \$3,892 01, to collect which sum steps are being taken.

Information respecting the movement of patients and other details of the Asylum administration will be found in the general Report on Asylums, and is fully detailed in the Report of the Medical Superintendent hereunto attached.

I have again to state that the general management of the affairs of this Asylum, both medical and domestic, continues to give satisfaction, indicating energy, zeal, and ability on the part of Dr. Landor, the Medical Superintendent, and his staff of officers.

### ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON (ROCKWOOD.)

This Institution, which still remains under the control and direction of the Dominion Government, was visited on the 31st July, in order that I might check the roll of the patients that were being supported by the Province of Ontario, and while doing that, might personally see and examine all the inmates thus supported.

Respecting this visit I made the following Report to the Hon. Provincial Secretary, on the 1st September.

"I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that on the 31st July last, I visited Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, for the purpose of taking the muster roll of the Ontario patients, and informing myself generally of their state and condition. There were on that day 359 patients in the Asylum, who were being supported by the Province of Ontario, of whom 191 were men, and 168 women; of that number 12 had been received from the Kingston Penitentiary as Criminal lunatics, but whose sentence had expired, and having been received from the Province of Ontario, their maintenance was, from the time they ceased to be convicts, being defrayed by the Province of Ontario. In addition to these 12 patients who had been received from the Kingston Penitentiary, there were also 11 convict lunatics in the Asylum, who had been sentenced from the Courts of Ontario, who as soon as their sentence expires will become dependent on the Province. I saw every one of these patients and conversed with a great number of them. They were all well and comfortably clothed, and they were with few exceptions clean and neat in their appearance and person; the supply of food was abundant and wholesome, the beds were comfortable and well kept, and as far as I could learn every thing was being done to promote their comfort that could be expected or looked for, under the circumstances. The exceptions to quietness and orderly conduct on the part of the patients were very rare, a few had on the muffs, owing to destructive tendencies, but none were secluded; and, judging from the very few patients found in bed, and the report of the Medical Superintendent, the health of the Asylum is exceedingly good.

A fair proportion of the patients were at work out of doors, and a number of the females were engaged at domestic work."

Respecting the acquisition of this Asylum by the Province of Ontario, I had the honour to address the following Report to the Hon. the Attorney-General on the 14th of August last.

"The urgent need of increased Asylum space in the eastern section of the Province, and for dis severing all connection between the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, and Rockwood Asylum, and for doing away with the criminal name, character, and surrounding of the Asylum consequent upon such connection, warrants me in again bringing to the notice of the Government the great desirability of acquiring that Institution as an Asylum for the eastern part of the Province. I need not again repeat the argument advanced in previous reports in favour of this recommendation, but may simply state that the necessity for additional accommodation has much increased, and the defects of confining criminal lunatics with the ordinary insane in the same Asylum are becoming more apparent.



It is perfectly clear that in the original conception of Rockwood Asylum, its criminal name and character were only assigned to it by statute, in order to have the Establishment located in Kingston, and in connection with the Provincial Penitentiary; for although the capacity of the Asylum is equal to 400 beds, only 45 lunatic convicts are now in custody within its walls, while no less than 370 ordinary insane are being there supported by the Province of Ontario. And it must be remembered that these 45 criminal lunatics, are the product of over a quarter of a century's operations of the Kingston Penitentiary.

Since confederation, through the establishment of a Provincial Penitentiary in Quebec, the population of the Kingston Penitentiary has been reduced from an average of over 1100 to under 700, and the percentage of lunacy has, of course, been reduced in a corresponding ratio, so that it is very improbable that more than 45 insane convicts will require accommodation in the future.

It is very clear, therefore, that only a very small portion of Rockwood Asylum was really intended for insane convicts, and that its *statutory* designation of Criminal Lunatic Asylum is, in point of fact, a misnomer. In further proof of this I may state that previous to confederation a large number of ordinary insane persons, not convicts, had been transferred to the Asylum, and when, under the terms of the British North America Act, the care and custody of insane persons were given over to the several Provinces, the maintenance of no less than 110 inmates then in Rockwood Asylum at once devolved upon the Province of Ontario; shewing clearly that before confederation Rockwood Asylum was looked upon and used for other purposes than as a Criminal Asylum, and except for the few convict lunatics confined in it, in the same way as Toronto, Malden, and Orillia Asylums. Since confederation the number of ordinary insane supported by Ontario has increased from 118 to 370, and represents 93 per cent. of the entire Asylum population.

I submit, therefore, for your consideration that Rockwood Asylum is a Criminal Lunatic Asylum to the extent of 45 beds out of 400 and no more, in all other respects it is the same as Toronto and London. As far as I can learn it was built out of the Consolidated Revenue funds of old Canada, in the same manner as the wings of the Toronto Asylum, and the altering and fitting up of the Malden and Orillia Asylums, and why, (with the exception before stated, of the occupation of a few beds by convicts,) it should not have become the property of the Province of Ontario, I am at a loss to imagine.

Not only have the property and grounds of the Asylum been much improved by the work of the Ontario patients, but the appropriation of the Ontario Legislature for the support of their insane in Rockwood Asylum amounted to \$52,195 00, while the cost of maintaining the entire Asylum, including the insane convicts, only amounted to \$46,180 00. The removal of the Quebec convicts from the Kingston Penitentiary leaves plenty of vacant room for the insane convicts within the establishment, where they should always be kept, which would at once place fifty beds at the disposal of the Ontario Government for the ordinary insane, and would remedy the most serious defect in the Asylum administration of the Province."

The general operations of the Asylum, in respect to the reception and discharge of Ontario patients are fully given in the Report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, which will be found in the Appendix.

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DETAILED Statement of Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending, 30th September, 1874:

*Medical Department:*

Medicines .....	\$279 68
Medical comforts and appliances .....	63 40
Beer, spirits and wine.....	2,086 00
	<hr/>
	2,429 08

*Household Expenses (Food):*

Butcher meat .....	9,547 10
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$2,429 08



<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$2,429 08
Fowls .....	\$547 55	
Fish, game, &c. ....	950 08	
		11,044 73
Flour, bread and biscuits .....		9,225 59
Butter .....		4,178 02
<i>General Groceries :</i>		
Barley, rice, peas and meal .....	987 99	
Tea .....	1,458 52	
Coffee .....	646 41	
Cheese .....	53 11	
Eggs .....	194 79	
Fruit (dried) .....	270 57	
Tobacco and pipes .....	193 52	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles .....	169 15	
Syrup and sugar .....	1,865 93	
Unenumerated .....	25 51	
		5,865 50
Fruit and vegetables .....		28 26
<i>Bedding and Clothing :</i>		
Bedding .....	496 63	
Straw for bedding .....	227 82	
Clothing .....	3,203 39	
Shoes .....	759 90	
		4,687 74
<i>Fuel :</i>		
Coal .....	6,525 55	
Wood .....	6,231 39	
		12,756 94
<i>Light :</i>		
Gas .....	2,114 55	
Oil .....	237 66	
Candles .....	6 09	
Matches .....	5 25	
		2,363 55
<i>Laundry, Soap and Cleaning :</i>		
Brushes, brooms and mops .....	311 96	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking .....	11 96	
Soap .....	305 74	
Laundry .....	631 66	
		1,261 32
<i>Printing, Postages, Stationery, &amp;c. :</i>		
Advertising and Printing .....	217 11	
Postage, telegraphs and express .....	152 31	
Stationery and library .....	126 75	
		496 17
<i>Furniture and Furnishings :</i>		
Furniture, renewal, and repairs .....	218 65	
Iron and tinware, &c. ....	43 20	
Crockery and glassware .....	77 85	
		339 70
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$54,676 60

<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$54,676 70
<i>Farm:</i>		
Feed and fodder.....	\$1,035 93	
Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs.....	910 20	
		1,946 13
<i>Repairs:</i>		
Repairs, ordinary to buildings, &c.....	1,287 72	
Hardware, &c.....	221 44	
Paint and oils.....	22 53	
		1,531 69
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Ice.....	70 00	
Officers travelling expenses.....		
Elopers, recovering.....	21 72	
Freight and duties.....	21 62	
Amusements.....	42 00	
Religious instruction.....	48 00	
Interments ..	133 00	
Removal of patients ..	66 40	
Repairs, ordinary.....	5 70	
Incidentals .....	170 80	
		579 24
Salaries and wages.....	21,483 94	
		\$80,217 60

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, London, for the year ending September 30th, 1874.

*Medical Department:*

Medicines .....	168 42	
Medical comforts and appliances .....	48 24	
Beer, spirits and wine.....	2,563 61	
		2,780 27

*Household Expenses (Food):*

Butchers' meat.....	10,489 56	
Fowls.....	181 10	
Fish, game, &c .....	337 52	
		11,008 18
Flour, bread and biscuits.....	6,488 45	
		6,488 45
Butter.....	3,151 75	
		3,151 75

*General Groceries, viz:*

Barley, rice, peas and meal.....	562 03	
Tea.....	1,454 76	
Coffee.....	810 36	
Cheese.....	111 40	
Eggs .....	237 77	
Fruit (dried).....	308 97	
Tobacco and pipes.....	368 90	

*Carried forward* ..... \$3,854 19 \$23,428 65

<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$3,854 18	\$23,428 65
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles.....	351 22	
Syrup and sugar .....	2,269 28	
	—	6,474 69
Fruit and vegetables.....	180 89	
	—	180 89
<i>Bedding and Clothing :</i>		
Bedding .....	1,161 47	
Straw for Bedding .....	360 74	
Clothing.....	3,123 73	
Shoes .....	1,167 40	
	—	5,813 34
<i>Fuel :</i>		
Coal .....	10,215 58	
Wood .....	3,514 11	
	—	13,729 69
<i>Light :</i>		
Gas, \$2,503 60 ; oil, \$114 33 ; candles, \$5 ; matches, \$17...	2,639 93	
	—	2,639 93
<i>Laundry, Soap and Cleaning :</i>		
Brushes, brooms and mops.....	219 00	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking.....	17 30	
Soap.....	803 11	
Laundry.....	375 11	
	—	1,414 52
<i>Printing, Postages, Stationery, &amp;c. :</i>		
Advertising and printing.....	153 78	
Postages, telegraphs and express.....	213 32	
Stationery and library.....	315 09	
	—	682 19
<i>Furniture and Furnishing :</i>		
Furniture, renewal and repairs.....	800 74	
Iron and tinware .....	347 30	
Crockery and glassware .....	198 00	
	—	1,346 04
<i>Farm :</i>		
Feed and fodder.....	608 81	
Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs.....	1,691 84	
	—	2,300 65
<i>Repairs :</i>		
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c.....	1,446 71	
Hardware, &c .....	387 33	
Paint and oils.....	338 21	
	—	2,172 25
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>		
Law Expenses.....	13 23	
Ice .....	185 50	
Officers' travelling expenses .....	190 06	
Elopers, recovering .....	184 65	
Freights and duties .....	21 15	
Amusements .....	224 79	
Religious instruction .....	115 10	
	—	—
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$934 48	\$60,182 84



*Brought forward*..... \$934 48 \$60,182 84

Interments.....	273 00	
Removal of patients.....	18 00	
Repairs, ordinary.....	205 22	
Rent and taxes.....	79 50	
Incidentals.....	115 72	
		1,625 92

*Salaries and Wages:*

Salaries and wages.....	20,087 35	
		\$81,896 11

ASYLUM ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1875 (being for 660 patients):

Medicine and medical comforts.....	350 00	
Fuel.....	12,000 00	
Butchers' Meat, fish and fowl.....	12,000 00	
Flour.....	9,250 00	
Butter.....	4,750 00	
Beer, wine and spirits.....	1,850 00	
Gas and oil.....	2,300 00	
Groceries.....	7,500 00	
Fruit and Vegetables.....	750 00	
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	5,000 00	
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,000 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1,200 00	
Farm.....	2,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,800 00	
Repairs and alterations.....	2,000 00	
		63,750 00

*Salaries and Wages:*

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Medical superintendent.....	1	2,000 00
Assistant ".....	1	1,000 00
Clinical assistants.....	3	700 00
Bursar.....	1	1,400 00
Bursar's clerk.....	1	300 00
Steward.....	1	600 00
Matron.....	1	400 00
Assistant matron.....	1	192 00
Engineer.....	1	740 00
Assistant Engineer.....	1	432 00
Stokers.....	2	480 00
Carpenters.....	2	1,050 00
Gardener.....	1	216 00
Assistant gardener.....	1	216 00
Porter or Messenger.....	1	240 00
Baker.....	2	288 00

*Carried forward*..... \$10,254 00 \$63,750 00

<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$10,254 00	\$63,750 00
Tailor .....	1	264 00	
Farmer and Assistant.....	2	456 00	
Night Watchers.....	3	720 00	
Chief Attendants .....	3	792 00	
Ordinary Male Attendants.....	21	4464 00	

*Females:*

Ordinary Female Attendants.....	23	1968 00	
Night Attendants.....	3	360 00	
Cooks.....	8	732 00	
Laundresses .....	7	612 00	
Housemaids.....	6	468 00	
Seamstress .....	1	108 00	
	98		21198 00
			\$84948 00

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Aylum for Insane, London, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1875, (being for 650 patients.)

Medicine and Medical Comforts.....	350 00	
Fuel, (including Idiot Asylum and Cottages for Chronic Insane) .....	12000 00	
Butcher's Meat, Fish and Fowl.....	12000 00	
Flour.....	7,500 00	
Butter.....	3,750 00	
Beer, Wine and Spirits.....	1,859 00	
Gas and Oil.....	2,500 00	
Groceries.....	7,000 00	
Fruit and Vegetables.....	1,500 00	
Bedding, Clothing and Shoes.....	6500 00	
Furniture and Furnishings.....	1500 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1200 00	
Farm, feed and fodder.....	2000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1800 00	
Repairs and alterations.....	1500 00	
		62950 00

*Salaries and Wages:*

	No of Officers and Employees.	
Medical Superintendent.....	1	2000 00
Assistant do .....	1	1000 00
Clinical Assistant.....	1	400 00
Bursar .....	1	1200 00
Steward and Storekeeper.....	1	600 00
Matron .....	1	400 00
Engineer .....	1	740 00
Assistant Engineer .....	1	400 00
Stokers (1 for Idiot Asylum).....	2	480 00
Carpenters .....	2	1000 00
Gardener.....	1	400 00
Assistant Gardener.....	1	240 00
Butcher .....	1	192 00

*Carried forward*..... \$9,052 00 \$62,950 00

<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$9,052 00	\$62,950 00
Porter or Messenger.....	1	192 00	
Baker.....	1	360 00	
Tailor.....	1	264 00	
Farmer.....	1	400 00	
Ploughman.....	2	672 00	
Night Watchers.....	2	480 00	
Chief Attendants.....	5	1356 00	
Ordinary Male Attendants.....	16	3408 00	
Cowman.....	1	216 00	
<i>Females:</i>			
Chief Attendants.....	3	540 00	
Ordinary Female Attendants.....	19	1740 00	
Night Attendants.....	2	240 00	
Cooks.....	3	420 00	
Laundresses.....	4	432 00	
Housemaids.....	6	504 00	
Dairy maid.....	1	96 00	
Seamstress.....	1	120 00	
Extra Assistance.....		100 00	
To cover rise in wages to female attendants.....		500 00	
	84		21692 00
			\$84042 00

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Rockwood Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1875. (being for 400 patients.)

Medicine and medical comforts.....	250 00	
Fuel.....	7500 00	
Butcher's meat, fish and fowl.....	7500 00	
Flour.....	5000 00	
Butter.....	2500 00	
Lighting .....	750 00	
Groceries.....	4500 00	
Fruit and vegetables.....	1600 00	
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4000 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	750 00	
Furniture and furnishings.....	500 00	
Farm, feed and fodder.....	1000 00	
Repairs and alterations.....	1000 00	
Miscellaneous .....	1500 00	
Milk.....	1000 00	
		39350 00

*Salaries and Wages:*

	No of Officers and Employees.		
Medical Superintendent.....	1	2000 00	
Assistant do .....	1	1000 00	
Bursar.....	1	875 00	
Steward and Storekeeper.....	1	500 00	
Matron.....	1	400 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$4,775 00	\$39,350 00



<i>Brought forward.</i> .....		\$4,775 00	\$39,350 00
Engineer .....	1 .....	700 00	
Assistant Engineer .....	1 .....	400 00	
Farmer .....	1 .....	450 00	
Gardener .....	1 .....	400 00	
Baker .....	1 .....	400 00	
Cook .....	1 .....	360 00	
Tailor .....	1 .....	400 00	
Night Watch .....	1 .....	240 00	
Male Attendants .....	17 .....	3984 00	
Female Attendants .....	10 .....	1248 00	
Laundresses .....	2 .....	264 00	
	<hr/>		
	42		13621 00
			<hr/>
			\$52,971 00

## ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

# Education of the Deaf and Dumb, BELLEVILLE.

At the close of the last official year, there were 166 pupils under instruction in this Institution, but before the close of the Session on the 24th of June 1874, the number had increased to 198. The total number of pupils admitted last Session was 206, of whom three died, and five were discharged owing to illness, leaving 198 in residence at the termination of the Session.

The present Term—the fifth of the Institution—opened on the 2nd of September, 1874, and up to the close of the present official year, 190 pupils have entered, being an increase in the attendance, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of 24 pupils. The progress of the school, in respect to the number of admissions is therefore, most satisfactory and encouraging. The most commendable promptitude has been displayed by the parents of deaf-mutes in sending their pupils forward immediately on the opening of the term, which will enable the classes to be organized and classified at a much earlier period of the Session than formerly. This was the object aimed at in the provision of the by-laws enacting that no applications for admission would be received after the opening of the Session, except in special and extraordinary cases.

The total number of deaf-mutes who have entered the Institution, since its opening on the 20th of October, 1871, up to the 30th of September, 1874, is 256. It would appear from information obtained by the Principal, that eight of the pupils admitted in former Sessions, have died or left the country; one was expelled; one has been appointed an assistant teacher, and seventeen, owing to age and mental incapacity, were incapable of being further instructed, and have, therefore, not been re-admitted. Deducting the absentees thus accounted for, we find that there are 39 deaf-mutes who attended the schools for a session or two and then discontinued.

It would be very gratifying if I could report that these 39 deaf-mutes had completed their education, but I regret to say that such is not the case. In point of fact a large proportion of those, thus detained at home, received little benefit from their short stay in the Institution; and that little will, it is likely, be completely lost through the criminal cupidity of parents who seem to attach a higher value to the manual labour of their deaf-mute children than they do to the means placed within their reach to elevate them to the mental and moral standard of human beings. This neglect of parents of deaf-mutes, is not only grossly unjust to their children, but is unfair to Government, that has established and is maintaining at great expense, an Institution specially founded for the relief of such unfortunates. Should this neglect of the highest interests of their children, continue, I am strongly of opinion that compulsory attendance should be enforced by statutory enactment, at any rate to the extent, that when pupils are once received into the Institution, it should be a condition that they should be allowed to remain until their education is completed. Considering that a permissive enactment

of a stronger character, received the sanction of the Legislature, in relation to seeing and hearing children, how much more necessary is it in the case of deaf-mutes, who, until instructed, are practically irresponsible beings? Now that the benefits of the Institution are substantially free, the plea of poverty, which was formerly valid, is without force.

Although a comparatively large number of parents are in this way chargeable with neglect, it is satisfactory to know that the large majority of them fully appreciate the advantages of continued attendance. For of the total admission to the Institution the first session, 40 are still in the school, of the admissions of the second session there are still 14, of the third there are 30, and of the new pupils admitted last session 65 have returned this. In addition, 20 pupils have entered the Institution this term, for the first time.

I am, therefore, warranted in saying, having regard to the length of time the establishment has been in existence, and in comparing it with similar institutions, that its progress, in respect to the admission of pupils, is eminently satisfactory and encouraging.

Four inspections were made of the Institution during the year. My first visit extended over the 27th, 28th and 29th January, during which time every part of the premises was inspected, and the general working of the Institution, both in its educational and domestic departments, was minutely examined. The extension of the dining-room, which was in progress at my previous visit, has been completed; and the increased accommodation thus furnished is much appreciated. The dining-room is now capable of seating 220 pupils. The two additional class-rooms that have been provided in the story over the new dining-room have met a want that was beginning to be seriously felt. The re-flooring with hardwood plank of some portions of the male side of the house has added much to its tidiness, and it is to be hoped that the work of relaying all the floors in the Institution that are much used, will be sanctioned. If the boards are supplied by the Public Works Department, all the work can be done by the carpenter, with the assistance of the shop pupils.

The various dormitories, and the beds and bedding, were found in a good state, with cleanliness and order generally prevailing, particularly on the girl's side. Until a play-room is furnished outside of the building for the boys, it will be difficult to keep their part of the building as neat and clean as could be desired.

In the carpenter's shop I found 21 boys at work making benches, tables, &c., and repairing furniture. A number of the boys were employed in building a new ice-house, and others were engaged in general outside work.

In the shoe shop there were 24 boys under instruction, who were engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes for the various public institutions of the Province.

The sewing shop had 7 pupils doing general work in that line.

My inspection of the Institution in September, occupied three days. There were then 188 pupils in attendance, viz: 117 boys and 71 girls. This number of females is the greatest that has been in the Institution at any one time since its opening.

Of these 188 pupils, 138 had been admitted free, in respect of board and tuition, on the certificates of the municipal authorities that their parents were unable to pay for board; 38 were entered on the Register as paying pupils in respect of board, and 12 as indigent orphans, who, under the regulations, were being boarded, educated and clothed at the expense of the Province.

An examination of the Register showed that 21 of the pupils in attendance were over 21 years of age. In nearly every instance, however, these over-age pupils were proper subjects for exceptional admission to the school, in accordance with the statutory provision in that behalf. But now that the accommodation of the building is so nearly taken up with pupils under 21, the Principal was instructed not to admit any more over that age, without referring the application to the Inspector. As two pupils of that class, respectively aged 26 and 29 appeared to have received all the benefit that possibly can be conferred upon them in an Institution of this kind, the Principal was instructed not to re-admit next session.

The Register of the pupils was examined, and while it was very neatly and correctly kept on the left side, which furnishes a history of each case before admission is awarded the right side, on which should be recorded the progress of the pupils, and what becomes of them, was blank. Considering such a record to be very important and useful, the Principal was requested to have it written up.

The dormitories and rooms on the female side were, at this visit, found in their usual excellent state of cleanliness and order, but on the boy's side that condition of things was not



as apparent as usual, perhaps owing to the fact that the position of housekeeper had been vacant since the opening of the fifth session. The plan of granting assistance to the very young lads in dressing and preparing for breakfast in the morning, appeared to be defective, and in consequence many were not ready in time for that meal. The beds were also made up before being properly aired. These, and some other defects in the management, were brought to the notice of the Principal.

I was present at all the meals served to the pupils during my stay. Most excellent order and discipline always prevailed. The food was good and sufficient, but the supply of milk was lamentably deficient, being under three gallons per day for a household of 200 persons. As five cows are kept, this state of things showed that either the animals were worthless for milking purposes (which is the only purpose they should be kept for in such an Institution), or that some other trouble existed, which, in either case required a remedy. The Principal was authorized to act in the matter.

During my visit I saw every pupil in the school; their physical appearance denoted that they were being well cared for, and they were all well and neatly clothed.

The Institution physician reports that, although the sanitary condition of the Institution has been good during the year, measles attacked about 80 pupils, but without any fatal results. Three pupils died during the same period from diseases stated in the Physician's Report.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

There are now under training in the literary department, nine distinct classes taught by the same number of teachers, besides the drawing class, in which instruction is given by a competent master. The class in articulation which was suspended for a time, is also about to be resumed.

At all my visits these various classes were inspected, but during my stay in September a thorough examination was made of them in the several branches taught. While the result of this examination was generally satisfactory, it was particularly so in respect to the four most advanced classes. Continued and uninterrupted attendance at school; close application; thought, facilitated by natural brightness; and the greatest desire to learn on the part of the pupils; with efficiency, zeal, coupled with ingenuity, and unbounded patience on the part of the teachers; has been amply rewarded by the most marked advancement and proficiency of many of the pupils in these classes.

I was glad to observe that the system and method of instruction in this Institution is assuming a more practical shape at every visit. The introduction of object lessons in the beginners' class is a step in this direction, and appears to me to be the best foundation for the practical instruction of deaf-mutes, and which may be followed up from class to class to an almost unlimited extent. Exhibiting to a deaf-mute class the picture of a sheep on a card is very good, but having fixed to the card, as well, some of the wool; the yarn made from the wool, and the cloth made from the yarn, or a piece of the skin, and the leather, parchment, &c., made from it, cannot fail to induce a train of thought in a deaf-mute, which, if followed up by a skilful teacher must accomplish the desired result. When it is borne in mind that the amount of information that can be imparted to an ordinary deaf-mute, upon any subject, must be comparatively limited, and when it is further considered that the time to do it in, under the most favourable circumstances is equally limited, as far as school instruction is concerned; the paramount necessity of trying to impart only what will be of practical use, is surely very obvious.

If deaf-mutes are to be fitted for teachers of their class, or for the professional walks of life these objects can be best accomplished in a College established for that purpose, and not in our ordinary Institutions. The sooner, therefore, that deaf-mute instruction assimilates itself to their every-day life, observation and requirement, the better and more useful it will be.

Following this up, I informed the Principal and Faculty of the Institution that I would be pleased if they would turn their attention to the compilation of interesting matter connected with the history and progress of Canada during the past decade; something eminently Canadian, so that when the deaf-mutes they are instructing can read and write, they will be able to do so intelligently on matters connected with their own country.

## FINANCIAL.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Institution for the year ending 30th September, was \$32,276 42. The following summary shows the cost per pupil for the various items of expenditure for the year:

	Aggregate cost.	Cost per pupil.
Medical department .....	\$ 137 79	\$ 76
Food of all kinds.....	10,322 50	55 49
Bedding and clothing.....	336 59	1 80
Fuel .....	2,398 23	12 89
Light .....	1,119 80	6 02
Laundry, soap and cleaning .....	488 61	2 62
Books and apparatus .....	343 48	1 84
Printing, postage, stationery.....	864 85	4 64
Furniture and furnishing .....	750 87	4 03
Farm .....	816 42	4 38
Repairs.....	504 60	2 00
Miscellaneous .....	499 05	2 68
Salaries and wages.....	13,693 63	73 62
	<hr/> \$32,276 42	<hr/> \$172 77

This table shows that the cost for the year for board, lodging and education (including clothing for orphans), together with all household expenses, including the board and lodging of the staff and servants, comprising 37 people, was \$172 77 per pupil.

In the cost of farm the salaries of permanent employees are not included in the above summary, and if they were it would clearly show that the farm is carried on at considerable loss. Whatever necessity there may be for a large garden, I am of opinion that the less farming land that is attached to establishments for the education of Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the better.

The salaries and wages of an educational institution, owing to the employment of a large teaching staff, must of necessity be larger than in an ordinary establishment for the maintenance of inmates. Comparison, therefore, except with the figures connected with an institution of a similar character, would be unfair. The receipts of the Institution for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows:—

Payment of board by pupils .....	\$3806 75
Sale of articles .....	100 00
	<hr/> \$3906 75

If this revenue is deducted from the gross expenditures of the Institution, it will be found that the net cost to the Province of maintaining the establishment for the year, was \$28,369 67.

Annexed to this report will be found the detailed statement of expenditure for the year, and the estimates for the expenditures of 1875.

The Report of Dr. Palmer, the Principal, which will be found in the Appendix, gives a full account of the operations of the Institution for the year.

I have pleasure in stating that the general management of the affairs of the Institution continues to give satisfaction.

#### STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE of the Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1874.

##### Medical Department:—

Medicines .....	\$97 89	
Medical comforts and appliances .....	39 90	
	<hr/>	\$137 79
Carried forward.....		137 79

	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$137 79
<i>Food :—</i>		
Butchers' meat .....	\$3198 05	
Fowls .....	231 41	
Fish .....	232 50	
	<hr/>	3662 26
Flour, bread and biscuits.....		1944 12
Butter .....		1782 95
<i>General Groceries :—</i>		
Barley, rice, peas and meal .....	169 66	
Tea .....	386 53	
Coffee.....	178 20	
Cheese .....	78 58	
Eggs .....	172 80	
Fruit (dried) .....	198 81	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles .....	179 12	
Syrup and sugar .....	993 12	
Unenumerated .....	192 33	
	<hr/>	2549 15
Fruit and vegetables.....		384 02
<i>Bedding and Clothing :—</i>		
Bedding .....	74 90	
Clothing for orphans.....	248 39	
Shoes for orphans .....	13 30	
	<hr/>	336 59
<i>Fuel :—</i>		
Coal .....	553 73	
Wood.....	1844 50	
	<hr/>	2398 23
<i>Light :—</i>		
Gas .....	1034 40	
Oil, candles, matches.....	85 40	
	<hr/>	1119 80
<i>Laundry, soap and cleaning :—</i>		
Brushes, brooms and mops .....	86 00	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking .....	11 60	
Soap .....	330 01	
Laundry.....	61 00	
	<hr/>	488 61
<i>Books and Apparatus :—</i>		
Library .....	82 79	
School furniture, books, stationery, &c. ....	260 69	
	<hr/>	343 48
<i>Printing, postages, stationery, &amp;c. :—</i>		
Advertising and printing .....	398 70	
Postages, telegraphs and express .....	292 79	
Stationery .....	173 36	
	<hr/>	864 85
<i>Furniture and furnishing :—</i>		
Furniture, renewal and repairs.....	631 05	
Iron and tinware, &c. ....	26 39	
Crockery and glassware.....	93 43	
	<hr/>	750 87
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	16,762 72



<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$16,762 71
<i>Farm :—</i>		
Feed and fodder .....	\$426 77	
Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs ...	389 65	
		<u>816 42</u>
<i>Repairs :—</i>		
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c. . . . .	317 39	
Hardware, &c. ....	93 83	
Paint and oils .....	93 38	
		<u>504 60</u>
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>		
Ice .....	30 50	
Officers' travelling expenses .....	222 70	
Freight and duties .....	79 26	
Amusements .....	11 80	
Workshops .....	75 94	
Incidentals .....	98 83	
		<u>499 03</u>
<i>Salaries and wages : .....</i>		15493 11
		<u>\$32276 42</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the year 1875, for 220 pupils.

*Medical Department :*

Medicine and medical comforts .....	125 00
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*Food :*

Butcher's meat, fish and fowl .....	3750 00
Flour .....	2000 00
Butter .....	1500 00
General groceries .....	2300 00
Fruit and vegetables .....	500 00
	<u>10050 00</u>

*Bedding and Clothing :*

Bedding, clothing and shoes .....	500 00
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*Fuel, Light and Cleaning :*

Fuel .....	2500 00
Gas, oil, &c. ....	1000 00
Laundry, soap, and cleaning .....	500 00
	<u>4000 00</u>

*Miscellaneous :*

Furniture and furnishing .....	500 00
Farm feed and fodder .....	600 00
Repairs and alterations .....	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage .....	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances .....	500 00
Unenumerated .....	1000 00
	<u>3500 00</u>

*Carried forward* .....

18,275 00

		Brought forward .....	\$18,275 00
<i>Salaries and Wages:</i>			
	No. of Officers and Employees		
Principal.....	1	\$1800 00	
Physician.....	1	500 00	
Bookkeeper and Steward.....	1	800 00	
Matron.....	1	300 00	
Teachers .....	9	5500 00	
Visitors' attendant.....	1	180 00	
Housekeeper.....	1	200 00	
Engineer.....	1	600 00	
Fireman.....	1	228 00	
Farmer.....	1	480 00	
Farm hand.....	1	192 00	
Gardener.....	1	240 00	
Baker and Cook.....	1	450 00	
Night Watchman.....	1	240 00	
Carpenter and Assistant.....	2	650 00	
Shoemaker.....	1	500 00	
Messenger.....	1	84 00	
Cook.....	1	120 00	
Maids.....	9	828 00	
Gatekeeper.....	1	72 00	
Extra assistance.....		200 00	
	37	14,164 00	
		\$32,439 00	

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# ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

## EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

### BRANTFORD.

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On the 30th September, 1873, the close of the last official year, there were 50 pupils under instruction in this Institution, and on this year at the same period, there were 101, or an increase of *over one hundred per cent.* in twelve months.

This satisfactory result has been accomplished, first, by the availing of every means to discover the name and residence of every blind person in the Province under 21 years of age; secondly, by sending to the parents or guardians of such blind persons a circular letter setting forth the great advantages to be derived from residence and instruction in this Institution; and thirdly, by the personal visit of an officer of the Institution to the portions of the Province where the most of these blind youths resided. These steps were, by my instructions, taken by the new Principal, Mr. Hunter, as soon as he entered upon the duties of his office, and for the promptness and energy displayed by him in the performance of that duty, he is entitled to great credit.

Instructions of a similar kind had been given to the late Principal, when the amended By-laws, which rendered the advantages of the Institution substantially free to all, had received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the 15th May, 1873. But, as my Report of last year showed, the instructions then given were comparatively barren of result. The failure was attributed to the non-appreciation of the Institution by the very persons it was intended to benefit; to the indisposition of mothers to part with their blind children; to the straightened circumstances of the parents generally, and various other causes. As far as I know, these difficulties, real or fancied, exist to the same extent now as then, but, that they have been overcome, in a great measure, the increase in the number of pupils from 50 to 102 clearly shows. And now that parents are able to see for themselves the great advantages that are to be derived from sending their blind children to the Institution I apprehend that the indisposition of mothers will vanish, as will also the plea of straightened circumstances, particularly when there is nothing to pay, as has been the case since May, 1873.

Another encouraging feature in the history of this Session's operations is the commendable promptness with which pupils have been sent forward at the commencement of the term, instead of straggling in, at all times during the Session, as was formerly the case. That this will result most advantageously in the early organization of the classes, so that they may settle down at once to steady work, is not to be doubted.

Altogether, in this, the fourth Session of the Institution, it is most gratifying and encouraging to have its future brightened and made more sure by such a satisfactory and marked increase in the attendance of pupils.

The total number of pupils who have been admitted to the Institution since its opening on the 1st May, 1872, up to the 30th September, 1874, is 131.



The following table shows the counties and cities from which these pupils were admitted, with a column giving the total number of blind persons found by the census enumerators of 1871, under 21 years of age in the same places:—

Name of county or city.	Number of blind persons received for such county or city into the Institution.	Number of blind persons under 21 years of age as returned by the census enumerators.
Essex .....	1	1
Kent .....	2	5
Lambton .....	1	5
Elgin .....	1	1
Middlesex .....	5	7
Norfolk .....	4	3
Oxford .....	2	1
Brant .....	5	5
Haldimand .....	...	5
Welland .....	...	1
Lincoln .....	6	2
Wentworth .....	5	6
Huron .....	6	5
Bruce .....	3	4
Perth .....	4	4
Waterloo .....	5	2
Wellington .....	5	8
Grey .....	4	2
Halton .....	2	5
Peel .....	...	2
Simcoe .....	2	7
York .....	5	2
Ontario .....	7	2
Northumberland & Durham .....	7	7
Victoria .....	2	2
Peterborough .....	2	3
Prince Edward .....	4	4
Hastings .....	2	11
Lennox & Addington .....	1	3
Leeds & Grenville .....	1	7
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry .....	5	7
Frontenac .....	1	2
Prescott & Russell .....	...	4
Carleton .....	...	1
Lanark .....	...	2
Renfrew .....	...	7
Nipissing .....	...	1
Algoma, Parry Sound .....	...	2
City of London .....	4	3
Hamilton .....	4	3
Toronto .....	8	3
Kingston .....	3	3
Ottawa .....	1	3
Unknown .....	1	...
	121	163

An examination of the above table will show that the enumeration of the blind must have been very loosely taken, or that great changes must have occurred in three years. From information obtained by the Principal, the number of blind persons in the Province under 21 years of age cannot be less than 200.

The number of pupils in attendance in the Institution during its first session was 7; during the second 54; during the third 82, and up to the 30th of September of the present

session, the fourth—101 have entered, with a probability that the number will be increased to 120 during the session. The 101 pupils who were admitted this term comprised 63 males and 38 females, and were awarded admission on the following terms, viz:—

As free pupils upon the certificate of the municipalities that the parents were unable to pay for board .....	77
As orphans who are boarded, clothed and educated by the Province .....	14
As paying pupils .....	10
	<hr/> 101

The Institution was inspected four times during the year, besides other visits made to it on business matters.

My first statutory inspection extended over the 11th, 12th and 13th February, on which occasion the various portions of the building used for educational and domestic purposes were found in a very orderly, clean and well-kept state. The beds and bedding in the dormitories were clean and comfortable.

There were in residence 69 pupils, viz., 41 boys and 28 girls, of which number 57 had been admitted as free pupils, eight as paying pupils in respect of board, and four as orphans. The appearance of the pupils was satisfactory, and no complaints of any consequence were received from them. The meals were attended, and the food found to be wholesome and sufficient.

At this visit to the Institution, as on former occasions, I had to settle quarrels and reconcile difficulties that had arisen between the officers. To that end I held an examination into certain charges preferred by the Principal against the trades instructor, the result of which was communicated to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

As certain alterations and repairs had been effected, involving considerable expense, without authority, the Principal and Bursar were instructed that before such work was undertaken, the consent of the Inspector must be received.

On the 13th May, in conformity with instructions received from the Honourable the Treasurer, I visited the Institution for the purpose of installing Mr. J. H. Hunter in the position of Principal, in the place of Mr. Wiggins resigned.

A meeting of the officers, teachers and instructors connected with the Institution was convened, when the duties of each, and the relations they were to sustain one to another, were fully defined, with a view to the correction of irregularities and defects which had hitherto existed in the administration of affairs of the Institution.

At my inspection of the Institution in September, the following minute was recorded:—

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,  
BRANTFORD, 9th September, 1874.

The quarterly inspection of this Institution commenced yesterday, when, accompanied by the Principal, every room in the House was visited and examined.

The change effected by placing the male pupils in the west dormitory, and the females in the east, has proved very advantageous, not only in thus having the boys on the same side as the workshops are placed, and in close proximity to them, but also in obtaining a more thorough separation of the sexes, which, under the old arrangement, could not be obtained to the extent now existing. Should the buildings be extended, as they must be at no very distant day, it will be in order to provide increased dormitory accommodation for males, and to the east also, so that the change referred to was desirable in reference to the future.

The placing of gas-jets in the dormitories has been effected, and has proved convenient and useful.

The dormitories themselves were found to be well and neatly kept, and most orderly in appearance. The bedding was clean, tidy and comfortable; and, with the exception of pillows, sufficient for the requirements of the establishment.

The placing of gas-jets and steam coils in the upper hall, to heat and light the dormitories in the upper story, will be completed in a few days. The work has all been done by the Institution engineer, thus effecting a very considerable saving.

There are at present forty-six beds occupied in the large dormitory, which exhausts the superficial area of the floor; although the cubic space for each pupil is ample, being consi-

derably over a thousand feet to each. The four small dormitories, upstairs, will give accommodation to twenty more pupils. Should a greater number than that apply for admission, the Principal will report to the undersigned upon the desirability of taking the whole of the upper flat for male pupils, which would give space for twenty additional boys or eighty-six in all.

The experience of the past in the history of this Institution, in respect to admissions, seems to prove that there are about a third more males than females who are blind; and if this ratio holds good in the future, the large female dormitory will be sufficient for the females, at any rate for this session.

Should, however, the whole of the upper flat be taken for males, some provision must be made for female servants, and that might be done by screening off a portion of the large female dormitory; and by placing a door at the head of the stairs, so that the most complete separation of the sexes may be effected. There are in residence to-day eighty-nine pupils, of which number fifty-five are males and thirty-four females. These pupils were received from the following counties:—

Waterloo .....	4	Peterborough .....	2
Essex .....	1	Northumberland .....	3
Wentworth .....	5	Lennox .....	1
Lincoln .....	5	Hastings .....	1
Brant .....	2	Wellington .....	5
Norfolk .....	1	Perth .....	3
Middlesex .....	3	Stormont .....	1
Grey .....	3	Kent .....	2
Huron .....	5	Elgin .....	1
Leeds .....	1	Bruce .....	2
Dundas .....	4	Oxford .....	2
York .....	5	Hamilton City .....	2
Halton .....	2	Kingston " .....	3
Ontario .....	4	London " .....	2
P. Edward .....	2	Ottawa " .....	1
Simcoe .....	2	Toronto " .....	4
Durham .....	2	Unknown .....	1
Victoria .....	2		
		Total .....	89

Nine of the pupils on the roll are on the paying list. All the rest are non-paying pupils in respect of board. In some instances the certificate of indigency is not received. The Principal will see that these are obtained in conformity with the requirement of the By-laws.

There are in residence the following male pupils over twenty-one years of age, viz:—

Henry Ballard, George Baker, Michael McCarthy, Wm. Fredwell, Joseph Hixon, H. Petrie, F. Gallagher, Hiram Getly, Edward Boyle, Cook Teets, Edward Clarke, Geo. Shaw, John McDonald. The first six of these pupils were admitted before this session; the next four had been recommended previous to this session, but admission had not then been awarded; the last named three applied and were admitted this session. With the exception of Michael McCarthy and Cook Teets, the former apparently mentally weak, and the latter much beyond the proper age, all these over-age persons appear to be proper subjects for the Institution, either in its literary or industrial departments. It must be distinctly understood, however, that they can only remain from session to session, and that should under-age pupils present themselves, room must be made, even if removal of over-age pupils should become necessary.

In future no over-age pupil shall be admitted except upon the conditions named in 36 Vic., cap. 32, section 3.

Of the 89 pupils now in the establishment, seven were admitted at the opening session of the Institution, and have been since continuously in the School, thirty were admitted the second session, twenty-five the third, and twenty-five have not at any previous time been under instruction in the Institution.

I was present at several of the meals, on which occasions excellent order was observed, with a very marked improvement in the manner of serving the food, which on all occasions was abundant in supply, and of good quality.



I also passed into the male dormitory when the pupils had retired to rest, at which time, as well as when it was vacated in the morning, the air was in a very fair state of purity.

While the plumbing work is progressing, on the roof a thorough examination must be made by the Engineer every night, in order to guard against fire.

This Institution has now attained to such a size as would seem to call for a special night guard for watch duty, which matter will be brought to the consideration of the Government.

The Educational Departments, both literary and industrial, give evidence of thoroughness, efficiency and good discipline. In the literary, many improvements, in my opinion, have been introduced: the writing classes have been greatly increased, and now number, under the instruction of Mr. Brown and Miss Tyrrell, 41 pupils. The introduction of point print, in which twenty pupils receive instruction, also indicates the progressive character of the educational department. The English Literature Class, taught by Mr. Brown, is also a new and important feature in the literary department. In these classes, and others that I visited, while under instruction, satisfactory proficiency was apparent generally in the pupils, and efficiency on the part of the teaching staff.

The system, now introduced, of not confining technical instruction in certain branches to a particular teacher, but dividing among all, is a most commendable one.

The Band pupils now number seventeen, who practice three-quarters of an hour every day. The instructor expresses satisfaction with the progress being made, as well as in the music classes generally.

In the Industrial department I found twenty pupils under instruction, seven of whom are exclusively occupied in the shop, and thirteen are receiving both an industrial and a literary training.

Many of the pupils are very far advanced in the trade of manufacturing willow-ware, and can make up over a dozen articles in that line in a most workmanlike manner. Others are progressing fairly, and only two are reported by the instructor to be beyond the reach of instruction.

The general condition of the Industrial department, the progress made by the pupils, and the very satisfactory returns received from sales, reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Truss' management of its affairs.

I am glad to learn that there is every likelihood of the willow plantation supplying all the cane that may be required for the future, except of the finer description.

The ornamental portions of the grounds are gradually improving: that part immediately surrounding the front of the house is very tastefully laid out.

The farm does as well as can be expected from such a barren sand-pit; but it is very clear that the sooner the whole of it that is not required for garden, is put into grass the better.

A greater number of cows are required to furnish milk for the present number of pupils in attendance, and the Bursar is hereby authorized to purchase another.

A by-law has been submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, making provision for the assimilation in management of this Institution to others of a similar character in the Province. All officers interested will be advised of its provisions, and of any new rules and regulations that may be based upon them, as soon as I am advised that assent has been given to the by-law.

#### FINANCIAL.

The entire expenditure incurred in maintaining the Institution for the year, a detailed statement of which is herewith attached, was \$22,531 59. The receipts from paying pupils and other sources amounted to \$615.

Estimates for the expenditure of the year 1875, are annexed.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE of the Institution for Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1874.

*Medical Department :*

Medicines .....	\$73 71
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*Household Expenses (Food) :*

Butcher's meat .....	\$1536 35	
Fowls .....	45 76	
Fish .....	130 00	
	-----	1712 11
Flour, bread and biscuits .....		682 67
Butter .....		601 57

*General Groceries, viz. :*

Barley, rice, peas and meal .....	82 67	
Tea .....	127 65	
Coffee .....	149 49	
Cheese .....	15 99	
Eggs .....	52 99	
Fruit (dried) .....	26 92	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles .....	33 17	
Syrup and sugar .....	450 00	
Unenumerated .....	66 43	
	-----	1005 31
Fruit and vegetables .....		257 20

*Bedding and Clothing :*

Bedding .....	7 54	
Clothing for Orphans .....	68 92	
Shoes for Orphans .....	11 37	
	-----	87 83

*Fuel :\**

Coal .....	3417 90	
Wood .....	898 45	
	-----	4316 35

*Light :*

Gas .....	537 50	
Oil, candles, matches .....	44 64	
	-----	582 14

*Laundry, Soap and Cleaning :*

Brushes, brooms and mops .....	19 25	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking .....	3 95	
Whitewashing and cleaning .....	86 20	
Soap .....	74 01	
Laundry .....	22 50	
	-----	205 91

*Books and Apparatus :*

Apparatus .....	48 78	
Library .....	65 22	
School furniture .....	43 90	
	-----	157 90

Carried forward .....	\$9682 99
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\* \$1,398 74 is chargeable to 1873 account.

<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$9582 99
<i>Printing, Postages, Stationery, &amp;c. :</i>		
Advertising and printing.....	\$311 58	
Postages, telegraphs and express .....	267 38	
Stationery .....	161 96	
		740 92
<i>Furniture and Furnishing :</i>		
Furniture, renewal and repairs .....	496 85	
Iron and tinware, &c .....	49 06	
Crockery and glass-ware .....	71 66	
		617 57
<i>Farm :</i>		
Seeds and plants .....	83 40	
Feed and fodder.....	576 15	
Manure .....	62 72	
Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs .....	191 91	
		914 1
<i>Repairs :</i>		
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c.....	314 42	
Hardware, &c.....	82 10	
Paint and oils .....	41 67	
		438 1
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>		
Ornamental trees.....		100 00
Ice .....	17 50	
Officers' travelling expenses in transfer of pupils.....	327 34	
Freight and duties.....	96 05	
Amusements .....	4 50	
Incidentals .....	59 25	
		504 64
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i> .....		9533 10
		<u>\$22531 59</u>

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE of the Institution for the Blind for the year 1875.

Medicine, medical comforts, &c .....	75 00	
Butcher's meat, fish and fowl .....	2000 00	
Flour .....	900 00	
Butter .....	700 00	
General groceries.....	1300 00	
Fruit and vegetables .....	250 00	
Bedding, clothing and shoes .....	400 00	
Fuel.....	2500 00	
Gas, oil, &c .....	600 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	300 00	
Furniture and furnishing .....	400 00	
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00	
Repairs and alterations .....	400 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage .....	400 00	
Books, apparatus and appliances.....	400 00	
Unenumerated .....	500 00	
		11725 00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		<u>\$11725 00</u>



*Brought forward*..... \$11725 00

*Services and Wages:*

	No. of Officer and Employees.		
Principal .....	1	\$1600 00	
Physician .....	1	300 00	
Bursar .....	1	800 00	
Matron .....	1	300 00	
Teachers .....	5	3350 00	
Trade Instructor .....	1	1000 00	
Visitors' attendant.....	1	120 00	
Engineer .....	1	600 00	
Fireman .....	1	360 00	
Gardener .....	1	400 00	
Teamster .....	1	240 00	
Porter .....	1	216 00	
Cook .....	1	144 00	
Cook's assistants.....	2	95 00	
Laundress .....	1	120 00	
Laundress' assistant .....	1	102 00	
Nurse.....	2	240 00	
Housemaids .....	4	336 00	
Temporary Assistance.....	—	100 00	
	27		10513 00
			822238 00

# PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES OF ONTARIO.

## CENTRAL PRISON.

Owing to various adverse circumstances, the history of which will no doubt be detailed in the Report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, the Central Prison was not in a fit state for occupation by prisoners until the first of June. The workshops had, however, been occupied by the Canada Car Company since September, 1873, and some of them as early as July in that year, when they were engaged in fitting up machinery and otherwise preparing for the reception of Prison labour.

On the opening of the Prison, it was deemed advisable to introduce prisoners gradually, and in small numbers, that they might, by degrees, be initiated into the Prison discipline, and what was to be required of them in the workshops. Accordingly, on the 1st June, the Prison was opened with 63 prisoners transferred from various Common Gaols of the Province, which number gradually increased until it reached—

On the 1st of July .....	145 prisoners.
On the 1st of August.....	211 do.
On the 1st of September .....	250 do.
On the 1st of October .....	273 do.

Of these numbers there were tendered to the Canada Car Company—

On the 1st of June .....	50 prisoners.	=	50
During the month of June and up to the 1st July.....	50	do	= 100
During the month of July and up to the 1st August .....	115	do	= 215
During the month of August and up to the 1st Sept.....	35	do	= 250
And during the month of Sept. and up to the 1st Oct.....	10	do	= 260

These numbers completely fulfil the terms of the contract with the Canada Car Company : and at the present time of writing, the Government is in a position to supply the Company with the labour of forty additional prisoners over and above the requirements of the contract, or three hundred in all, still retaining the number required to perform the domestic services of the Prison.

So far, therefore, my expectations have been realized, and I regret to say, more than realized, as to the numbers of prisoners that would be eligible for transfer to the Central Prison, as for the past two months I have been unable to remove prisoners, who have been sentenced for two months, save from those gaols in immediate proximity to the Central Prison ; and am now compelled further to restrict admissions to prisoners who are sentenced for over three months.

Up to the 30th September, 370 prisoners have been committed for the following terms :—

For periods of six months and over .....	192
For periods of five months and under six .....	5
For periods of four months and under five.....	50
For periods of three months and under four.....	54
For periods of two months and under three .....	69

It is clear, therefore, that in a short time, the entire capacity of the Prison will be required for long date sentences ; especially if the system of accumulative sentences is adopted by our judiciary. And in this connection, I would again urge the impossibility of effecting any permanent reformation upon an habitual criminal, by a series of short date sentences. It is impossible to initiate a reformation during a detention of a few weeks, and the effects of such sentences are, that the prisoner is hardened and rendered reckless of punishment ; the officers of a prison grow disheartened from the inefficacy of their efforts, rendered abortive from want of continuity ; and the public are put to ever-recurring expenses attendant on the arrest, conviction, and removal of the prisoner ; while society is not benefited by any improvement in the morals of the offender. When a person, by repeated petty offences, evinces proclivity to crime, his term of imprisonment should be made so long that his idle and vagrant habits may be broken up, and replaced by habits of industry and usefulness. Neither as a deterrent from crime, nor as a reforming agent, are short sentences efficacious in the case of habitual offenders. But, although I so strongly advocate the increase of sentence on each conviction, I am as strongly in favour of the decrease of sentence by the good conduct of the prisoner. When a prisoner, by his good conduct, industry, and attention to the rules of the Prison, shows a marked disposition to reform in character and conduct, I am of opinion that a liberal scale should be adopted by which his sentence should be shortened as consequent on such good behaviour. To a man who is thoroughly repentant and desirous of leading a better life, no greater stimulus can be given than that of shortening his period of imprisonment by his good conduct ; and the moral restraint necessary in order to faithfully observe the rigid discipline of the Prison, strengthens his character and enables him to resist, when afterwards exposed to temptation. To this end, I have in preparation a By-law, which will be submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, providing for the shortening of sentences on the "good mark" principle. Until such time as this By-law comes into effect, the warden has been instructed to keep a daily record of each prisoner's conduct, both in the workshops and in the Prison itself.

The Prison having been only four months in active working operation, it is impossible to give more than an approximate of its results, either as a Reformatory agent, or as a financial operation. While most sanguine as to its success in both particulars, I deprecate entirely making the former subsidiary to the latter. It is, of course, most desirable that our criminal population should not be a charge upon the State, directly or indirectly, and I firmly believe that in the establishment of Reformatory Prisons exist the true means of ensuring success both morally and financially ; but I do not recognise that to make such prisons self supporting, to secure net profits from convict labour, or to present an annual balance sheet in favour of the country, should be the chief aim of the Directors or Officers of such prisons. In remarking therefore, upon the past four month's experience of the financial operations of the Prison, it must be remembered that such results have not been procured by the subordination of the moral to the profitable, or by improper economy. On the contrary the dietary has been liberal without extravagance, the requirements of the prisoners have been duly considered, and every means has been adopted that would increase the reforming influences of the Prison. Still, I am enabled to state that notwithstanding the large expenditure necessary to effect these ends, the statistics of the Prison shew that the average cost of messing has been found to be 12½ cents, per prisoner per day, and his subsistence *for the year*, including cost of clothing, bedding, &c. is estimated from known figures at \$75 00 per head.

Of the moral effects of the reformatory discipline, I am only able to speak in so far as relates to the conduct of the prisoners while in the Prison and the Workshops. The Warden states "I am happy to note the interest displayed by the prisoners, and the diligence and willingness with which they labour ; and the remarkable celerity with which many prisoners attain proficiency." "The conduct of the prisoners, with but few exceptions, has been



"good, and I have little to complain of, in this respect." And at my inspection of the Prison in the month of September, the foremen and instructors in the service of the Canada Car Company were conversed with, with a view to obtaining their opinion respecting the conduct of the prisoners, which is fully given in the inspection minutes hereafter. The expressions of opinion received from these instructors are most satisfactory and encouraging on that point. The large proportion of the prisoners who are so highly spoken of, were committed for crimes of which idleness and intemperance were the first cause. Enforced sobriety, and seclusion from bad influences have induced the first great principle of reformation—Industry.

For the moral reclamation of the prisoners the following means have been adopted, in accordance with my recommendations made to the Government. Except for Roman Catholics, the Religious Services and Sabbath Schools of the Prison are conducted under the auspices of the Prisoners Aid Association, by the Protestant clergy of the city. It is hoped that the non-denominational character of this good work will prove an element of success such as could not be obtained by the appointment of a regular chaplain. It is, at any rate, most desirable that it should have a fair trial. It has been arranged that Divine Service and Sabbath School shall be held on each alternate Sunday. The Roman Catholics are similarly provided for by the priesthood of their own denomination.

Each prisoner is furnished with a Bible and Prayer-book in his cell, and is allowed a book from the library every week, if he wishes it, and his conduct has been good.

In addition to these influences, it is hoped that kind and humane treatment on the part of the prison officers will have some reclamationary influence. It has been impressed upon all the officers, and particularly upon the Guards, that, while great firmness is to be exercised in the performance of their duty towards the prisoners, that harsh and violent conduct or language will be followed by suspension, or, if advisable, by dismissal.

Carrying out the suggestion made in my last Report, a Prisoners' Aid Association has been established in this city, whose labours deserve every encouragement from the community. Organized effort should be made to prevent the ex-convict from relapsing into crime, or the Reformatory system can work but little permanent good. To visit every convict previous to his discharge, to ascertain from him his necessities, the state of his clothing, where he proposes to go when liberated, what are his wishes, prospects, plans, &c., and having gained the necessary information, to supply his needs, procure railway tickets to send him to his home, if he so desire; procure employment if he wishes it, and give him counsel and sympathy, is the work of a Prisoners' Aid Association. To accomplish this work, and to follow the course of every convict until well established in honest life is surely a noble charity, and one well worthy of support.

#### PRISONERS.

Attached to the Report of the Warden will be found complete statistics as to the numbers, distribution, offences, sentences, nationalities, occupations, social state, ages, &c., of all prisoners admitted into the Prison up to the 30th of September. By these it will be found that of the 370 commitments, no less than 309 were reported to be of intemperate habits. It is also singular to remark that only 46 were unable to read or write, and that a large proportion were possessed of a fair degree of education.

The return of previous occupations of the prisoners, shows that there were 67 tradesmen whose trades were directly applicable to the industry of the Prison, while those of 39 were directly applicable to the domestic offices of the Prison. Tailors and shoemakers have been employed in making prison clothing and shoes, while cooks, bakers, carpenters, painters, whitewashers and firemen have been employed in their several avocations for the service of the Prison. Surplus labour not required by the Canada Car Co. has been utilized in the construction of roads and levelling of the grounds of the Prison.

Detailed statements showing the routine of Prison duty, the dietary and clothing of the prisoners and the provision made for their comfort and security, will be found in the Report of the Warden.

#### TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

In order to procure the transfer of prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison, as recommended in my last Annual Report a Prison Bailiff has been appointed, and

the transfers have been made at a minimum cost to the Government. They were fortunate in securing for this responsible position, a most energetic and capable person, who has succeeded in transferring some 300 prisoners without a single escape having been effected. The cost of transfer of 370 prisoners has been \$1,522 58, or an average of \$4 11 per head. This has been a vast saving on the methods of transfer at present employed to the Provincial Penitentiary and Reformatory. Considerable difficulty has been felt in selecting prisoners for transfer, owing to the very unreliable reports of some of the surgeons attached to County Gaols. Instances have occurred where persons have been represented as "sound and fit," when they have been for years labouring under an incurable disease; the lame, the halt, and the blind have been certified as able to perform an ordinary day's labour, and maimed and crippled persons have been pronounced "strong and able to work." These discrepancies may be easily explained away by scientific persons, but to one who takes the ordinary acceptation of the words used, the differences are somewhat startling. It is possible that some want of attention to this important requirement may have occurred from there having been no fixed fee for the performance of this duty. Recommendation has, however, been made to the Government, providing a scale of fees to all County officials whose duties are increased by the establishment of the Central Prison. It is needless to remark, however, that this fee will not be paid unless the duty for which it is a recompense is efficiently performed.

#### STATUTORY INSPECTION.

I made my first statutory inspection of the Prison on the 17th and 18th September, during which time every part of the Prison and of the grounds was visited, and the general working and discipline of the establishment minutely examined into.

The two large dormitories, comprising 336 cells, were found in excellent condition with the most scrupulous cleanliness and order prevailing in them. The beds and furniture of the cells were well and neatly kept, and the absence of vitiated air indicated good ventilation and sound sanative arrangements. It would be premature to express a definite opinion respecting the system of ventilation until it comes under observation during the coming winter, but up to the present time, the utmost satisfaction has been given. At my visit only 250 cells had been furnished, but as the Legislature had voted an appropriation to purchase the furniture for the 84 additional cells, the Bursar was instructed to proceed with the work. The 336 cells are now all ready for prisoners. The cement floors in the corridors have not proved a success, for instead of forming a hard and impervious substance, as was expected from the sample furnished to the Public works Department, it has remained soft in some places, and when swept, wears away in powder. This defect should be remedied. The corridors are not yet sufficiently lighted, at least four additional jets will require to be placed in each dormitory. The lighting of the cells will, for the present, have to be done by Belmont sperm candles, until a better method is devised.

The main-building, comprising the kitchen, associated dining-room, and guard room, was found in most admirable order. The steam-cooking appliances work well, and enable the large quantity of food that has to be cooked, to be promptly served.

Full effect has not yet been given to the associated dining-room system, owing to the fact that the Warden feared that the bringing together of so many prisoners, at one time, would afford an opportunity for plotting and combined efforts to escape. Whether prisoners should take their meals in their respective cells, or together in an associated dining room, appears to be an open question in Prison administration, but my observation leads me to believe that the latter is the better system. Leaving out of the question the opportunity afforded for escapes and plotting, which only require close watching to defeat, the only other objection that can be raised, is that the guards must be on duty when the prisoners are at their meals, instead of being at their own. This it appears to me can easily be overcome by a rotation of duty. On the other hand, the advantages of the associated system are very marked, particularly in an adult industrial Reformatory such as this is. The regularity, order and decorum, that should prevail during the meals cannot fail in having a good moral effect, while at the same time good discipline and complete subordination, two of the most important lessons that prisoners have to learn—are practically inculcated. Moreover sitting down together—although in silence—cannot but have a humanizing and elevating effect upon prisoners, which cannot be obtained under the cell system. Then again, if viewed from the stand-point of economy, the



advantages are largely in its favour. Distributing food to 300 prisoners in one room according to their respective wants, is not so liable to waste or miscalculation, as when served to each in a cell. Having regard to these and other advantages, the Warden was instructed to commence the associated plan by serving dinners in that manner. This partial trial of the system has now been working for over two months with such satisfactory results, that the Warden was instructed to give full effect to the system at the earliest day.

The recommendations made in last year's Report as to the appointment of officers, guards, &c., have been substantially carried out. When differences have been made, they have been rendered necessary by experience of the working of the Prison. As soon as the prison was opened for the reception of prisoners it became evident that the routine of duty could not be efficiently performed, or discipline and regularity maintained, unless all the guards and domestic officers of the Prison were lodged within its walls. Subsequent experience confirmed this view. The daily tour of duty for these officials extends from a quarter to six in the morning until seven in the evening, with a regular turn of night duty each week. These long hours, together with the adoption of the associated meal system for the prisoners would alone have rendered this necessary, but when in addition is considered the small staff of officials, and the large number of prisoners, rendering necessary the presence of *all* the guards at all times of the day to ensure the safe custody of the prisoners, and the safety of each other, the subsistence of the guards becomes an imperative necessity. To enable this to be done, the room over the prisoners associated dining room has been fitted up by prison labour for guards' quarters. All the guards are therefore boarded and lodged, and their pay is equalized.

The Hospital, which comprises three rooms in the front of the main-building, is not yet completed, although it was used until the escape of a prisoner through the unbarred windows; he having feigned sickness with such success as to deceive both the Surgeon and the Hospital attendant. Since that time, I have instructed the Warden not to use it, and have recommended that the windows shall be securely barred, and that a water closet and bath-room shall be constructed in it.

During my inspection 173 prisoners were employed in the various work-shops for the Canada Car Company, and the remainder were engaged in making roads, improving the grounds, and in the domestic work of the Prison.

I visited all the workshops in which prisoners were at work for the Company, and made a most thorough examination into their working, and the manner in which the labour of the prisoners was being utilized. These prisoners were divided in the shops and grounds into gangs, each under the supervision of a Prison Guard, their labour being directed by a foreman or instructor in the service of the contractors. I conversed with every one of these instructors in order to obtain their opinion as to the conduct of the prisoners while at work, and their capacity and willingness to do what was required of them. These expressions of opinion I took down at the time, and are as follows: Mr. Hugh Baines, the Manager of the Canada Car Company, on being interrogated, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the prisoners, the manner in which they worked, ending by saying, "I have not a word to say against the prisoners; they do much better than I expected." The foreman of the Car Constructing Shop, in which no free labour was employed, said, "The prisoners are about as good as free workmen. I have done as much with them as can be done by other men. Their conduct is excellent." The foreman of the Forge said, "The prisoners are quite as good as free men. I have not reported a single man for bad conduct." The foreman of the Moulding Shop, said, "The prisoners are doing better than any lot of free men I ever saw in my life, taking the time at which they have been at work into account." The foreman of the Blacksmith's Shop said, "I have no fault to find, the prisoners do all I bid them, and honestly." The foreman of the Lower Wood Working Shop said, "The men are doing well; never disobedient." The foreman of the Upper Wood Working Shop said, "The prisoners are doing better every day. I was once opposed to prison labour, but am not now." The foreman of the Scrap shop said, "The men work well, and do everything they are asked to do." The foreman and master mechanic of the Iron-Working Shop said, "I like prison labour a great deal better than I ever anticipated. I can get as much work out of the prisoners in turning and forging as from free labour. I have two prisoners who are turners, who are the best I ever saw, and I have been twenty-four years in the business. Their conduct is good, not so bad as in an ordinary shop." The Engineer of the Company said, "I have six prisoners



under me, and they do their work well." The foreman of the Lumber Yard said, "The men are as good as free men in all respects."

Having recorded these expressions of opinion from men best qualified to speak upon the subject, I need say no more upon that point, except that my own observation fully confirmed them.

Respecting the domestic work of the prison, which, at my visit, owing to the failure of the Car Company to place all the prisoners tendered at work, employed a greater number of prisoners than was absolutely necessary, the Warden was requested to define the exact number required for the proper working of each department.

The Warden having reported that the Manager of the Car Company had employed ex-prisoners as free labour men in the prison shops, the Company was informed that while the Government had no objections to such a course, but would rather encourage it; it must be understood that only such prisoners as had a uniform good conduct record while in the prison could thus be introduced within the prison walls. As I noticed a considerable accumulation of refuse in the shops and grounds occupied by the contractors, the Warden was instructed to enforce the provision of the contract requiring it to be removed every week: and to see that no lumber or manufactured goods, other than the day's requirements were left within the brick wall enclosures.

An error has been made in the construction of the towers for the wall guards, at the angles of the walls, which at present precludes their use. The windows are too small to command an extensive view of the yard and walls, the galleries should project on the outside as well as the inside of the walls, and the entrance should have been from the outside instead of from the inside of the prison wall. To use the language of the Warden on this subject, "Too much importance cannot be attached to these wall towers and the armed wall guards, as they are undoubtedly the key to the safety of the prison, the safety of the officers, and the security of the prisoners." I have, therefore, recommended that such alterations be made, as to render these towers useful for the purpose for which they are intended, before the arrival of winter, when they must of necessity, be occupied.

The surplus labour of the prisoners, over and above the requirements of the Canada Car Company, may for some time be advantageously employed in the preparation of the grounds in the front of the Prison for ornamentation and planting. I have also recommended that the triangular field in rear of the Prison, at present a part of the Asylum farm, shall be transferred to the Prison, and cultivated by prison labour. The large supply of vegetables required for prison use could be grown on this ground, at a considerable saving of expense to the Prison. As the field is completely isolated by railway tracks from the remainder of the Asylum farm, it might with propriety be attached to the Prison.

#### FINANCIAL.

The expenditures for the maintenance of the Central Prison, from its opening on the 1st June to the 1st October, a period of four months, amount to \$17,696 <sup>34</sup>/<sub>100</sub>. A detailed statement of this expenditure is attached to this report, of which the following is a brief summary, viz:—

Medicines and medical comforts.....	134 95
Food ....	4452 63
Bedding and clothing for prisoners .....	2317 39
Fuel .....	3874 15
Light .....	103 46
Furniture, Library, &c.....	567 19
Sundries .....	530 56
Salaries and wages.....	5822 76

\$17,696 34

It is to be observed that the fuel for the whole year is included in the above summary, very little of which has yet been used. In respect to the charge for medicine and medical comforts, it is probable that no farther addition will be made to the expenditure under that heading during the year. The expenditure for food includes the supply for the table of the

subordinate officers and guards, numbering eighteen people. The cost per day of prisoners' rations will not exceed thirteen cents, although the quantity and quality of the provisions has been governed by the requirements of ordinary working men.

The amount expended for salaries and wages includes the pay of the officers who were engaged prior to the opening of the Prison, in matters connected with its organization.

The utmost economy has been exercised in all the expenditures, but in carrying out this principle, the efficient working of the Prison, in its various departments, has not been compromised.

#### RECEIPTS.

The Canada Car Company has not been able to employ the prisoners as fast as they were offered for service, and although 250 prisoners were tendered on the 1st September; and on the 1st October the full complement required under the contract was tendered; still, up to the time of writing, the greatest number that have been employed has been 183. The following summary shows the number of days work chargeable to the Company, under the contract, up to the 26th September, according as the prisoners were tendered.

For the month of June .....	1056 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.
" " July .....	2323 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " August .....	5585 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " September .....	5755 "
<hr/>	
14,714 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.	

The following summary shows the number of days of actual work performed by prisoners for the Canada Car Company for the same period:—

For the month of June.....	450 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.
" " July .....	2207 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
" " August .....	3657 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " September .....	4344 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
<hr/>	
10,660 days.	

In addition to the actual work thus shown to have been performed for the Canada Car Company, 1719 days labour of prisoners was expended in constructing walls, and in levelling and grading the prison grounds, on account of the Public Works Department.

It would be obviously unfair, with only four months' experience of the operations of the prison (and one half of which time was occupied in organization) to draw conclusions from an examination of the receipts and expenditures of the prison. As a financial operation, the prison cannot be properly judged before the close of next year. Suffice it to say, that if the Canada Car Company now employed and paid for all the prisoners tendered to them under the contract, and would take the additional forty that the Government is prepared to give them, over and above the number required under the contract, the prison would at this moment be self-sustaining; and it is hoped that arrangements, having such a desirable end in view, will at once be concluded.

Statement of the expenditure of the Central Prison of Ontario, from the 1st June to the 30th September, 1874.

Medicines and medical comforts.....	\$134 95
Butcher's meat.....	\$1036 97
Fish .....	110 00
<hr/>	
1146 97	
<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$1281 92

<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$1181 91
Flour and bread.....	\$1076 57	
Oatmeal and cornmeal.....	151 60	
		<hr/> 1228 17
Butter (for guards' table) .....	115 44	
Barley, Peas, Rice and Beans.....	100 57	
Tea .....	600 82	
Coffee .....	125 00	
Sugar and syrup.....	210 34	
Salt, pepper, mustard, &c.....	67 80	
Unenumerated groceries.....	574 57	
Potatoes and vegetables.....	365 20	
		<hr/> 2317 39
Bedding .....	183 68	
Clothing .....	1816 92	
Shoes .....	336 79	
		<hr/> 3874 15
Fuel .....		
Gas.....	32 30	
Oil .....	5 00	
Candles, matches, &c .....	66 16	
		<hr/> 103 46
Soap, brushes, brooms, mops, &c.....	223 74	
Stationery, printing and postage.....	152 80	
Library, schools, and lectures.....	157 75	
Furniture and furnishing .....	180 01	
Repairs .....	27 35	
Unenumerated .....	209 35	
Salaries and wages.....	5822 76	
		<hr/> \$17696 34

Estimate of the Expenditure for the Central Prison of Ontario, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1875, (Being for full capacity of prison.)

Medecines and medical comforts.....	\$300 00
Butcher's meat and fish .....	7250 00
Flour, bread and meal.....	5500 00
Groceries and other provisions.....	5500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4500 00
Fuel .....	4000 00
Gas and oil .....	1000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	500 00
Stationery, advertising, printing, &c.....	500 00
Library, schools and lectures .....	500 00
Furniture and furnishings .....	500 00
Stable, forage, &c.....	500 00
Repairs, &c.....	500 00
Unenumerated .....	500 00

*Carried forward*..... \$51350 00



Brought forward ..... \$31350 00

*Salaries and Wages.*

	No. of Officers and Employees.		
Warden .....	1	\$2000 00	
Bursar .....	1	1200 00	
Physician .....	1	1000 00	
Chief Guard .....	1	800 00	
Steward and Storekeeper .....	1	600 00	
Prison Bailiff.....	1	800 00	
Day guards and shop supervisors....	16	6500 00	
Deputy Chief Guard.....	1	500 00	
Engineer .....	1	740 00	
Baker and cook.....	1	600 00	
Messenger ...	1	250 00	
	<hr/> 26		<hr/> 14990 00
			<hr/> \$46340 00

# PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.

## PENETANGUISHENE.

The operations of this Institution so far as relates to admissions and discharges, for the year ending 30th September, 1874, have been as follows :—

Remaining in the Reformatory on the 30th September, 1873.	130
Admitted during the year.....	58
	—
	188
Discharged during the year, on expiration of sentence.....	32
Pardoned.....	1
Removed to Central Prison, as incorrigible.....	16
	—
	49
Remaining in the Reformatory, 30th September, 1874.....	139

It will be seen from a comparison of these figures with those of last year, that the number of commitments has largely increased, although still in great disproportion to the numbers of commitments to Common Gaols of boys under 16 years of age during the year. This reluctance on the part of Judges to sentence juvenile delinquents to the Reformatory points towards a defect in the character of the Institution, that is made more manifest, as each year brings more experience on the subject. In previous Reports I have called attention to the misnomer which characterizes the Reformatory as a "Prison for juvenile offenders;" and I cannot wonder that with a character so defined, there should be a reluctance to sentence immature delinquents to the harshness and rigor of "Prison" discipline. This subject will, however, be more freely considered at a later stage of my Report.

The fifteen years operations of the Institution as respects admissions and discharges are summarized in the following table :—

Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	503
Removed to Kingston Penitentiary.....	22
"    "    "    Asylum.....	1
"    "    Central Prison, Toronto.....	16
Pardoned.....	37
Deaths.....	6
Escapes.....	10
Inmates on 30th September, 1874.....	139
	—
Total number of Inmates received since establishment of Institution.....	734

The nationality of these 734 boys has been as follows :—

Natives of Ontario..	496
"    Quebec ..	35
"    United States.....	72
"    England.....	73

Natives of Scotland .....	14	
" Ireland .....	27	
" Nova Scotia.....	3	
" Newfoundland.....	2	
" Malta .....	1	
" Germany.....	9	
" Guernsey.....	1	
" France.....	1	
	—	734

Their religions were as follows :—

Church of England.....	277	
Roman Catholics.....	247	
Presbyterians.....	65	
Methodists.....	109	
Baptists.....	27	
Lutherans.....	8	
Jews.....	1	
	—	734

Attached to the report of the Warden will be found detailed statements showing the statistics of the Institution during the year, together with the Bursar's financial statement for the same period. From the latter we find that the Cash revenue from the various workshops has been as follows :—

From the Cigar shop.....	\$3,344 52
" Shoe " .....	61 20
" Cooper " .....	331 05
" Carpenter " .....	75 56
" Tailor " .....	12 63
" Farm, Garden, &c.....	155 30

Or a total for the year of..... \$3,980 26

Without desiring to attach undue weight to the comparison, it will be seen that the revenue of the Institution is largely in excess of that of previous years; and that, without detracting from its usefulness as a Reformatory, the introduction of a profitable industry has largely decreased the amount of public moneys necessary for the support of the Institution.

In addition to the actual cash revenue, the Institution has derived benefits from the various workshops, either in labour performed for the Institution or in the manufacture of stock which remains on hand, to the following extent, viz. :—

Carpenter's shop.....	\$138 35
Cooper's " .....	822 65
Shoemaker's " .....	569 90
Tailor's " .....	443 20
Farm and Garden, &c.....	1243 95
	<hr/> \$3218 05

The large decrease in the value of the work in the carpenter's shop, as compared with that of last year, is due to the fact that no building operations were carried on this season, and that beyond the manufacture of a few packing cases, the work was generally of an unproductive character. The work in the other shops has been about the usual annual average. In addition to the labour thus performed, have been the usual domestic avocations, and the partial provision of the winter's supply of firewood.



## INSPECTIONS.

Inspection was made of this Institution in the months of June and September. On the occasion of my first visit, I was accompanied by the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, who inspected the works of the previous year, and made enquiry into the contemplated improvements and alterations. On this occasion I found the various departments of the Institution in a clean, well-kept and orderly state. There were 145 inmates of the Institution at the time of this visit, of whom seventy eight were employed in the cigar shop, six in the tailor's shop, nine in the carpenter's shop, five in the cooper's shop, twelve in the kitchen, bakery and dining hall and twenty-six at other employments outside. The health of the Institution was excellent, not a single case of sickness existing at the time of my visit. I was present at dinner and supper time, on both of which occasions excellent order prevailed. The food was wholesome and abundant, consisting of fresh beef, soup, potatoes and bread for dinner, and of mush and milk for supper.

I visited the dormitories at 4.30 a.m., before the boys had risen. The ventilation was very good.

The Warden reported the conduct of the boys generally to be good, the exceptions being in the cases of the more advanced in years. Sixteen of these boys, who had exhibited an incorrigible disposition, were transferred to the Central Prison, in the hope that the more stringent discipline, and work more suited to their age and capacity, would have a deterrent, if not a reformatory, effect upon their future conduct. The removal of these older boys, previously the ringleaders in any mischief or insubordination, had the most marked effect upon the conduct of the smaller boys, and proved conclusively the necessity for better classification. Mingling all classes of boys, of all ages, and various degrees of education together, must certainly have a demoralizing and corrupting effect upon the most innocent, and tend more towards education in crime, rather than to reformation in character.

Mr. Scoble, who visited the Institution in September, reports as follows:—

"I found on muster, that there were 138 boys in the Institution, and that, with one exception, they were in good health: the exception being in the case of David Carrick, who has been ill and unable to work for the past eighteen months, suffering from heart disease and general debility. As it is evident that the lad will not recover while here, I respectfully recommend that his discharge be granted by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. The lad's conduct, during his imprisonment, has been good.

The dormitories were visited and found to be tolerably clean. The bedding, however, was not so, and, in my opinion, cannot be kept so until some arrangement is made by which the clothing of the boys, (which is, in most cases, extremely filthy,) can be left outside the cells when retiring for the night. The bedding should be also more frequently aired, and the straw in the ticks changed more frequently. Once a week, at least, the ticks and blankets should be taken out to air in the sun, and the blankets well shaken. During the time the bedding is out, the bed boards, tressels, and floor of the cells should be well scrubbed, and, if necessary, touched up with carbolic acid, as they are very much infested with bugs. The cells should be whitewashed with fresh lime-wash, at least once a month. It would be a great advantage if the cells were furnished with iron bedsteads, instead of boards and tressels. In my opinion, it would sweeten the south-wing dormitory very much, if the whole of the stone-work were thoroughly whitewashed. At present it is very greasy and dirty looking, owing, principally to the boys being allowed there in wet or inclement weather. It is a matter of great regret that, as it was provided for in the estimates, a play-shed for the boys has not been built, as there is no place for recreation when the weather is bad. If it were authorized at once, it could still be built before winter sets in.

The Cigar Shop was visited, and many of the boys conversed with. Owing to the adoption of the task system, the boys are working much better, and some are very creditable workmen. The foreman has, however, still some difficulty in their management, owing to want of support in maintaining discipline. There are some four or five boys who have a positive distaste for the employment, and had better be removed, as they only prevent other boys working, and are ringleaders in mischief. Most of the others are doing well and are satisfied, and if they were allowed to go out and play, or to read, when they have finished their task, it would act as a stimulus to their industry. The contractors have, however, shipped over

300,000 cigars this season, and have, perhaps, as many more in the warehouse, so that the shop may be considered to be fairly successful and remunerative.

The Cooper Shop has been very fairly profitable this season all the stock manufactured being saleable. They are, at present, making fish barrels, and will, probably, have 600 ready by the time the fish season commences, in addition to the work ordered for the Central Prison. There has been purchased, on the workshop account, a sufficient supply of staves, hoops, &c., to last for the winter. A great improvement is manifest in the finish of the work, and Mr. Rae's visit to Toronto has been of service in this direction.

The carpenters have been principally employed on repairs making little show. A good deal has been done to the Warden's quarters, and a number of packing cases made for the Cigar Shop, at remunerative prices. The stock of tools is, however, growing low, and the purchase of the enclosed stock list is recommended. There are many necessary jobs to be done, and if the erection of a play-shed is authorized, the carpenters will be busily employed, and an increased number of boys might be placed in the shop. The purchase of three thousand feet of assorted lumber was authorised, as the stock is very low; to be paid for from workshop account.

The shoemakers have effected chiefly repairs, little manufactured stock being on hand. The character of the work is, however, very good, and some of the boys are really good workmen, and would command good wages. There is a sufficient stock of material on hand for all requirements.

The Tailor Shop, though employing 10 boys, is not so successful in its operations as the other shops, much of the work having been made outside. I am of opinion that a great deal of this work could be made with great advantage at Belleville, notably shirts and summer clothing. But it is evident that a stouter material must be used than that at present in use, as the clothes are as a rule woefully tattered. Brown and white canvas such as is used in the Central Prison, with the stoutest blue denim for shirts, would make the best summer costume; and it would be very much better to wear this shirt with a woollen under shirt, in winter, than to use the coarse flannel now made up for shirts, and which harbor vermin in every seam. The woollen undershirts if boiled in water in which borax has been dissolved can be cleansed much easier than those at present in use.

The farm consists of some ten acres, six in oats and four in potatoes. The remainder is in pasture, meadow and swamp grass, consisting of say 45 acres, from which about 35 tons have been cut this year. The garden consists of about 4 acres.

The cost of this branch of the Institution for the last six years, according to the books of the Reformatory, has been as follows:

1868	Expenditure .....	3346 42	Receipts .....	4547 19
1869	" .....	1900 05	" .....	2388 51
		1258 00		
1870	" .....	1093 64	" .....	1625 21
1871	" .....	489 49	" .....	879 85
1872	" .....	573 61	" .....	1396 50
1873	" .....	1921 92	" .....	1560 64
		10563 13		12497 90
Balance in favor of Farm account.....				\$1934 77

These figures, however, are anything but reliable, as no labour is charged, and many items properly chargeable to Farm account have been included in Victualling account, while the outside value of all produce is taken, and the labour of horses and oxen estimated each year, (on some 14 or 16 acres arable ground) at from \$750 to \$1,450, and in 1868 at \$2,400. Doubtless the teams have done much work outside the farm, but the teaming account has also been heavy, an expense which should have been avoided altogether with five available horses. The Teaming account since 1871 has been as follows, viz: 1871, \$113 22; 1872, \$97 71; 1873, \$89 17, total \$300 16, or an average of \$100 per annum.

Connected with the farm has been the fuel account. It is somewhat surprising that with

the square and triangular redoubts to furnish supplies, that there has never been an adequate stock of dry fuel on hand. This year, indeed, there has been purchased,

For the cigar shop, 60 cords at \$1 50.....	\$90 00
“ brick and lime burning, 56 cords at \$1 75.....	98 00
	<hr/>
	\$188 00
In addition, the Warden has paid for chopping 140 cords, at 60	
cents per cord .....	84 00
	<hr/>
	\$272 00

The farmer and boys have cut, say eighty cords, and logs which, when sawn, will furnish 150 cords, making in all 230 cords, or about 170 cords less than is required for the use of the Reformatory during the year. It appears to me that the farmer and ten boys should be able to cut, during each winter, at least sufficient wood to supply all requirements, as averaging their cutting at half a cord each per day, it would only take about eighty days cutting to do it. I went over both the square and triangular redoubts, with a view to ascertain what wood was left upon them. The former is almost denuded of cordwood, and is very rough, the latter has not been cut over, and is valuable land for farming, and it would be a great pity not to acquire it for the Reformatory. I also visited Magazine Island, and found it to be practically worthless. Still, to prevent unpleasant neighbours, it would, perhaps, be advisable to acquire it. Its contents are barely five acres, no buildings save a log magazine without a door.

The cook-house, bakery, dining and store rooms in the basement were examined, and I regret to say were neither clean nor neat. The walls sadly require whitewashing, and the floors and tables require scrubbing, and the doors and woodwork require painting. I also recommended that the cooks and bakers should wear canvas suits while at their work inside, as their other clothes are covered with grease and dirt. The upper part of the main building is also very dirty, the walls smeared and written over, patches of plaster off, and floors and woodwork greasy and dirty. I recommended that the plaster be repaired, walls and ceilings whitened, and the walls painted to at least five feet from the floor, in a neutral tint. The woodwork also requires painting, as it has only received a priming coat. The roof of the main building requires a little repairing, which I authorized to be done. The main stairways require new treads or covering with zinc or iron plates. I should recommend good oak one-and-half inch treads in preference to the latter. The yards in rear of the building are in a much more tidy state than at my last visit.

Owing to the cold being felt so much in the rooms over the carpenter's shop, they were not used by the tailor and shoemaker last winter. I should recommend that they be lathed and plastered at once, so that they may be occupied.

The want of privies is also much felt in the cigar shop. They would cost little, and are most necessary before winter sets in.

The guards are all housed with the exception of Healy, for whom a house is hired from the warden at \$3.00 per month.

The only other available building is the new log-house which could be finished for, say \$300, or a balloon frame put on the foundation, of similar construction to those built last year for \$700.

The Protestant church was visited at morning service on Sunday, and I could not fail to observe the attention paid to the service by most of the boys, and the decorum which was characteristic of the whole.

The Protestant school was attended and examined; most of the boys were able to read and write fairly, some well, and a few very well. One boy, who has been four years in the school, was well advanced in Algebra (Equations), and understood what he was doing. Considering the large number of pupils—over 80: Mr. Murphy deserves great credit for the manner in which the pupils are instructed.

The Catholic school was also visited, but in the absence of the master no correct idea could be obtained as to its progress. The proficiency in reading was not apparently as great as in the Protestant school.



In my opinion, now that the schoolmasters are officers of the Institution, their whole time should be devoted to their schools. If this were so, many of the more advanced boys could be taken in separate classes, and the work and play hours so arranged as to admit of their attendance. At present the whole instruction given being from 6 to 8 A.M., and all the pupils being in attendance at that time, it is almost impossible to give due attention to each boy. I should therefore recommend that the schoolmasters be properly appointed, and regular hours of study fixed for the several classes.

The site was selected and a plan prepared for the erection of a root house, and a mason invited to tender for the mason work of the walls. It was judged to be more expedient to build stone walls than to make them of timber, as there was plenty of material on the ground, and the job would be more lasting and satisfactory. There is some other mason work which could be done at the same time—underpinning the houses built last year—plastering the broken places in interior, &c., and for which authority is asked.

In conclusion, as to discipline and management, I can only say it is as usual. This is not and cannot be a Reformatory, until radical changes are introduced into the system, and until the boys are taught cleanliness and self-respect, I cannot hope that anything more than a restraining influence, will be the result of their imprisonment."

#### EXPENDITURES.

I have pleasure in reporting that under the careful management of the Bursar, the expenditure for this year is considerably lower than that of last year, being in fact \$19,889.58, against \$24,979.31 for a corresponding period last year, or a decrease of \$5,089.73. This expenditure gives an average cost of \$159.08 per annum for each prisoner. When it is considered that this sum covers food, clothing, and maintenance of 137 boys, with tools and stock for workshops, furniture and furnishings, and all incidentals to the maintenance of a large establishment, together with the salaries of all officials connected with the Institution, this expenditure may be said to have reached its minimum. The cost per head for the year 1873, in the State Reform School of Michigan for an average of 245 inmates, was \$221.90; for an average of 207 inmates at the House of Refuge for the State of Ohio, \$218.46 per head; and for an average of 406 inmates for the Western House of Refuge of the State of New York, \$192.55 per head. And it must be remembered that the cost per head is decreased in ratio with the increase in numbers, as the expense for general maintenance, exclusive of food and clothing, but including salaries of officers, would be no more for a population of 200 than that of 137. The cost of maintenance is, therefore, in some respects, rather too low than too high, and under a different system, might with very great advantage be increased in some particulars.

#### THE REFORMATORY SYSTEM.

Carrying out the ideas suggested by the Act to which it owes its existence, the Institution is veritably "a prison for young offenders," rather than a "Reformatory," as at present understood in the chain or system for the reclamation of criminals. The appearance of the buildings is that of a prison, the interior structure is that of a prison, the discipline is that of a prison, the dress is that of convicts. The elementary principle of Reformatory agency is wanting—classification—there are no means to attain that end, and the infant in years and in crime is exposed to the contaminating influence of the youth hardened in iniquity. These matters have been constantly mentioned in my reports, but have not hitherto met the consideration they deserve.

It is a well recognised principle of modern Juvenile Reformatories, that in order to ensure success in the work of reformation, the idea of penal restraint should always be discarded. In a child, born of dishonest or intemperate parents, with whom it is instinct to offend, rather than to obey the law; whose passions are unrestrained, and with whom the desire of possession, natural to a child, is counterbalanced by no knowledge of right or wrong; in such a child is a better instinct to be awakened by mere enclosure within the walls of a prison, and subjection to a rigorous and suppressive system of discipline? Such a system may be applicable to hardened adult offenders, but is surely not so to the novice in crime. Indeed it is a question how far a child who breaks the law, perhaps under the influence of a parent, or an instructor, is a *criminal*, in the usual acceptation of the word. To be in reality a criminal implies a

knowledge of the guilt attached to a crime; and in few of our very young convicts is this knowledge awakened. Therefore, to *punish* young offenders is neither just in principle nor reasonable in practice.

The consignment to a Reformatory, therefore, must not be looked upon as punishment for crime, but as giving the opportunity for the development, strengthening and training of the better qualities of the child; which, owing to the circumstances by which he has been surrounded, have probably never been called into action. To accomplish this end, certain conditions are necessary. First, physical content. The half-starved, ill-clad and badly treated boy, is not susceptible of moral improvement. Before he is open to reforming influences he must be removed from want. The next element of reforming influence is industry. Teach a boy to be industrious, and half his reformation is accomplished. It is not to be supposed by this, that the boy must be driven to labour as a beast of the field—on the contrary, his task should be apportioned to his strength and his capacity, due regard being given to his predilections. The third element of reformation is instruction, religious and secular. This also must be imparted with judgment. The gift of acquiring knowledge is not given alike to all, and the dullard of the school room may be the master mechanic. To cultivate the prevailing disposition for good should be the errand of the Reformatory system.

Given these three elements of reforming influence, and the next and most indispensable item in reformatory work is classification. One of the pioneers of the Reformatory system has truly said, "Vice is more infectious than disease; many maladies of the body are not communicated by contact, but there is no vice which affects the mind which is not imparted by constant association; and it would be more reasonable to put a man in a pest-house to cure a headache, than to confine a young offender in a penitentiary, organized on the ordinary plan, to effect his reformation." To guard against contaminating influence by separating the degrees of criminality is, therefore, the first duty in a Reformatory, and for the benefit of the community, *incorrigibles*, should be at once removed to a sterner and more restrictive code of laws than those which should govern the Reformatory. Having thus removed those who may be considered as unsusceptible of Reformatory influences, the next step should be to render the Institution attractive, and, in the true sense of the word *home-like*, furnishing every means of innocent amusement for the hours of recreation, affording good educational advantages, requiring just enough of labour to teach habits of industry, and by firm though kindly discipline to induce regularity and obedience to orders. With such a system there would be no need of locks and bars. To boys brought up in a low and vicious atmosphere, such an asylum would be a haven of refuge indeed, when they acquired the capacity for a thorough enjoyment of its advantages; and to lead them to bury their past in oblivion, their delinquencies must be remedied by advice, instruction and discipline, that they may learn to love rather than fear their instructors. Habit and example will do much, and the neglected outcast of the city, coming within the sphere of the reformatory influences, surrounded by well-fed, contented, and obedient companions, will insensibly be led into the same channels.

To effect the end of reformation, an indefinite time is necessary; the interests of society no longer requiring the restraint of a youth, after he has acquired control over the passions and vices that overcame him. This attained, no arbitrary sentence should detain him longer in the Institution which has thus fitted him for intercourse with the world. On the other hand, the expiration of a sentence might destroy the work of years, which approached, but did not yet attain to, reformation. In considering the justice of indefinite sentences, it is often forgotten that it is not the *punishment* of the boy is sought, but his reformation; and if the law gives power to release him when he has proved his intention to become a good citizen, there can be no injustice in controlling his actions, until he is fitted to control them himself.

To stimulate exertion, and excite hopefulness, it is most desirable that in the prosecution of his labour, the boy should have some reward before him. For a boy to feel that he is directly benefited by his exertions, is to hold out an incentive to be industrious; and a participation in the earnings of his labour, would, even if arousing a mercenary spirit, stimulate voluntary exertion and render him contented. This system is partially adopted in connection with the cigar shop contract, as the contractors pay a *bonus* to each boy, after he has been a year at the trade. By this means, a boy, who serves for five years in the shop, leaves with some sixty dollars in his pocket, the fruit of his own exertions.

Beside this material advantage, there should, also, be a carefully devised and extensive system of rewards for good behaviour, the deprivation of which would be felt as a loss by the



boy. To a boy fond of reading, the deprivation of the use of the library would be more felt than is the dark cell, or bread and water, under the present system. Beside, a renewal of good conduct, would bring a renewal of his privileges, and he would naturally be careful how he offended again; whereas repeated punishment would render him callous and indifferent. As marks of good conduct, badges should be bestowed—their possession teaches self-respect, and tends to create emulation. A boy once raised above his fellows by the possession of a good conduct stripe, would be careful of his reputation, and avoid that which would be likely to lead him into disgrace.

Of the means necessary to procure so desirable an end as is indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, little more need be said than that they would require a complete revolution of the present system; and that the Provincial Reformatory should become a Reformatory in fact, instead of being a Prison for Juvenile offenders.

NOTE.—Owing to delay on the part of the Warden in forwarding his Report, the foregoing pages were in print before its reception, and I was, therefore, unable to comment upon its contents in the body of my Report. I cannot, however, allow the statements he has made to pass without notice.

It will be apparent from the Warden's Reports, and my own, that our views do not coincide in so far as the management and discipline of the Reformatory is concerned. Having due regard to the sixteen years' experience of the Warden, and believing him to be anxious to do his duty, still I do not hesitate to state my conviction that his experience is based upon false principles, and that under the present system, the Institution is a 'Reformatory' only in name. Of course, starting from such very different bases, it is utterly impossible to reconcile our views; and though for years I have accepted the situation, it has been at the expense of my judgment, my convictions, and I may almost add, of my duty towards Government.

I believe the 'Reformatory' to be the first and most important link in our system for the reclamation of criminals,—to be the halting place for juvenile delinquents who are already on the high road to ruin—to be the means by which crime may be nipped in the bud, and by which youthful offenders may be restored to honesty and probity, and become useful members of society. With these convictions I cannot too highly estimate the beneficial influence of a properly conducted Institution for the reclamation of juvenile delinquents, and I cannot speak too strongly of the necessity for the establishment of such an Institution. The rescue of each lad from evil courses is an economy to the state, and is a direct benefit to society. What wonder then, that I should feel and write strongly, when I see that, from the very principles of its establishment and discipline, the Provincial Reformatory is unfitted for the work it should perform, and is wrong in principle and faulty in practice.

In making these remarks, I do not wish to be understood to reflect upon the present management of the Institution. Founded upon an improper basis, with its surroundings in direct opposition to those which I conceive to be correct, I am surprised that the Institution has been of any service whatever; and I am only doing an act of justice to the Warden in stating that as a 'Prison for young offenders' the Reformatory has been a fairly managed Institution. But I cannot but regret that the sixteen years of its existence has been so bare of results, and that the 734 lads who have passed their time within its walls, cannot look back upon that time with a consciousness that it was well spent. I fear much, if their history were to be traced, we should find little, if any, benefit had resulted from their imprisonment, and that their reformation was by no means consequent upon their stay in the Institution.

With this explanation, I shall proceed to consider the Warden's Report. First, as to the Farm. I am, I must own, at variance with the Warden's views on this matter; not that I object to the Farm, or to the education of the boys as Farmers, but that I think the results do not justify the expenditures.

It may be as well to ascertain whereof the Farm consists. The Reformatory is situated on a 200 acre lot of land, but the area of arable land is barely 10 acres, of which not more than *eighteen acres* have been under cultivation for the past three years. The figures in the following table will show the results of the last four years' farming operations, as taken from the books of the Institution:—

t



*Statement of Farm Account, September 30, 1870, to September 30, 1874, inclusive.*

PRODUCE.

	1870-1871.	1871-1872.	1872-1873.	1873-1874.	TOTAL.
Meat, milk, wool, hides, &c ..	\$893 61	\$867 14	\$801 26	\$666 05	\$3,233 00
Grain, hay, straw, farm and garden produce.....	690 03	738 80	401 75	631 90	2,462 48
Stock valued at.....				895 00	895 00
					<u>\$6,590 54</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Stock valued at.....	1,407 00				1,407 00
Purchase of stock.....	1,637 00	1,372 00	1,231 00		4,240 00
Feed and fodder.....	478 26	631 00	340 50	969 89	2,419 65
Farm and garden implements, &c.....	438 00	467 90	412 80	80	1,319 50
Wages, farmer, gardener and stablekeeper.....	840 00	840 00	840 00	840 00	3,360 00
					<u>\$12,746 15</u>
Deduct cost of keep of five horses and one yoke cattle, four years, at \$750 per annum.....					3,000 00
					<u>\$9,746 15</u>
Less value of produce.....					6,590 54
					<u>\$3,155 61</u>

It will be seen from this statement that the loss on farming operations has been about \$800 per annum for the past four years, without reckoning anything for the labour of the boys, which, however, may be counterbalanced by the work that the farm servants do as guards, and during the winter months.

So far as regards the labour of the boys, I would willingly see every one of them that was fit to follow the pursuit of agriculture, labouring on the farm. No occupation is more suited to the requirements of the country, or is more healthful and moral in its tendency. But out of the 139 boys at present in the Institution, eighty-five are of tender age; and of the fifty-four remaining, who are over fifteen years of age, there are upwards of forty engaged in the other workshops and the domestic offices of the Institution, for which younger boys would not be suitable. Beside this, the farmer, gardener, and seven boys are, doubtless, sufficient to till fourteen acres. I have, however, placed no restrictions on the Warden, as to the number he shall employ on the farm.

It is noticeable in the Warden's statement of the *profits* of the farm that he does not include the *cost* of the animals he turns into meat, among which is the bull purchased a year since for \$100, and the yoke of cattle so long the faithful servants of the Institution.

So far as the stock of the farm is considered, I have given orders for its reduction for the following reasons:—In 1870-71, the number of acres under cultivation was eighteen. To work this limited acreage there were five horses and one yoke of cattle. There were in addition eleven cows, one bull, six calves and steers, sixty-nine sheep, forty-seven pigs, or a total of 141 head, to a farm of eighteen acres in crop, and 204 acres in natural pasture. The expenditure for that year was \$3,393.26. This year the number of acres under cultivation was fourteen, with the same number of horses and cattle. There were in addition, nine cows, one bull, two heifers, twenty-two sheep, eighteen pigs, beside the property of the Warden, viz. one horse, three cows, fifteen sheep, and nine pigs, making a total of eighty-seven head on the same acreage. The expenditure was, however, reduced to \$1,810.69. The fact is, that the place *was* overstocked, and *is* overstocked; and I consider that six good cows yielding an average of twelve quarts per day is sufficient for the use of the Reformatory, as it would

furnish more than a *peck* of milk *per day* to every inmate, and I deny that it was my intention to deprive the Reformatory of that necessary and healthy nutriment.

The Warden remarks upon my conversing with the boys, and visiting them in their cells. This is my invariable practice, and is, I believe, my duty as Inspector. Were my visits those of mere form, this seemingly unpleasant part of my duty might be dispensed with; but I am the agent appointed by the government, especially to enquire into the character and conduct of Persons and Prison officials, and my duty is paramount, even at the risk of offending sensitive officials.

Regarding the character of the Institution as an Industrial Reformatory, before the cigar shop contract was entered into, I am prepared to shew by reference to former reports that there was not sufficient occupation for the boys, prior to its establishment. From the tables attached to the Warden's own reports, the stated occupations for the years 1870-71 to 1873-4 have been as follows, viz:—

Number of boys employed, in	1870-71.	1871-2.	1872-3.	1873-4.
Carpenter shop - - - - -	9	8	7	8
Shoe shop - - - - -	10	15	11	7
Tailor shop - - - - -	24	23	12	10
Cooper's shop - - - - -	8	9	7	7
Blacksmith's shop - - - - -	3	4	discontinued	
Farm, stable } and garden, }	11	14	10	7
Bakers and cooks - - - - -	5	5	5	5
Domestic offices - - - - -	7	8	7	7
Cleaners and wing boys - - - - -	12	10	7	5
Sawing wood - - - - -	49	51	8	9
Warden's dwelling - - - - -	1	1	1	1
Drilling stone and clearing - - - - -	5	5	discontinued	
New buildings - - - - -	5	5		
Brickmaking - - - - -	6	0		
	155	158	75	66
Cigar shop - - - - -			55	72
			130	138

That the re-distribution of work has not affected the general working of the Institution may be seen from the reduced cost, and increased revenue; while the average of *fifty* employed in sawing wood (? has decreased to 9. No other great change has been made except in the Tailor Shop, but the expenditure for clothing has decreased from \$2,773.36 in 1870-71, \$3,080.49 in 1871-72; and \$4,241.89 in 1872-73 to \$1,850.78 in 1873-74.

The building of the wharf has been dwelt upon by the Warden, and I am somewhat censured for not mentioning so gigantic an undertaking. I may remark that had I been aware that it was contemplated, I should most certainly have given my opinion that though a convenience, it was *not* a necessity, and should not have sanctioned the expenditure of over \$200, which was paid for its construction out of the maintenance appropriation for last year.

Regarding the combination of religious and secular instruction in the Reformatory, I differ in no point with the Warden, save that in my opinion schoolmasters should be officers of the Institution, and that they should give the whole of their time to the performance of their duties. At present the whole time devoted to study is two hours, viz., from 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. I do not consider this sufficient, and recommend that schoolmasters shall be appointed and paid by the Government, instead of by the Chaplains. With the vexed question of how far religious instruction should be combined with secular education, I am not prepared to deal.

I am still of opinion, even with the prospect of two railways *in nubbis*, that the situation at Penetanguishene, though eminently healthy, is in many respects unsuitable for the location of the Provincial Reformatory. As, however, this is a fixed fact, it needs no discussion.

In conclusion, I have included the whole of the Warden's Report, as I am desirous that he may see that I have no wish to stifle his sentiments; and have appended these notes that I may not be placed in the wrong by his ingenious sophistry.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE of the Provincial Reformatory, from 1st October, 1873, to 30th September, 1874, inclusive.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Salary account.....	10,121	23		
" Food account .....	3,821	79		
" Clothing and Bedding account.....	1,850	78		
" Farm and Stable account.....	969	89		
" Furniture and Furnishing account.....	447	10		
" Workshop, Tools and Shop Fixtures.....	137	44		
" Fuel account.....	401	18		
" Light and Cleaning account.....	277	51		
" Hospital account.....	89	16		
" Chapel and School account.....	177	50		
" Stationery, Printing, Postage and Telegrams.....	263	91		
" Repairs, ordinary .....	384	49		
{ S. McLaughlin.....	\$120	00		
{ Sundries .....	143	72		
{ Freight.....	76	16		
{ Rent (Keeper's Dwelling).....	54	00		
" Incidentals { Convict Travelling Allowances..	241	00		
{ Officers' Travelling Expenses.....	124	45		
{ Cooperage.....	27	47		
{ Garden .....	00	80		
{ Music Teachers in Chapels.....	160	00		
		947	60	
		19,889	58	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, 1st October, 1873, to 30th September, 1874.

*Revenue—Cash Receipts.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Cigar Shop Contract.....			3,344	52
" Shoe Shop .....	561	20		
" Cooper Shop .....	331	05		
" Carpenter shop .....	75	56		
" Tailor Shop.....	12	63		
" Farm account .....	87	47		
" Garden account .....	11	44		
" Victualling account.....	24	00		
" Sundries.....	32	39		
		635	74	
		3,980		

General Workshop Account, 1st October, 1873, to 30th September, 1874, inclusive.

Dr.

1874.	\$	cts.
March. To Coopers' Staves and Hoops.....	64	67
May. " Fish Barrel Hoops.....	24	00
August. " Hoop-iron and Hardware.....	79	21
Balance.....	185	58
	3353	46



CR			\$	cts.
1874.				
By Cash, Coopers' Shop.....			235	28
" " Shoe Shop.....			65	35
" " Carpenter Shop.....			20	72
" " Tailor Shop.....			5	92
" " Victualling account.....			3	63
" " Light account.....			16	81
" " Labour account.....			5	75
			<u>\$353</u>	<u>46</u>

Balance to Credit of Workshop Account in Bank of Ontario... \$185 58

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE for the year 1875:—

Rations.....	\$5000	00
Clothing .....	2800	00
Bedding .....	500	00
Farm, Stock and Stables .....	500	00
Hospital.....	100	00
Library and Schools.....	200	00
Fuel .....	250	00
Cleaning, Light and Laundry.....	350	00
Furniture, Tools, and Shop Fixtures.....	500	00
Repairs, Ordinary .....	500	00
Incidentals .....	614	00
Postage and Stationery .....	250	00
	<u>\$11,564</u>	<u>00</u>

*Salaries and Wages:*

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Warden .....	1	1600 00
Bursar and Deputy Warden.....	1	850 00
Surgeon.....	1	400 00
Steward .....	1	500 00
Chaplains .....	2	800 00
Teachers .....	2	800 00
Keepers and Trade Instructors ...	4	1600 00
Do. Ordinary .....	4	1440 00
Farmer .....	1	400 00
Stable-keeper.....	1	260 00
Day Guard and Drill Instructor ..	1	260 00
Night Guard .....	1	260 00
Gate-keeper .....	1	260 00
Engineer.....	1	600 00
Temporary assistance.....		200 00
		<u>10,230 00</u>
		<u>\$21,794 00</u>

COMMON GAOLS.

The number of prisoners, of all classes, committed to the Common Gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1874, was 9,488, as compared with 7,877 the preceding year, or an increase of no less than 1,611 prisoners.

These 9,488 prisoners comprised the following, viz. :—

Males over 16 years of age .....	7298	
“ under 16 “ “ .....	377	
		7675
Females over 16 “ “ .....	1746	
“ under 16 “ “ .....	67	
		1813
		9488

This unprecedented increase in the commitments to our Common Gaols, being out of all proportion to the natural increase of population, calls for a very searching examination into the Gaol statistics attached to this report, in order to discover, if possible, the causes that produced such results. And in order that this may be done in an intelligent way, it is important that we should know the exact extent of the increase, and the relative proportion it bears to other years. The following summary, therefore, shows the number of prisoners who have been committed each year to our Common Gaols, since Confederation : a period of over seven years:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Commitments for	the year ending	1st Oct., 1869		3893	1762	5655
“ “ “	“ “	1st Oct., 1870		4334	1845	6379
“ “ “	“ “	1st Oct., 1871		4915	1700	6615
“ “ “	“ “	1st Oct., 1872		5287	1671	6958
“ “ “	“ “	1st Oct., 1873		6068	1809	7877
“ “ “	“ “	1st Oct., 1874		7675	1813	9488

These figures show that the per centage of increase in the commitments of 1870, over 1869, was 13 per cent. : of 1871, over 1870, 3.75 per cent. : of 1872, over 1871, 5.13 per cent. : of 1873, over 1872, 13 per cent., while the increase of the present, over the preceding year, is 21.22 per cent. The average increase in the commitments of the years preceding the present one, is equal to 8.72 per annum, as against 21.22 per cent. this year.

Having established the extent of the increase, we may proceed to search for the causes. And it is satisfactory to note, at the outset, that the increase is confined to male prisoners. For it will be observed in the summary, last given, that while in some years there has been a slight increase in the commitment of females, in others there has been a decrease, the average of both indicating no appreciable increase in the number of females committed to gaol since 1869. The further examination into the matter may, therefore, be confined to male prisoners.

The following table gives the number and distribution of the prisoners committed during the year, with a comparative statement of the figures with those of the previous year :—

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners committed for year ending 1st October, 1874.			No. of Prisoners committed for year ending 1st October, 1873.			Increase of commitments		Decrease of commitments	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brantford .....	463	70	533	324	84	408	139			14
Barrie .....	148	17	145	139	26	165	9			9
Berlin .....	58	4	62	39	4	43	19			
Brampton .....	80	13	93	46	7	53	34	6		
Brackville .....	190	46	236	136	30	166	54	16		
Belleville .....	95	31	126	82	26	108	13	5		
Cayuga .....	45	4	49	50	11	61			5	7
Cornwall .....	35	3	38	33	7	40	2			4
Colborne .....	142	42	184	98	37	135	44	5		
Chatham .....	121	11	132	59	8	67	62	3		
Goderich .....	92	10	102	83	4	87	9	6		
Guelph .....	190	36	226	130	22	152	60	14		
Hamilton .....	906	313	1219	743	314	1057	163			1
Kingston .....	243	108	351	261	139	400			18	31
London .....	458	134	592	366	105	471	92	29		
Lindsay .....	45	11	56	51	7	58		4	6	
L'Orignal .....	16	2	18	10	2	12	6			
Milton .....	31	2	33	16		16	15	2		
Napanee .....	53	14	67	26	8	34	27	6		
Ottawa .....	435	123	558	368	121	489	67	2		
Owen Sound .....	100	17	117	50	10	60	50	7		
Perth .....	51	10	61	52	4	56		6	7	
Picton .....	35	1	36	47	3	50			12	2
Pembroke .....	52	9	61	44	2	46	8	7		
Peterborough .....	61	21	82	58	9	67	3	12		
Simcoe .....	106	4	110	70	4	74	36			
St. Catharines .....	190	30	220	106	29	135	84	1		
Sarnia .....	262	27	289	226	16	242	36	11		
Stratford .....	154	20	174	82	14	96	72	6		
Sandwich .....	327	55	382	190	36	226	137	19		
St. Thomas .....	100	4	104	72	11	83	28			7
Sault Ste. Marie .....	46		46	19	1	20	27			1
Toronto .....	1855	581	2436	1589	654	2243	266			73
Walkerton .....	29	2	31	18	1	19	11	1		
Woodstock .....	118	16	134	73	11	84	45	5		
Welland .....	175	16	191	170	8	178	5	8		
Whitby .....	73	6	79	81	34	115			8	28
Parry Sound .....	1		1	1		1				
Thunder Bay .....	94		94	60		60	34			
Total .....	7675	1813	9488	6068	1809	7877	1657	181	50	177

An examination of the foregoing table will show that the increase in the number of prisoners was distributed over all the Common Gaols of the Province, with six exceptions, viz. Cayuga, Cornwall, Kingston, Lindsay, Picton and Whitby. In former years the gaols in the five cities were the largest contributors to increased commitments; but this year it would appear that the per centage of excess is comparatively greater in some of the rural districts than in cities. The gaols at Brampton, Chatham, Milton, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie and Walkerton nearly doubled their commitments of the previous year, and all the other gaols (with the exceptions mentioned, and Barrie and Parry Sound, which were the same as the preceding year,) show an increase of from five to twenty-five per cent. The increase in the number of prisoners was therefore not confined to the more densely-populated districts, but was distributed throughout the Province in a singularly even manner. The causes that produced an increase in the number of commitments were therefore, it is thus shown, not confined to particular localities, but were general in their influence and results to the Province as a whole.



After a careful examination of the facts and figures furnished with this report, and a comparison of the same with the statistics of previous years, together with information obtained at my semi-annual inspections, and from other sources, I am satisfied that the excessive increase, in the number of prisoners committed to our Common Gaols during the past year, is due—

1st. To a very marked increase in the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors, resulting in an increase in drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy and crime.

2nd. To the reception in our midst of a portion of the criminal and vicious of other countries, attributable, to some extent, to defective *surveillance* over emigrants arriving in the Province.

3rd. To depression in trade and the labour market in the United States, which has resulted in the transfer of not a few of their sharpers and criminals to our soil.

In support of the first reason advanced, the trade and commerce returns of the country clearly prove that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is vastly on the increase, and the increased revenue receipts of the Province from licenses to sell liquor in a retail way, is sufficient proof that the traffic, in its most objectionable form, is increasing in volume every year. Statistics shew this increase to have been over 100 per cent. in the past eight years.

That such increase in the use of intoxicating liquors is producing a more than corresponding increase in drunkenness, pauperism and crime, the observation and experience of every observing man abundantly proves. And this conclusion is fully corroborated by the criminal statistics attached to this report. For the past two years *fifty-three* per cent. of the entire number of persons committed to our Common Gaols were those dealt with for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. The proportion of commitments for these offences, for the four preceding years, was equal to forty-nine per cent. of the whole number; proving conclusively, that at least one-third of this year's increased commitments are directly due to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors; and can it be successfully denied that another third is not indirectly due to the same cause? Let statistics again answer. For the four years preceding 1873-1874, the number of prisoners committed to our gaols, who admitted that they were of intemperate habits, was equal to 61 per cent. of the entire commitments of these four years. During the past two years, *sixty-eight* per cent. of the number committed to gaols, upon their own admission, were of intemperate habits, or an increase of seven per cent. in two years.

It is clear, therefore, that drunkenness has been the most fruitful cause of the excessive increase in our gaol population for the past two years.

That the increase in commitments was attributable, also, to an influx of a portion of the criminal and vicious of other countries, is clear from the fact that at my visits to gaols during the year, a considerable number of the prisoners found in custody had only arrived in Canada during the past year or two. Special inquiry was made at every visit in order that positive information might be obtained upon this point. In city gaols the presence of this class was very marked, and it is to be feared that many of them had been inmates of penal and correctional establishments in other countries before coming to Canada. This fact is, of course, generally denied, but the frequent claiming of rights and privileges by many of that class strongly suggested prior residence in such establishments. Then again, if we institute a comparison of the figures given in the gaol statistics under the heading of nationalities, for the years 1869-70-71 and 1872, with those of 1873 and 1874, we find that while the number of Canadians committed to gaols were, in the former periods, equal to 37 per cent. of the entire commitments, that for the last-named years, that nationality had been reduced to 35 per cent., while other nationalities had increased from 63 to 65 per cent. Thus, for the four years, referred to, 1869 to 1872, the proportion that the respective nationalities bore to the gross commitments for the same period was, Canadian, 37 per cent.; English, 15 per cent.; Irish, 32 per cent.; Scotch, 6 per cent.; United States 6 per cent., and other countries 4 per cent. On the other hand we find that for the past two years the respective proportions of the various nationalities to the entire commitments were as follows: Canadians, 35 per cent.; English, 17 per cent.; Irish, 30 per cent.; Scotch, 7 per cent.; United States, 7 per cent.; other countries, 4 per cent. These figures appear to prove that the Canadian element, not only, did not increase, but was somewhat reduced, while the foreign element in our gaol population increased considerably. That a not inconsiderable portion of the increased number were citizens of the United States is also shown by the statistics in the tables referred to.

The following table No 1) gives the total commitments to all the common gaols during the year; the sex and ages (under and over 16 years) of such prisoners; the number of times they have previously been committed; and the nature of the offences for which they were committed.

TABLE

NAME OF GAOL.	Total number committed during the year.			Under 16 years of age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brantford .....	463	70	533	15	3	18
Barrie .....	148	17	165	21	2	23
Berlin .....	58	4	62	3	1	4
Brampton .....	80	13	93	2	1	3
Brockville .....	190	46	236	6	1	7
Bellefleur .....	95	31	126	2	3	5
Clayton .....	45	4	49	1	.....	1
Cornwall .....	35	3	38	2	.....	2
Collingwood .....	142	42	184	12	.....	12
Chatham .....	121	11	132	4	1	5
Godfrich .....	92	10	102	2	2	4
Georgetown .....	190	36	226	7	3	10
Hamilton .....	906	313	1219	17	11	28
Kingston .....	243	108	351	10	2	12
London .....	458	134	592	32	9	41
Lindsay .....	45	11	56	4	.....	4
L. Original .....	16	2	18	1	.....	1
Milton .....	31	2	33	2	1	3
Napanee .....	53	14	67	3	1	4
Ottawa .....	435	123	558	28	4	32
Owen Sound .....	100	17	117	8	.....	8
Perth .....	51	10	61	3	.....	3
Pictou .....	35	1	36	1	.....	1
Pembroke .....	52	9	61	3	1	4
Peterborough .....	61	21	82	3	.....	3
Simcoe .....	106	4	110	8	1	9
St. Catharines .....	190	30	220	6	1	7
Sarnia .....	262	27	289	13	2	15
Stratford .....	154	20	174	2	.....	2
Sandwich .....	327	55	382	9	2	11
St. Thomas .....	100	4	104	1	.....	1
Sault Ste. Marie .....	46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Toronto .....	1855	581	2436	127	12	139
Walkerton .....	29	2	31	4	.....	4
Woodstock .....	118	16	134	5	3	8
Welland .....	175	16	191	4	.....	4
Whitby .....	73	6	79	6	.....	6
Lock-up, Parry Sound .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do Thunder Bay .....	94	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	7675	1813	9488	377	67	444

The figures in the above table show that of the entire commitments, 377 were of lads under 16 years, and 67 were girls under that age. Compared with last year, there is an increase in the number of lads committed, of 16 per cent., and a slight diminution in the number of girls.

There were sent to Gaols for the first time during the year, 6,348 prisoners; for the second time, 1,371; for the third time, 577, and for more than the third time, 1,192.

The following summary gives, in a condensed form, the charges or offences for which commitments to Gaols were made, and how they were disposed of:—

Total number of commitments during the year .....	9488
Acquitted of the charges when tried, and discharged .....	2239
Found guilty and sentenced .....	6325

No. 1.

For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.	For more than the third time.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Lunatics, idiots and persons of unsound mind.	Contempt of court.	Sentenced for any period.	Waiting trial, and otherwise detained.
281	72	28	152	254	11			7	1	260	
157	7		1	75	5			10	5	70	
	43	6	13	13	2	4	1	4		38	
50	20	7	7	51				7		35	
95	33	26	82	50	5			10	1	170	
77	20	3	26	31	4			6		85	
32	5	4	8	6	2			2		39	
33	4	1		10	3			9		16	
116	20	13	35	24	7	1	3	11	1	137	
94	26	12		27	1	1	1	10		85	7
80	9	3	16	41	8	8	1	5		39	
194	14	18		130	9			8	3	76	
439	171	97	512	34	40	3	24	1	4	1054	50
244	55	28	34	10	13		1	10		311	6
348	130	54	40	40	14	4		22	1	373	138
51	3	1	1	9				8		39	
13	2	2	1	2				7		9	
31	2			2	1			2		28	7
48	8	3	8	13	2			14	1	37	
423	86	34	15	157		7	1	10	1	375	7
78	19	14	6	63	3	2		13		36	
46	8	3	4	4	5			6		46	
34	2			22				3		11	
56	4	1		13	2			3		43	
40	15	6	21	6	5			3		65	3
81	22	6	1	18				6		86	
207	10	3		17	6	5		9		180	3
198	47	21	23	151	5			8	2	123	
137	20	3	14	6				8	6	122	32
328	36	8	10	49	13	2	3	3		312	
95	9			24	1		1	3	3	72	
32	10	2	2	1						45	
1793	375	141	127	747	45	12	3	41	3	1585	
31				1	1	1		7	5	13	
84	20	10	20	30	3	8		6	1	77	
156	19	7	9	24	6	1	1	3	5	148	3
44	14	12	9	8				6		60	5
	1									1	
83	10		1	67	1			1		25	
548	1371	577	1192	2239	223	59	40	292	43	6325	273

Detained in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace.....	223
Detained as Debtors.....	59
Detained as Witnesses.....	40
Detained for contempt of Court .....	43
Detained for insanity, or for being dangerous to be at large.....	292
Waiting trial, Remanded, &c.....	273

9488

Table No. 2 shows the number of prisoners in each Gaol, that were found guilty of the charges that were preferred against them, the prisons they were sentenced to, and the periods of sentence that were awarded to them in such Prisons :—



TABLE

NAME OF GAOL.	SENTENCES.					
	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Committed to Gaol, and afterwards sent to Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	Penitentiary.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Bedford	216	41	260	8		1
Barrie	61	9	70	2	1	1
Brimley	34	4	38	2	8	1
Brimley	32	3	35	4		2
Brockville	133	5	170	6	3	6
Belleville	60	25	85		2	1
Cambridge	37	2	39	3	3	2
Canterbury	16		16		1	1
Chatham	105	32	137	16	1	4
Chatham	78	7	85	4	4	1
Chatham	37	2	39		3	
Chatham	58	18	76	4	2	2
Hamilton	759	295	1054	69	8	28
Kingston	212	99	311	5	5	9
London	275	98	373	8	17	5
Lindsay	33	6	39	1	1	5
Lindsay	9		9	1		
Milton	28		28	1		2
Napanee	29	8	37	1	1	
Ottawa	295	80	375	6	1	4
Owen Sound	26	10	36			3
Perth	44	2	46			1
Pictou	11		11			1
Pembroke	35	8	43	2	5	3
Peterborough	46	19	65		1	
Simcoe	86		86	6	6	1
St. Catharines	153	27	180	27	10	5
Sarnia	111	12	123	2	3	2
Stratford	107	15	122	2	2	2
Sandwich	262	50	312	5	7	8
St. Thomas	71	1	72		7	7
Sault Ste. Marie	45		45		1	
Toronto	1213	372	1585	60	3	23
Warkenton	13		13	1		1
Woodstock	67	10	77	3	2	3
Welland	136	12	148	6	1	5
Whitby	57	3	60		2	4
Lock-up, Parry Sound						
Do. Thunder Bay	25		25			
Total	5015	1310	6325	255	111	144

A condensed summary of the above table is as follows :—

Total number of prisoners found guilty of offences.....	6325
Disposal of the same—	
Sentenced to the Penitentiary.....	144
“ “ Provincial Reformatory.....	57
“ “ Central Prison.....	111
“ “ Common Gaols, and afterwards removed to Central Prison.....	255
“ “ Common Gaols and there retained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine....	5758
	6325

No. 2.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE.											
Reformatory.	To Gaol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 days or two months, not including the last term.	60 days or 2 months.	Over 2 months to 3 months.	Over 3 months to 4 months.	Over 4 months to 5 months.	Over 5 months to 6 months.	Over 6 months to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2 years.
6	245	101	89	52		2		1	6		9
	66	38	16	7		2			2		3
1	26	15	8	3	1	4		2		1	4
	29	13	10	5	1	1		2	1		2
	155	100	26	18	4	5		9	1	1	6
1	81	36	29	20							
1	30	13	12	4	3				4	1	2
	14	7	7							1	1
8	108	31	46	37	7			3	1	4	8
	76	20	34	16	5	4		3		2	1
1	35	25	4	3	3					2	2
	68	38	12	16	2	4			2		2
4	945	475	295	57	35	56	49	10	23	1	53
2	290	95	102	81	11			7		3	12
2	341	123	83	113	19	4		13		3	15
1	31	15	10	7	1					1	5
	8	4	4							1	
1	24	6	3	5	3			1			10
	35	10	7	18		1		1			
2	362	268	42	40	13	1		4		1	6
	33	12	10	9	2						3
	45	20	11	12				2			1
1	9	7	2								2
	33	10	13	9		1				7	3
1	63	30	11	22							2
3	70	15	39	4	14			2	1	3	8
3	135	51	36	48	13	7		16		2	7
	116	45	49	18	3	3	1	2	1	1	
	116	66	41	7	2			4			2
1	291	195	52	31	7	7	2	5	2	3	8
1	57	36	19	1	2			2		1	11
	44	33	7	1	1	2		1			
12	1487	443	670	143	94	32	3	193		2	5
	11	2	7	2							2
2	67	22	29	15	1		1		1		8
	136	86	27	12	5	3		15			
3	51	18	24	5	4						9
	25	12	5	2	3	2					1
37	5758	2536	1891	843	259	141	56	298	45	43	213

A farther examination of Table No. 2 shows that the following periods of sentence were awarded to these 6325 prisoners :—

For periods under 30 days .....	2536
For " " 60 days .....	1891
For " of 60 days or 2 months.....	843
For " over 2 months to 3 " .....	259
For " over 3 " to 4 " .....	141
For " over 4 " to 5 " .....	56
For " over 5 " to 6 " .....	298
For " over 6 " to 9 " .....	45
For " over 9 " to 1 year inclusive.....	43
For " over 1 year.....	213
	<u>6325</u>

TABLE No. 3.

Table shewing the total number of Prisoners in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1874, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Classification, nature of imprisonment and number of Prisoners.										
NAME OF GAOL.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods under two months.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	For default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, Idiotic or Imbecile persons.	TOTAL.
Brantford.....	12	4			1	12	1		2	16
Burrie.....	3	6			1	2			6	9
Berlin.....	6			1	1	3	2		1	7
Brampton.....	3	1				1	1		2	4
Brockville.....	6	3				3	6			9
Belleville.....	13	3			5	10		1		16
Cayuga.....		1							1	1
Cornwall.....	2				2					2
Colborne.....	11	7			5	4	6	2	1	18
Chatham.....	16	2	1		7	4	7		1	19
Georgetown.....	3	2			3	1			1	5
Guelph.....	9	4	1		2	9	1		2	14
Hamilton.....	30	34	3	1	6	27	31	2	2	68
Kingston.....	19	13	1	1	2	25	5	2		34
London.....	24	11		2	10	13	12		2	37
Lindsay.....	2	3	1		1	3	1		1	6
L'Orignal.....	1				1					1
Milton.....	3					2	1			3
Napanee.....	4	5	1			2	3	1	4	10
Ottawa.....	18	12	2		7	22	2		1	32
Owen Sound.....	7	4	1		2	1	2		7	12
Perth.....	6	3				2	1	6		9
Pictou.....	1								1	1
Pembroke.....	3	1				2			2	4
Peterboro'.....	3	2			1	3			1	5
Simcoe.....	3		1			3			1	4
St. Catharines.....	13	5	1		4	3	9		3	19
Samia.....	13	1				7	6	1		14
Stratford.....	5					4			1	5
Sandwich.....	22	5	1		6	12	9	1		28
St. Thomas.....	3	1			2	2				4
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3						3			3
Toronto.....	93	60	9	2	18	51	83	5	7	164
Walkerton.....	6		1		2	4			1	7
Woodstock.....	11	2			4	7		2		13
Welland.....	13				3	7	2		1	13
Whitby.....	4	1	4		2	4	2		1	9
Lock-up, Harry Sound.....										
Do, Thunder Bay.....	4				2	1	1			4
Total.....	398	196	28	7	100	256	197	23	53	629

This Table shows that there were confined in the various Common Gaols of the Province, at the close of the official year, the evening of the 30th September, 629 prisoners; at the same time there were under sentence in the Central Prison, 273 prisoners, and at the Provincial Reformatory, 138 making a total of 1040 prisoners in the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1874, as compared with 770 at the same period of the previous year.

Of the 629 prisoners confined in the Common Gaols on that day, 398 were men, and 196 women. One hundred of these prisoners were waiting trial, 453 were under sentence, 23 for default of sureties to keep the peace, and 53 were insane or idiotic.

The nationalities, religious denominations, social state, and habits of the entire commitments for the year are shown in the following Table, No. 4:—



TABLE No. 4.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					SOCIAL STATE.						
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodists.	Other Denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total.	
Brantford .....	195	97	168	45	18	10	167	229	52	68	17	131	402	174	74	459	533	
Barrie .....	71	30	46	8	7	3	36	66	36	26	1	82	83	36	48	117	165	
Berlin .....	20	10	7	6	6	13	9	19	15	9	10	32	30	4	34	28	62	
Brampton .....	28	23	33	7	1	1	16	29	22	20	6	38	55	8	47	46	93	
Brockville .....	96	25	78	16	18	3	110	72	30	17	7	93	143	45	18	218	236	
Belleville .....	54	12	40	13	6	1	57	14	22	32	1	32	94	61	36	90	126	
Cayuga .....	16	9	18	1	5	.....	13	11	3	22	.....	17	32	16	5	44	49	
Corwall .....	29	3	2	1	2	1	16	7	10	5	.....	19	19	6	20	18	38	
Cobourg .....	85	37	47	3	10	2	52	83	18	23	8	58	126	42	38	146	184	
Chatham .....	59	21	16	9	24	3	34	29	24	44	1	57	75	26	75	57	132	
Goderich .....	53	12	21	13	1	2	20	19	30	30	3	41	61	25	22	80	102	
Guelph .....	70	46	74	26	9	1	74	78	33	39	2	60	166	70	92	134	226	
Hamilton .....	350	229	447	96	81	16	517	399	147	118	38	540	679	309	204	1015	1219	
Kingston .....	124	49	120	46	11	1	143	54	56	89	9	57	204	208	47	304	351	
London .....	203	139	120	65	62	3	162	229	88	88	25	184	408	44	458	134	592	
Lindsay .....	28	9	16	.....	2	1	18	19	10	7	2	33	23	3	19	37	56	
L'Orignal .....	14	1	2	1	.....	.....	15	1	2	.....	.....	8	10	8	13	5	18	
Milton .....	11	9	9	4	.....	.....	6	13	11	2	1	8	25	7	26	33	41	
Napanee .....	41	9	13	1	2	1	11	18	8	28	2	13	54	17	37	30	67	
Ottawa .....	289	61	174	18	11	5	370	128	40	19	1	202	356	227	150	408	558	
Owen Sound .....	59	13	14	15	12	4	23	25	10	33	20	51	66	29	34	83	117	
Perth .....	29	4	21	6	1	.....	24	15	14	4	4	26	35	19	20	41	61	
Pictou .....	21	1	8	2	4	.....	3	15	4	12	2	20	16	5	13	23	36	
Pembroke .....	37	3	12	2	.....	.....	42	12	5	.....	2	27	34	20	45	16	61	
Peterboro' .....	31	17	26	4	3	1	36	27	7	9	3	36	46	37	38	44	82	
Simcoe .....	70	20	10	2	6	2	15	12	8	30	45	43	67	27	29	81	110	
St. Catharines .....	94	30	63	7	24	2	89	65	20	37	9	97	123	32	25	195	220	
Sarnia .....	114	35	74	31	30	5	86	113	44	38	8	103	186	66	97	192	289	
Stratford .....	50	30	48	16	18	12	62	58	26	19	9	84	90	24	84	90	174	
Sandwich .....	94	49	64	20	139	16	136	96	24	69	57	148	234	98	116	266	382	
St. Thomas .....	45	21	17	5	14	2	14	33	18	12	27	37	67	22	35	69	104	
Sault Ste. Marie .....	14	.....	15	3	10	4	28	2	7	5	4	17	29	9	1	45	46	
Toronto .....	645	584	875	180	98	54	906	1038	283	171	38	534	1902	521	883	1553	2436	
Walkerton .....	14	5	6	4	.....	2	11	8	6	5	1	14	17	8	17	14	31	
Woodstock .....	57	30	14	17	11	5	27	35	30	28	14	45	89	30	60	74	134	
Welland .....	75	29	60	8	14	5	67	63	20	16	25	53	138	40	43	148	191	
Whitby .....	32	17	20	5	4	1	17	20	14	16	12	24	55	12	28	51	79	
Lock-up, Parry Sound .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Do Thunder Bay .....	40	14	12	6	7	15	48	22	10	11	3	21	70	13	15	79	94	
Total .....	3358	1733	2810	712	671	204	3480	3177	1213	1201	417	3088	6400	2348	3028	6460	9188	

In respect of nationalities, the above Table shows that of the 9,188 prisoners committed during the year, 3,358 were born in Canada; 1,733 in England; 2,810 in Ireland; 712 in Scotland; 671 in the United States; and 204 in other countries.

In respect to religious denominations, 3,480 were Roman Catholics; 3,177 were of the Church of England; 1,213 were Presbyterians; 1,201 were Methodists; and 417 belonged to other denominations.

In respect to their social state and habits, 3,088 prisoners were married, and 6,400 were unmarried; 2,348 could neither read nor write; 3,028 were said to be temperate in their habits, while 6,460 admitted that they were of intemperate habits.

TABLE  
OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS

NAME OF GAOL.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Bestiality.	Bigamy.	Breach of peace.	Breach of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Brantford	6	2	42	6				8			
Barrie	3		10		1			10			
Berlin		1	4							1	
Brampton	2	1	12								
Brockville	1	1	5	2							
Belleville			11	1			1			1	
Chynoweth			8								
Cornwall			4	2				3			
Cobourg		1	7	4			1		3	1	
Chatham		1	5	3						1	
Georgetown		1	10								
Guelph			11				2				
Hamilton	16	1	99					1	1	9	1
Kingston	2	5	15	1			1		1	3	
London	3		48	5					1	4	
Lindsay	1		5	1							
Leamington											
Milton								1		1	
Napanee	1		2	2							
Ottawa	1	6	58			1		26		3	
Owen Sound	1	2	10	3				1	1		
Perth	2	1	2					1	1		
Pictou		1	4								
Pembroke		1	5						2	1	
Peterborough			6			1					
Simcoe	5		10	2							
St. Catharines	1	4	23	2	1				2	1	
Samia	4		21		1					1	
Stratford	3		14					2			
Sandwich	6		29	8					4	1	
St. Thomas			21	1			2			2	
Sault Ste. Marie			5								
Toronto	5	3	105	13		1	2	4	8	4	2
Walkerton			2								
Woodstock		3	7	2					1	2	
Welland	3		15	3						1	
Whitby	1		2							1	
Lock-up, Parry Sound								1			
Do Thunder Bay			4	1				1	20		
Total	67	35	641	62	3	3	9	67	44	40	3

No. 5.

WERE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and at tempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from Penitentiary.	Felony.	Forgery.	Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.
1	1				2	10		173						4		
5			1					54						2		
				4	1		1	3					1	2		
1			1		3			29				3	1			
						2		87					1	3		
					5			20				3				
				1				7	1				1			
		1						2				1			2	
1				1	5	4	3	35		3		2		2		
		1		1		2	1	27					1	4		
				8		2	1	34				2				
5					2			122				1		2	2	
5		2		3				109	3				4	12		
				4			1	89			1			1		
1	1	4	2	4	1	6		45	2	6		4		8		
			1					10	1				2	1		
				3				1	1			1				
			1					9					1			
1			1					9						1		
1			7	7	8	8	1	216						3		
	1		2	2				11		1		1	6	1		
				2		1		13				1		1		
					1			20								
					12	6		5	1							
					6	1		14				1				
		3	2		1	3		18		1		8		3		
		2		5		2		63		3		2	1			
2					1	2		166								
6					1	1		52						3		
				2		2		164				1	2	4		
4		3					1	21				2	1			
								32		1						
3		2		12	8	8	2	1553	6				2	16	3	
5				1												
1	1			8	1			29				1	5			
5			1	1		3	1	95	1	1			1	4		
	1	1				3		13		1			3	1		
					5			20	1	2				3		2
45	5	19	19	61	73	66	12	3370	17	19	1	34	33	81	7	2



TABLE  
OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.	Keeping houses of ill fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and dangerous to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Miscellaneous.	Murder.	Non-payment of fines and costs.
Brentford				1			50	9	3		6	
Barrie	2						33	10				
Berlin		3					20	4		3		
Brimpton							3	6	1			
Brockville	1				2	1	48	10			1	
Belleville		2					15	6			3	
Cavaza	3	4			3		5	2				
Cornwall				2			6	9				
Colborne	2	3			3	1	32	11		1		
Chatham	3	1	1				31	10			3	5
Goderich				2			16	5			5	
Guelph	2						21	8				2
Hamilton	11			2	2	4	138	11			1	2
Kingston	1				1	3	20	10	2	1	3	
London	3	5	1	4	14	10	108	18	4		1	1
Lindsay							10	8				
L'Orignal							1	7		1		
Milton	4						7	2				
Napanee					2		9	14				2
Ottawa		2		7	11	7	95	10	1			
Owen Sound	2	1					11	13				
Perth							5	6			1	
Pictou							4	3				
Pembroke	1						13	3			1	1
Peterborough						3	12	3			1	
Simcoe	3			1			22	4		8		
St. Catharines				3	5	4	51	9	1		3	
Samia	1	2					38	8	2			
Stratford	1				2	1	19	8				
Sandwich	5			1		4	73	3	1			
St. Thomas	1						33	3	1		1	
Sault Ste. Marie												
Toronto	2	4		4	11	4	346	41	6		3	1
Wakerton	2						2	7				5
Woodstock	1					2	23	6			1	
Welland				1			27	3	1		1	1
Whitby	1			1			16	6				
Lock-up, Parry Sound.												
Do Thunder Bay							6	1				20
Total	52	27	2	29	56	44	1369	295	23	14	34	40

No. 5.—Continued.

WERE COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Remands.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Total.
1	1				1		1	4			9		178	11	7	543
					1			1	1		3		18	5	3	105
										2			11	2		62
													28			93
													61	5	4	236
								1					56	4		126
				2					2		1		7			49
	1	1						1	1				3	1		38
	1	1		3			1			5			41	6		184
								2		3	4		19	1	1	132
									1	8			7			102
2		1						1		2			32	8	4	226
	8			47	2		1	1	1		10		208	41	461	1219
							1		2				169	13	1	351
1		5		153	2		1	1	3	11	11		90		2	592
				1									13		1	56
	1								1						1	18
							1						6	4		31
				8									13	2		67
	2						3	2		5			64		3	558
		2		27							2		13	3		117
													18	1		61
				1											2	36
	1												6	2		61
				10					1				18	5		32
2		2	2					1	1				4	4		110
		2					1	2	4		4		4	6	9	220
		1								1	1		21	5	11	289
1				28	1		1		1		1		25		4	174
	1			1					1		2		47	7	12	382
		3								1			2		2	104
		2													6	46
2		3			2		3	6	4	37	7	2	170		16	2446
		2		1									2	1	1	31
		2							1				32	3	2	134
				5							2		7	6		191
	8					1		1	2				16			79
	1															1
	1			2			1			2	2			1		94
9	3	49	2	289	8	3	15	25	27	79	58	2	1409	144	553	9488

The offences given in the preceding table may be farther tabulated as follows :—

1st.—*Crimes against the Person.*

Murder .....	34
Manslaughter .....	23
Rape and Assault with Intent.....	49
Felonious Assault .....	62
Assault .....	641
Cutting, Wounding, Stabbing, and Shooting, with intent.....	71
Miscellaneous.....	59
	— 939

2nd.—*Crimes against Property.*

Arson .....	35
Burglary.....	40
Larceny.....	1369
Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing .....	52
Forgery.....	33
Destroying and Injuring Property .....	66
Embezzlement, Fraud, Obtaining Money on False Pretences, and Counterfeiting.....	103
House-breaking and Robbery.....	27
Trespass.....	58
Miscellaneous .....	60
	— 1843

3rd.—*Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy .....	9
Perjury .....	9
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	3
Keeping and Frequenting Houses of Ill-fame .....	100
Indecent Assaults and Exposure.....	29
Miscellaneous .....	63
	— 213

4th.—*Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and Obscene Language .....	67
Breach of Peace and By-Laws.....	104
Deserting Employment.....	73
Drunk and Disorderly .....	3370
Threatening .....	79

Carried forward.....3693 2595



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<i>Brought forward</i> .....	3693	2995
Sureties to Keep the Peace .....	146	
Vagrancy .....	1409	
Miscellaneous .....	503	
	—	5751

5th.—*Detained as Prisoners.*

For Contempt of Court.....	45	
For Debt .....	61	
Witnesses .....	12	
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large.....	295	
For Non-payment of Fines .....	40	
Remanded .....	289	
	—	742
		—
		9488

TABLE

Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and commercial travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths and boiler-makers.	Boot and shoe-makers.	Boys.	Brewers and distillers.	Brickmakers and bricklayers.	Broom, brush and basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinet-makers and upholsterers.	Carpenters and joiners.
Bramford	2		4	1		9	5			3			3	10
Barrie	2			1	3	5	8			1		1		13
Berlin			1	2									3	5
Brampton			1			3	2					1		6
Brockville	3		2	2		7	8	6		5	3	3		11
Bellefleur	1												2	3
Cayuga						3							2	1
Cornwall							1	2				1		
Edwardsburg						1	3	10				1	1	5
Chatham	1			1	1	1	3	4		2	2			6
Georgetown	1			1		3	4	3		1			1	40
Georgetown			2	1		6	3		2			1	2	6
Hamilton	3		6	5	1	35	28			7		11		10
Kinston					1	3					2	1		6
London	6		6	6	7	11	23	32	3	3		5	3	16
Lindsay							4	4				1		
L. Original								1						3
Milton						1								1
Napanee						1	1	3						2
Ottawa			1	3	4	9	7	18		8		13	3	9
Owen Sound	6					3	1					3		2
Perth						4		3						1
Pictou						1	1	1						1
Pembroke			1		1			3						3
Peterborough						3	1							4
Simcoe	1		1			1	2	4		1		4		
St. Catharines	1			1		2	1	2				1		11
Samia			4		3	8	11	13	2			2		24
Stratford	1		6	6		3	6	2		4	3			11
Sandwich	3		4	4		4	4			9	2			12
St. Thomas				2	1							2		2
Sault Ste. Marie														
Toronto	26		18	13		23	58	127	1	29	10	22	11	78
Walkerton								3	1					1
Woodstock			1				2					1	5	5
Welland	1		1		1		3	4			2	2	1	8
Whitby			1	1		2				2			1	3
Lock-up, Parry Sound	1													
Do Thunder Bay	1					4	3					1	1	4
Total	60		60	51	25	153	193	245	9	75	25	77	39	323

No. 6.  
for the Year ending 30th September, 1874.

Carrriage and waggon-makers.	Cigar-makers.	Clerks, book-keepers and students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and machinists.	Farmers and yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and trunk-makers.	Hatters.
1	4					1		1			13	46	6		2	
	2		1			1				1	3	25	1		2	
											3	3				
	4					5		1			2	8				
2	1							1				4			1	
								1				3		3		
	2					3		1	1	1	2	1				
						3		1			3	7				
	4							1				12	1			
	4				1	4			2		2	14	1			
4	10	10			1	6			3		22	13		2		
		3						1				11	3	2		10
2	2	15			1	7			24		11	8				
	1		1			1						27	3		3	
												3				
											1					
						1					1	2				
											6	1				
	13		1			4			2		6	7	2	4	2	
1	1										2	25				
2	1										1	9				
												6				
	2							1				7				
	1											7				
	1					2		2			1	28	3	1		
	1							1			3	4	2		1	1
		4						2				15				
		2						1			3	10	1	1		
		5									4	23	1		2	
		2										2				
		1										4				
4	3	72		3		17		1		1	34	23	17	2	3	5
1												1				
	1	3			1	1		2			1	16				
											2	4				
1						1						1			1	
					1						1					
												3				
21	18	165	....	7	4	57	1	16	32	3	121	390	40	15	17	16



TABLE

## Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Hotel-keepers and licensed victuallers.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumberers.	Masons and stonecutters.	Merchants and traders.	Millwrights and wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.
Bramford	3		272	1		1	1			6	1	3	2		27
Barrie			53			2	1			2					
Berlin			25			1	1								
Braunton	1	5	35			2				4					
Brookville			87				1			4					
Belleville		8	66			4							3		13
Cavina	1		20			2									
Cornwall			18				1								
Colling			80	5		3			1	2			1		26
Cochran	2		43				5	1		4			1	6	
Crocker			33								1	1	1		
Guelph			114			3	1			2	1	1	4		
Hamilton	6		385		1	14		3	1	25	4	2	35	1	1
Kingston	3											1			
Lambton	4		145			8				9	8	3	4		
Lindsay	1		20			1		2						2	
L'Orignal			12								1				
Milton		6	20			1									
Napanee	1		26			1					1				2
Ottawa	1		252		2	14					1		12		43
Owen Sound			44			4	1					1			
Perth			24			1			1				1		
Pictou			16			1	1								
Pembroke			34				1								
Peterborough	1		33			1					4				
Simcoe			30			1			1						
St. Catharines		3	92			3				4				12	
Sarnia			139	1	1	1			1				5		
Stratford	1		75			4					3		1		4
Sandwich		1	152		1	4				2	8	1	10		16
St. Thomas	1		68								1				
Sault Ste. Marie			29		2								1		
Toronto	4		892	1		20	2		2	24	16	37	48		262
Walkerton			11	1											
Woodstock	2		55			3						1			
Welland	3		133			2	1			2		2	1		
Whitby			48			3							4		
Lock-up, Parry Sound															
Do. Thunder Bay			49	3		2							6		
Total	35	23	3629	12	7	107	18	6	7	91	44	56	152	13	400

No. 6.—*Continued.*

for the Year ending 30th September, 1874.

Railway employees.	Rope makers.	Sailors and fishermen.	School and music teachers.	Servants and washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Teamsters, drivers and grooms.	Telegraph operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and jewellers.	Weavers and woodworkers.	Whitewashers and plasterers.	Wood turners.	Not occupation.	Other occupation.	Total.
.....	15	.....	35	18	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	111	165
.....	1	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....
3	.....	2	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	15	15	.....
.....	5	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49
.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	38
.....	10	.....	17	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	184
.....	9	2	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	142
.....	6	2	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	32	4	20
2	34	1	24	29	5	2	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	131	71	1219
.....	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	15	351
24	7	.....	103	9	2	14	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	2	12	13	392
.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
.....	4	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	3	3	89	2	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	19	538
.....	12	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	61
.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	9	.....
12	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	110
2	29	6	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	12
2	14	4	2	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	28
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	.....	1	15	174
1	35	.....	18	.....	1	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	8
.....	5	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
.....	1	64	12	162	38	4	19	2	21	3	9	18	3	156	21	2430
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	21	2	133
1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9	1
47	6	297	40	766	126	20	70	4	52	13	31	35	8	806	303	9488

From the following table (No. 7) will be obtained information respecting the extent of during the year : the number of escapes and deaths ; the amount of hard-labour performed, with the daily cost of rations per prisoner.

TABLE

NAME OF GAOL.	ESCAPES AND DEATHS.		
	Escaped and evaded re-capture.	Escaped and re-captured.	Deaths.
Brantford .....			1
Barrie .....	1	1	1
Berlin .....	3		
Brampton .....		1	1
Brockville .....			1
Belleville .....			1
Cayuga .....			1
Cornwall .....			
Colbourg .....		1	1
Chatham .....			
Goderich .....			1
Guelph .....	1		
Hamilton .....	2	1	1
Kingston .....		1	1
London .....			1
Lindsay .....			2
London .....			
Milton .....			
Napanee .....			
Ottawa .....			
Owen Sound .....			
Perth .....			2
Pictou .....			
Pembroke .....			1
Peterboro' .....			1
Simcoe .....			
St. Catharines .....			
Sarnia .....			1
Stratford .....			1
Sandwich .....		1	
St. Thomas .....			1
Sault Ste. Marie .....			
Toronto .....	3		5
Walkerton .....			1
Woodstock .....			2
Welland .....	2	1	
Whitby .....	1		1
Lock-up, Farry Sound .....			
Do Thunder Bay .....	1		
Total .....	14	7	29



Gaol accommodation in the Province; the greatest and lowest number of prisoners in custody and the manner in which the dietary regulations were observed in the various Gaols, together

## No. 7.

HARD LABOUR.			DIETARY.		GAOL ACCOMMODATION.			
Employed at hard labour during year.	Total number of days' hard labour.	Actual cash revenue derived from Prisoners' hard labour.	Cost of daily rations per head.	Are Gaol regulations with respect to dietary observed?	No. of cells in Gaol.	No. of distinct corridors or wards.	Greatest number of Prisoners confined in Gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number.
Only ordinary Gaol work performed.			cts. not given.	Yes.	31	6	52	14
do	do	do	13	No.	27	7	24	9
do	do	do	13	Yes.	27	4	15	1
do	do	do	12½	Yes.	25	4	11	2
do	do	do	10½	Yes.	27	3	27	4
do	do	do	10	Yes.	18	4	18	3
do	do	do	*25 & 13	No.	12	1	12	1
do	do	do	16	Yes.	18	3	8	2
do	do	do	12½	Yes.	24	3	28	9
do	do	do	14	Yes.	26	4	24	7
do	do	do	9½	Yes.	20	4	12	1
do	do	do	14	Yes.	36	8	22	1
do	do	do	11	No.	30	3	107	43
do	do	do	9½	Yes.	53	9	51	17
do	do	do	9½	Yes.	43	9	72	24
do	do	do	7½	Yes.	18	4	12	4
do	do	do	25	No.	18	4	5	1
do	do	do	7½	Yes.	12	2	8	
do	do	do	11	Yes.	18	4	17	3
338	3520	\$993 80	9	Yes.	96	8	39	11
Only ordinary Gaol work performed.			13½	Yes.	18	4	22	2
do	do	do	15	No.	18	4	16	7
do	do	do	8½	Yes.	22	7	3	
do	do	do	15	No.	24	4	15	4
do	do	do	12½	Yes.	18	4	16	5
do	do	do	10	Yes.	22	8	10	2
do	do	do	13½	Yes.	40	8	35	16
do	do	do	11	Yes.	16	4	23	7
do	do	do	10½	Yes.	24	6	21	6
do	do	do	9	Yes.	34	4	41	18
do	do	do	15	No.	17	4	16	1
do	do	do	15	Yes.	14	3	8	3
		\$1378 16	9	Yes.	184	12	224	108
		14 00	9½	Yes.	24	8	7	1
		250 00	11	Yes.	32	10	26	5
Only ordinary Gaol work performed.			10	Yes.	30	6	24	8
do	do	do	10½	No.	25	3	15	3
do	do	do		Yes.				
do	do	do	25½	Yes.	5	1	11	
		2635 96					1097	351

\* 13 cts. per day to Government, and 25 cts. to the County.

## ESCAPES.

The total number of escapes that occurred during the past year was 21, as compared with 20 the preceding twelve months. Seven of the prisoners who escaped were afterwards recaptured, and fourteen have up to the present time, evaded recapture. Examination was held into the circumstances connected with all of these escapes, as soon after they took place as my duties would permit, and all the facts that were elicited at such investigations, and the conclusions arrived at, were communicated to Government.

The two escapes from the *Becker Gaol* were attributable to the defective locks on the cell doors, (which were opened by a key made of hard wood), and to the paltry and useless kind of padlock on the corridor doors. The greatest ingenuity was, likewise, displayed in this escape, in placing a stuffed dummy in a cell bed to represent the prisoner, while the locking up for the night was going on. By this *ruse* the gaoler was misled into believing the prisoner was in bed, when, in point of fact, he was in an unoccupied cell, which was left unlocked, in the same corridor. The gaoler was censured for not obtaining a reply from the prisoner, when spoken to, at locking up time, and he was cautioned to make an examination in future of the cells every night. But in view of the defective locks and the great ingenuity displayed in effecting the escape, his dismissal was not recommended.

The escape from the *Barrie Gaol* was attributable to neglect of duty on the part of the gaoler and turnkey in allowing the prisoner to go into one of the yards unattended, and to leaving a door open that communicated with another yard, which should have been locked. Having got into the last named yard, the prisoner made his escape over the yard wall, at a point which was said to have been in a defective condition.

The escape from the *Guelph Gaol*, of a man charged with mail robbery, appeared at first sight to be most mysterious, *inasmuch as no locks were picked, no bars cut, and no person connected with the gaol seemed to know anything about the affair.* At the investigation it came out in evidence that the management of the affairs of the Gaol had been almost entirely left to the turnkey; and that the most unlimited confidence had always been placed in that official by both the sheriff and gaoler. It was further proven that this turnkey allowed the friends of the prisoner who escaped, to visit and converse with him at all times, and on all occasions, without let or hindrance. So notorious was it that these friends were plotting and scheming to effect his escape, that the turnkey (as he admitted) was approached with an offer of money; but even after that, the constant visiting and plotting continued as usual. And when the prisoner escaped, these friends, who were all summoned to give evidence, very conveniently knew nothing about the matter. That he was allowed to walk out of the Gaol for a consideration there is no manner of doubt, but as a jury has decided otherwise, most stringent precautions will have to be taken, in future, to insure the safe custody of important prisoners committed to the Guelph Gaol.

At the *Hamilton Gaol* the escapes were, as heretofore, due to the defective condition of the yard walls. Until the new Gaol is occupied, the complete security of the prisoners can only be effected by constant confinement to the badly ventilated and over crowded cells, at the expense of injury to health.

The escapes at the *Toronto Gaol* were in two cases due to a violation of the law in taking prisoners beyond the Gaol precincts. In this instance, the prisoners were taken out to repair the fences of the Gaol farm when they succeeded in making good their escape. In the other case the escape was attributable to a defect in the yard walls, and to careless supervision.

At the *Holland Gaol*, the escape of prisoners was attributable to defective Gaol yard arrangements, and to neglect and carelessness on the part of the turnkey, who was discharged. The defect, which consists of the use in common of the same yards by the prisoners and the Court House officials, has been brought under the notice of the County authorities with a request that proper walls shall be erected to render the yards secure.

At *Thunder Bay*, an escape again took place this year, making eight in two years; and the wonder is, owing to the state of the Lock-up, and the personal liberty which the prisoners usually enjoy, that the number of escapes is not even greater. Until a proper Gaol, with securely enclosed yards is constructed, and the officials in charge are taught to look upon prisoners as prisoners, and not as labouring men whose services are to be utilized, escapes will continue.

The escape at *Whitby Gaol*, which has been particularly unfortunate in this respect, was

attributable : 1st. To violation and neglect of rules in admitting a visitor to the Gaol at a very early hour of the morning, and allowing such visitor to enter the corridors instead of keeping him outside the corridor gate. 2nd. To gross neglect in leaving the gates and other outer doors open while a person unconnected with the prison was within—and in leaving them open at all. 3rd. To want of proper supervision over, and search of prisoners and cells, in order to prevent their having instruments by which to effect their escape. 4th. To general carelessness and neglect of duty. 5th. To defective locks and locking apparatus.

Investigations have not yet been held into the escapes from Brampton, Cobourg, and Sandwich Gaols.

#### DEATHS.

The deaths in Gaols this year number 29 as against 35 the previous year. In all cases, coroner's inquests were held when such deaths occurred ; and the finding of the juries transmitted to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

The circumstances attending the demise of such prisoners, while in custody, do not call for special comment.

#### PRISON LABOUR.

Renumerative labour, it will be observed, was confined to four Gaols, viz. : Ottawa, Toronto, Walkerton and Woodstock, although in the last named Gaol, I have not been informed of what nature the labour was. The total amount received from that source in these four Gaols was \$2,635.96. The performance of ordinary prison work such as keeping the prison clean, cutting wood, &c., comprised the hard labour of the other Gaols.

#### DIETARY.

In a few instances, the regulations regarding prisoners' rations are not yet strictly observed ; but I have reason to believe that, since the decision of the Hon. the Treasurer has been given that Government will only pay the average cost of rations as in Gaols supplied according to the regulations, compliance with the By-laws will be yielded.



TABLE

Table shewing number of Prisoners, how maintained, and cost

NAME OF GAOL.	HOW MAINTAINED.				
	Number of Prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Province.	Number of Prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by Municipalities.	Total number of days' custody of Government Prisoners.	Total number of days' custody of Municipal Prisoners.	Total number of Prisoners passed through the Gaol during the year.
Brantford .....	86	447	3090	7460	533
Barrie .....	46	119	2128	3379	165
Berlin .....	38	24	1800	512	62
Brampton .....	10	83	557	1498	93
Brockville .....	37	199	2102	3693	236
Belleville .....	48	78	1323	2298	126
Cayuga .....	19	30	684	1097	49
Cornwall .....	23	15	566	493	38
Cobourg .....	51	133	2495	4853	184
Chatham .....	42	90	1812	2713	132
Goderich .....	37	65	601	1123	102
Guelph .....	29	197	1460	3180	226
Hamilton .....	172	1047	4306	22216	1219
Kingston .....	101	250	3068	7332	351
London .....	163	429	5245	11141	592
Lindsay .....	21	35	629	1435	56
L'Orignal .....	4	14	161	241	18
Milton .....	14	19	504	485	33
Napanee .....	16	51	686	2020	67
Ottawa .....	65	493	2431	6936	558
Owen Sound .....	27	90	1030	2348	117
Perth .....	8	53	578	3235	61
Pictou .....	10	26	249	236	36
Pembroke .....	25	36	1292	1369	61
Peterboro' .....	26	56	503	2537	82
Simcoe .....	53	57	911	727	110
St. Catharines .....	92	128	3655	5372	220
Sarnia .....	50	239	2008	3327	289
Stratford .....	25	149	995	2708	174
Sandwich .....	112	270	3772	6695	382
St. Thomas .....	54	50	1808	565	104
Sault Ste. Marie .....	46		1719		46
Toronto .....	206	2230	5232	32361	2436
Walkerton .....	8	23	560	634	31
Woodstock .....	59	75	1470	2893	134
Welland .....	47	144	3192	2988	191
Whitby .....	43	36	1440	1714	79
Lock-up, Parry Sound .....	1		2		1
Do Thunder Bay .....	94		822		94
Total .....	2008	7480	66786	153814	9488

No. 8.

of maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1874.

GAOL EXPENDITURE.						SALARIES OF					
Food, clothing, fuel and maintenance.	Officers' salaries.	Repairs.	Total Gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per Prisoner on entire Gaol expenditure, including repairs.	Average cost per Prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and maintenance.	Average cost per Prisoner for salaries and wages.	Gaoler.	Matron.	Turnkeys.	Gaol Surgeon.	
£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	£ s. dts.	
1764 96	1545 34	412 26	3722 56	6 98	3 31	2 89	700 00	150 00	500 00	200 00	
2076 71	1365 75	533 37	3975 83	24 07	12 58	8 27	825 00	75 00	200 00	200 00	
527 31	1096 59		1623 90	26 19	8 50	17 68	500 00	100 00	400 00	125 00	
647 75	1150 00	275 30	2073 05	22 29	6 96	12 36	500 00	100 00	500 00	50 00	
1080 97	1300 00	9 00	2389 97	10 12	4 62	5 50	800 00	100 00	300 00	100 00	
1400 00	1100 00		2500 00	19 80	11 11	8 72	400 00	200 00	430 00	100 00	
713 40	1020 00		1733 40	35 37	14 55	20 81	500 00	80 00	300 00	140 00	
435 95	1000 00		1435 95	37 80	11 47	26 31	740 00	60 00	200 00	80 00	
1712 00	1580 00	550 00	3842 00	20 80	9 30	8 50	800 00	200 00	500 00	80 00	
1565 64	1080 00	406 01	3051 65	23 10	11 86	8 18	630 00	100 00	200 00	150 00	
551 30	1200 00	90	1770 20	17 35	5 40	11 76	550 00	100 00	430 00	120 00	
1262 31	1150 00	00	2447 31	10 82	5 58	5 08	600 00	200 00	350 00	200 00	
8412 62	2275 00		10687 62	8 76	6 90	1 86	750 00	300 00	1225 00	200 00	
2856 00	1295 00	204 00	4355 00	12 40	8 13	3 68	700 00	200 00	380 00	100 00	
3291 80	3280 44	667 75	7239 99	12 22	5 56	5 54	700 00	456 25	2030 75	200 00	
424 03	1024 16	155 85	1604 04	28 64	7 57	18 28	500 00	100 00	350 00	80 00	
311 14	340 00	5 00	656 14	36 45	17 28	18 88	340 00	60 00	100 00	40 00	
134 17	820 00		954 17	28 91	4 06	24 84	400 00	40 00	300 00	80 00	
850 00	950 00	40 00	1840 00	27 46	12 68	14 17	475 00	100 00	300 00	75 00	
2306 50	2298 68	140 90	4746 08	8 50	4 13	4 11	800 00	250 00	450 00	100 00	
767 37	1850 00	55 50	2672 87	22 84	6 56	15 81	700 00	250 00	500 00	400 00	
931 03	1213 00	20 98	2165 01	35 49	15 26	19 88	600 00	160 00	*365 00	80 00	
219 41	543 00		762 41	21 17	6 09	15 08	400 00	100 00		30 00	
935 00	980 00		1915 00	31 39	15 32	16 06	500 00	100 00	300 00	80 00	
907 19	1032 50	21 08	1960 77	23 91	11 06	12 59	500 00	100 00	312 50	120 00	
992 00	1000 00	35 00	2027 00	18 42	9 01	9 09	400 00	200 00	300 00	100 00	
1843 39	1635 00	130 38	3608 77	16 40	8 37	7 43	720 00	100 00	615 00	200 00	
1449 74	1310 50	237 15	2997 39	10 37	5 01	4 53	600 00	200 00	400 00	150 00	
953 12	1191 00	167 40	2311 52	13 28	5 47	6 84	450 00	216 00	400 00	125 00	
1505 98	1350 00	80 00	2935 98	7 68	3 94	3 53	550 00	200 00	400 00	200 00	
1693 64	1212 50	383 18	3289 32	31 62	16 28	11 65	700 00	100 00	300 00	100 00	
848 39	1010 55	50 00	1908 94	41 49	18 44	21 96	400 00	200 00	400 00		
14198 13	8095 12	4131 64	26424 89	10 84	5 82	3 32	1600 00	560 00	+5120 00	1000 00	
370 80½	1150 00	106 50	1627 30½	52 49	11 96	37 96	600 00	150 00	300 00	100 00	
1272 30	1600 00	690 00	3562 30	26 58	9 49	11 94	800 00	200 00	400 00	200 00	
1951 00	1175 00		3126 00	16 30	10 21	6 15	500 00	230 00	365 00	80 00	
845 21	1375 00	10 50	2230 71	28 23	10 69	17 40	850 00	125 00	250 00	150 00	
1 50	200 00		201 50	201 50	1 50	200 00	200 00				
348 00	600 00	10 00	958 00	10 19	3 70	6 38	500 00			100 00	
64357 76½	55394 13	9582 65	129334 54½	13 63	6 78	5 83	23780 00	6162 25	20143 25	5635 00	

\* Salary advanced to \$400.00 per annum from 1st July, 1874.

† This amount includes the salaries of the Engineer and Steward.

The cost of maintaining the 38 Gaols of the Province for the past year amounted to \$129,344.55, but from this sum should be deducted the cost of permanent alterations in some of these Gaols, amounting in the whole to \$6,000, leaving the net cost for food, clothing, fuel, salaries, ordinary repairs, &c., \$123,344.55. These several services cost as follows, viz :—

Food, clothing, fuel, light, and ordinary repairs.....	67,940 32
Salaries and wages .....	55,394 13

\$123,334 45

The cost of the same services for the preceding year was as follows :—

Food, clothing, fuel, light, &c.....	62,266 91
Salaries and wages .....	55,342 96

\$117,609 87

This comparison indicates an increase in Gaol expenditure of \$5,724.58 over the preceding year. It will be observed, however, that the amount paid for salaries and wages is substantially the same as it was the previous year, and that the increase is confined to the amount paid for food, clothing, &c. The increase in the number of commitments, representing upwards of 40,000 days additional custody, of course caused a corresponding increase in expenditures for rations and prison clothing.

An examination of table No. 8 further shows, that of the 9,488 prisoners committed during the year, 2,008 were maintained in Gaols by the Province as criminal prisoners, while the remainder, 7,480, were maintained by municipalities.

These 9,488 prisoners were confined in Gaols for a collective period of 220,600 days, or an average of  $23\frac{1}{3}$  days for each prisoner.

The proportion of the collective stay of the two classes of prisoners was as follows :—

Criminal prisoners.....	2008	Number of days.....	66,786
Municipal " .....	7480	" .....	153,814
	<u>9488</u>		<u>220,600</u>

The average cost per prisoner for entire Gaol expenditures for the year, was \$13.63; for salaries and wages of Gaol officials per prisoner, \$5.83, and for rations and all other expenditures, exclusive of repairs, \$6.78 per prisoner.



# SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

## ON THE

### STATE AND MANAGEMENT

#### OF

# THE COMMON GAOLS.

#### BARRIE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	145
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	8
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2975 83

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 4th June, on which occasion, the various wards, cells, and other parts of the prison were examined, and found to be in a clean and orderly condition. The practice of leaving the cell doors unlocked during the day was observed, and instructions were given that it should be discontinued, and that the beds should be neatly made after being thoroughly aired each morning, and the doors then kept locked until the time came for the prisoners to retire at night. The yards were found to be in good order. The Gaol was subsequently visited by Mr. Scoble, who reported the general condition to be good, that corridors, cells, beds and bedding were fairly clean; and that the yards were in good order. The water supply is inadequate for the supply of the Gaol, being entirely derived from a surface-well.

On the occasion of my first visit I found 13 prisoners in custody—ten males and three females—one of the former, and all of the latter having been committed as insane. The man was subsequently removed to an asylum, but owing to the crowded state of the female wards in the asylums, and the comparatively harmless type of insanity in the women they were not recommended for removal. At the latter visit there were found to be 14 in custody—eight males and six females—one of the former, and no less than five of the latter being committed as insane. As before, it was found impossible to transfer the women, from want of accommodation in the asylums, but the man was at once removed. Examination was made into circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner named Ward, on the 19th April, and it was found that the escape was due—

1st. To neglect of duty on the part of the gaoler and turnkey, in allowing prisoners to go into the yard unattended.

2nd. To a gate being left open between two yards which should have been locked.

3rd. To the defective condition of one of the angles of the yard wall, although this defect had been remedied before the time of my visit.

The prisoner was subsequently re-captured.

The prison books were examined and found to be fairly kept. The surgeon was requested to enter his instructions as to the medical treatment of prisoners under his care.

## BELLEVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	126
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	49
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2500 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 28th January and 3rd of August. On both occasions every part of the Gaol was examined and found to be in excellent order. The yards were in fair condition, and the drainage and ventilation good. On the occasion of my first visit, I found eight prisoners in custody—six males and two females. One of the former was imprisoned as a lunatic, but was found to be only weak-minded, and not a fit subject for asylum treatment. Misunderstandings had arisen between the gaoler and his family and the turnkey, resulting in the dismissal of the latter.

On the occasion of my second visit, I found only five prisoners in custody—four males and one female: the latter as a lunatic, but from her appearance and her conduct, being quiet and harmless, I judged her to be quite fit to be taken care of in a private family. The turnkey complained that he had not been furnished with house accommodation. This subject was raised during the incumbency of the late turnkey, and was the source of much misunderstanding and confusion, and the County Council was recommended to settle the question at the earliest possible day. Certain charges have been made in respect to the past management of the Gaol, and the conduct of certain officials, and which were referred to the Government for instructions.

Investigation will be made into these charges at an early date.

## BERLIN GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	62
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	62
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$1623 90

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 19th March, and 11th June. On both occasions I found the Gaol to be in excellent order, with scrupulous cleanliness prevailing in every department. On the occasion of my first visit I found eight prisoners in confinement, viz., seven males and one female. Three of the former were under sentence for long periods, two of whom were subsequently removed to the Central Prison. The Gaoler was instructed to see that the beds were made up neatly every morning, and the cell doors locked, to prevent access by the prisoners during the day. There was a scarcity of Gaol clothing for both males and females, to which the attention of the county authorities was directed. At my second visit I found five prisoners in custody, two males and three females. One man committed as insane was apparently restored to a sound mind. An unfortunate epileptic woman was still in custody, but under the present regulations was not eligible for transfer to an asylum. It is to be regretted that there is no accommodation for this class of patients. An investigation was held into the circumstances connected with the escape of two prisoners named Miller and Macdonald, from the Gaol on the night of the 29th April. The evidence showed that no serious blame attached to the Gaoler or Turnkey for neglect of duty, or carelessness in the performance of their offices. The escapes were attributable to:—

1st. The defective construction of the locks on the cell doors, which, from the shallowness of the mortice, are easily tampered with, and on this occasion were opened with a wooden key. The corridor doors were also fastened with an useless kind of padlock, which could easily be picked, or knocked off.

2nd. To the entire absence of lock or padlock on the door of the rear corridor.

3rd. To the want of precaution on the part of the Gaoler, in neglecting to examine if the prisoners were actually in their cells, and beds, on the night in question—a neglect excusable to a certain extent, owing to an ingenious ruse on the part of the prisoners, who had stuffed dummies, and placed them in their beds.

The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition for better locks, and the Gaoler warned to make closer examination at locking up time.

## BRANTFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	533
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	52
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	252
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> ....	\$3722 56

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 11th February and 8th September, on both of which occasions the Gaol was found to be in a thoroughly clean state, but as at my first visit whitewashing was in progress, a little disorder prevailed. In the working yard I found that the wood was piled too close to the wall. Owing to the great and increasing cost of wood, I recommended the introduction of furnaces for heating the Gaol. I also recommended that a bell should be placed in the Turnkey's quarters, communicating with each corridor by wires. At my first visit I found 34 prisoners in custody, 28 males and 6 females, two of the former and one of the latter being under 16 years of age. One of the females was certified to be idiotic, but seemed susceptible of receiving benefit from asylum treatment, as her condition had improved since her confinement in Gaol. As there was no vacancy in the Idiot Asylum I was not able to recommend her transfer. A few suits of prison clothing were required.

At my second visit I found 18 prisoners in custody, 12 males and 6 females. One of the latter was a dangerous lunatic, and was afterwards transferred to an asylum. One of the men was also confined as insane, but seemed to be growing better, and the Gaol surgeon was of opinion that he would be restored to a sound mind, without transfer to an asylum.

One of the prisoners was in custody awaiting his trial for murder.

The number of prisoners committed to this Gaol during the year is unusually large, numbering 508 up to the time of my inspection.

The Gaol Books were examined and found to be well kept.

There is no library attached to this Gaol, and the Sheriff was recommended to purchase a few books for the use of the prisoners.

## BRAMPTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	93
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	34
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2073 05

This Gaol was inspected on the 20th March, on which occasion it was found, in all its departments, to be in excellent order; with due cleanliness observed throughout. I was glad to observe that a door had been opened from the female corridor into the yard, in accordance with my recommendations, obviating the necessity for females passing through the working yard for males on their way to their airing ground. The bedding and clothing was found in good order, and sufficient in all respects.

There were six prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, none of whom were confined for any serious offences. The Gaol books were examined and found to be well kept.

The question as to the propriety of the turnkey's residing without the limits of the prison was again discussed with the sheriff; and on going over the prison, I pointed out the feasibility of accommodating him by an even distribution of rooms between him and the Gaoler, and recommended the fitting up of three or four bedrooms in the garret. When this arrangement is carried out, it is my intention to recommend to the County Council the propriety of reinstating the Gaoler in his former salary, viz., \$600 per annum, and of reducing the Turnkey's salary from \$500 to \$400, both being allowed free quarters, together with fuel and light. A lad named Dorily escaped, and was subsequently re-captured in December last, under the following circumstances: He was engaged in splitting wood in the Gaol yard, and while the Gaoler and Turnkey were engaged in assisting to make some repairs to the heating apparatus, he attacked the oaken door with his axe, and soon made a way for his escape. The door had previously been considered strong, but upon being broken showed its frailty.

The door in question has since been plated with iron, and otherwise strengthened.



## BROCKVILLE GAOL.

<i>Persons committed during year</i> .....	236
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	27
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	141
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2389 97

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 13th May and 23rd July. On both occasions the wards and cells were found to be in a very clean and well kept state, with good ventilation prevailing throughout. The bedding was found to be sufficient for the requirements of the Prison, but there was a great want of gaol clothing, and the sheriff was requested to make a requisition on the County Council for the supply of six suits. The yards were in good order, and the general management of the Gaol was very satisfactory.

On the occasion of my first visit there were eleven prisoners in custody—seven males and four females. One of the former was insane, and for whose transfer to an asylum a warrant was recommended. A quiet, harmless, imbecile woman, still remained in custody, and as she was not a fit case for an asylum, it was recommended that her friends should be prevailed upon to take her home, or the County should find a home for her in a private house. At my second visit there were in custody 15 prisoners—seven males and eight females. One of the former and two of the latter confined as lunatics, were recommended for transfer to an asylum. I regretted still to find the imbecile woman spoken of in my first minute, and again urged the County Council to provide some other and more fitting accommodation for her.

## CAYUGA GAOL.

<i>Persons committed during year</i> .....	49
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	17
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$1733 40

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 3rd April and 21st August, on both of which occasions it was found to be in as clean and orderly a condition as is possible, considering its limited accommodation and faulty arrangement. The ventilation of the occupied cells was bad, although all the windows were open at the time of my visits. The yards were in most excellent condition, and indications of good discipline and management prevailed in every department. At my first visit I found seven prisoners in custody—six males and one female. The latter was committed as insane, but was in fact idiotic, and as there was no vacancy in the Idiot Asylum, could not be transferred. At my second visit there were six prisoners in custody—four men and two women—both of whom are insane or idiotic. Finding one of these women in bed on the floor, the sheriff was instructed to purchase two stretchers, as however questionable it may be to deprive criminals of beds, there can be no question as to the propriety of furnishing them to sick lunatic women. These women were subsequently transferred to an asylum.

## CHATHAM GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	132
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	38
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$3051 65

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 13th April and 2nd September, on both of which days I found it in the highest state of order and cleanliness. Considering the almost entire absence of hard labour in this Gaol, the discipline and management reflect the greatest credit upon the Gaoler and his Turnkeys.

The insufficient supply of water, reported at my last visit, and its defective distribution, had been remedied, and the service is now properly performed.

On the occasion of my first visit I found ten persons in custody, all males, of whom four were under sentence.

There was an insufficient supply of prison clothing, and some articles of bedding, and the sheriff was requested to make a requisition for deficiencies upon the County Council.

At my second visit I found that these deficiencies had been supplied. There were 2 persons in custody, the largest number ever found at any of my inspection visits. Nineteen of these were males, and two females; no less than 16 being under sentence. One woman was committed as insane, and was subsequently removed to an asylum.

No less than three of the prisoners—two men and a woman—were committed for murder.

The books of the Gaol were examined and found to be well kept.

#### COBURG GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	184
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	28
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	68
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$3842 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th January and 4th of August, on both of which occasions it was found to be in an excellent condition of cleanliness and order with Gaol regulations properly enforced. The condition of the water closets in the two lower wards was far from satisfactory, and was the cause of foul smells in these corridors. It was strongly recommended that they should be rebuilt. Pending action in this particular, a liberal use of chloride of lime or other disinfectant was ordered. The dark and close condition of these corridors has been frequently referred to, and a means was suggested by which they might be lightened.

At my first visit I found 22 prisoners in custody—14 males and 8 females—one of the former and one of the latter being committed as insane. The woman was not, however, likely to derive benefit from asylum treatment. A little boy was found to be detained without a warrant of commitment. The sheriff was instructed to discharge him, unless the law was complied with in his case. At my second visit I found 19 prisoners in custody—13 males and 6 females. One of the former and two of the latter were committed as insane, one woman being the one referred to in my last minutes, the crowded state of the asylums not yet admitting of her transfer. The man and another woman seemed to be epileptics, and the sheriff was recommended to procure their discharge.

The sheriff was informed that, in my opinion, it was not safe to leave the prison for any length of time in the charge of a single turnkey, during the absence of the Gaoler, and was requested to obtain temporary assistance on such occasions.

#### CORNWALL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year.....</i>	38
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	8
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	5
<i>Total Cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$1435 95

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 13th May and 23rd of July. On both occasions the Gaol was found to be in a fair state of cleanliness, except where lunatics had been confined. The practice of making up more beds than are required at the time, was forbidden, and the clothing ordered into store until it was required. The sheriff was requested to make a requisition for a supply of Gaol clothing. A bathing tub was also ordered, as there appeared to be no means of bathing prisoners, some of whom were of filthy habits. A book for the Gaol Surgeon was also placed on the list of requirements. On the occasion of my first visit I found five prisoners in custody, all males, three of whom were reported as insane. Two were recommended for transfer, but the third was more idiotic than insane, and was not removed in consequence of the want of space in the Idiot Asylum.

At my second visit I had occasion to speak of the unsightly state of the yards, and requested that as soon as the repairs to the Court House were completed, that they should be placed in order.

I also recommended that the stone work in the north-east corridor should be white-washed, as it was ill lighted. Only two prisoners were found in custody at this visit, neither of whom were lunatics.

## GODERICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	102
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$1770 20

At a statutory inspection made of this Gaol on the 20th March, I found six prisoners in custody—all men, no less than three of whom were in custody for want of securities to keep the peace. One man was under sentence for three months for larceny; one for drunkenness; and one as a debtor. No complaints were received from any of these prisoners.

The various portions of the Gaol were found in very good order. The upper portion, not at present used, is admirably clean; but Ward No. 2, in which two prisoners were confined, was by no means as orderly and tidy as it should have been.

The yards were found in excellent order.

It is not desirable that the prisoners should have access to the wood without let or hindrance. Although the morning was very warm, the fire in the stove of Corridor No. 1 was large enough for the coldest day in winter. The Gaoler was instructed in future to make arrangements to have the wood removed beyond the reach of the prisoners.

Owing to the absence of the Gaoler at the time of my visit, the Register could not be examined, and the usual Minute book could not be used.

## GUELPH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	226
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	32
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2447 31

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th March and 11th June, on both of which occasions I found that the corridors and cells were generally clean and well kept. The supply of bedding and clothing was sufficient and of good quality. The dietary was also in strict accordance with the prescribed regulations.

The concrete on the corridor floors, although renewed since my first visit, was found to be as bad as ever, and recommendations were made for the substitution of Portland cement, as in its present condition thorough cleanliness is impossible, and the necessary sanitary regulations can not be carried out.

The practice of washing dirty clothes within the prison was ordered to be discontinued, as it not only created an offensive odour throughout the building, but was likely to be injurious to the health of the inmates. It was recommended that a portion of the yard adjoining the kitchen yard should be roofed in for a wash-house.

The practice of piling wood too close to the Prison walls was ordered to be discontinued.

There were twenty-two prisoners in custody at the time of my first visit, four of whom were cases from the Police Court. The attention of the Government was called to the apparent necessity for the provision of a Lock-up, in order to prevent the use of the Gaol for this class of prisoners.

Of the eighteen remaining prisoners, 13 were males and 5 females. Two of the latter were committed as insane, but their cases were not, in my opinion such as to justify transfer to an asylum, and I recommended that they should be discharged. One of the male prisoners was also undoubtedly insane, although not committed as a lunatic. His case was not such, however, as to render removal to an asylum desirable. The prisoner sentenced to thirty lashes, had been relieved of this portion of his sentence by the Dominion Government. The Gaol Surgeon informed me that he was physically able to bear that punishment. At my second visit there were seven prisoners in custody, five males and two females. One of the former was committed as a lunatic, but was at the time of my visit to all appearance perfectly sane and rational, and was so reported by the Gaol officials. His discharge was therefore recommended.



As Commissioner, I held an investigation under oath, commencing on the 15th April, into the circumstances attending the escape of a person named Samuel McLean, and found as follows: The prisoner was committed for trial to the Guelph Gaol on the 24th January, on a charge of mail robbery. He was last seen *by the Gaoler* on the evening of the 14th April, but the turnkey, Hillen, swore that on the morning of the 15th, at 7 a.m., when he unlocked the cells, he found the prisoner in his cell, but that when he brought his breakfast at 8 o'clock, the prisoner had disappeared. The evidence of Hillen is the only proof that the prisoner was in the Gaol on the morning of the 15th, as no one else in the Gaol either saw or heard him after the gaoler left him in his cell on the evening of the 14th. To get out of the Gaol between the times that the turnkey indicates, the prisoner must pass the door of the adjoining corridor, in which three prisoners were confined, one of whom swears that at that time he was in a position to see every one that passed. Again, having reached the lower flut, he must pass through the room in which the turnkey and a prisoner cook were at work, with the female members of the turnkey's family. None of these saw the prisoner McLean pass, and it appeared to me to be simply impossible that he should have passed without being seen. The turnkey, Hillen, however, made other statements which were proved to be false from the evidence of other witnesses, and I felt that his evidence could not be relied upon. The manner in which he gave his evidence, also, excited my grave suspicions as to many of the statements he made, even under oath. The evidence further showed that the greatest interest was taken in McLean's case by a number of people; that a large number visited him while in Gaol—in many instances without any supervision over their visits; that many of his visitors were strongly interested in procuring his release; and that a large sum of money had been raised *professedly* for his defence at his approaching trial. According to Hillen's evidence, he had been approached by a stranger, who offered him (Hillen) a considerable sum of money to allow McLean to escape. This unusual interest in a prisoner became so apparent, that the Sheriff applied for an extra night guard, which was allowed him. The object of this extra guard was, however, defeated by an extraordinary arrangement, by which he was not allowed to enter the Gaol, or to see the prisoners at all, but was placed in an outside corridor, which rendered his services almost useless. That the prisoner was let out of the Gaol by some one having keys, there appears to me not the slightest doubt, and the manner by which the release was accomplished, clearly indicates that a well executed scheme, based upon the bribery of the turnkey, was successfully carried out. All the evidence taken, points to this conclusion, and that of Mrs. McLean shews the way in which the money was procured wherewith to bribe the turnkey. In closing my report to Government upon this investigation, I felt it my duty to call attention to the gross carelessness and neglect of duty that has existed in the management of the affairs of the Gaol. The gaoler had evidently little to do with its administration, leaving all in the hands of the turnkey. The keys were left in an exposed situation, and were accessible to the turnkey's family, to strangers passing through the room, and to prisoners engaged in the Gaol kitchen. The son of the turnkey (who boarded with his father,) was allowed to have in his possession, a key to open the outside door, and this key he swears to have made *himself*. Altogether the management and discipline of the Gaol was proved to have been lax and careless. Owing to this carelessness, and the suspicion which attached to the turnkey, Hillen, I instructed the Sheriff to dispense with his services. He was afterwards indicted for the offence, but acquitted upon trial.

At my second visit, I found that in so far as the keeping of the keys was concerned, the carelessness and impropriety which was brought to light during my examination, had been remedied, as the turnkey locked them up during the day, and took them up to his room at night.

#### HAMILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	1219
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	107
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	780
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$10,687 62

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 11th February and 25th June, on both of which occasions I found the entire premises to be in as clean and well ordered a condition as was possible, considering the state of the building, and the overcrowding of the cor-

riders and cells. The ventilation was, as usual, very bad, and must be very prejudicial to the health of the prisoners.

On the occasion of my first visit, I found 75 prisoners in custody, 56 males and 19 females. Two of the former were engaged in making up prison clothing, of which there was a good supply (some 80 suits) on hand, all being in a fair state of repair. I conversed with most of the prisoners, receiving complaints of want of exercise from many. Six men were found sick in bed in their cells, a most improper place for them, but as there was no hospital accommodation this could not be avoided.

Two of the females were idiotic. It is to be regretted that the crowded state of the asylum precludes their transfer. At my second visit I found 43 prisoners in custody, 22 males and 21 females. This is the smallest number of prisoners that I ever found in custody in this Gaol, and it is attributable in a great measure to the operations of the Central Prison. Since the opening of that Institution, no less than 76 prisoners have been committed from the County of Wentworth and City of Hamilton. Some of these were very old offenders, one having been committed to Gaol 109 times, and another 182 times.

The new Gaol, which is not yet occupied, was inspected at the time of my visit. It has been heretofore fully described.

A prisoner named John Neligan escaped from this Gaol, on the 16th April, under the following circumstances. He was with others taken into the Gaol yard to perform some duty, and climbed over the fence. The turnkey in charge was evidently negligent, but the facilities for escape from the Gaol are so great, that it is a matter of wonder that so few avail themselves of their opportunities.

#### KINGSTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	351
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	51
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	117
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$4,355 00

This Gaol was inspected on the 30th January, 18th May and 31st July, on all of which occasions it was found in admirable order, with good management and discipline prevailing in all its departments.

At my first visit I found 45 prisoners in custody, 30 males and 15 females, two of the latter being committed as insane. Their cases not being urgent, they were not immediately transferred.

At my second visit I found 28 prisoners in custody, 20 males and 8 females. I received from nearly all the male prisoners great complaints as to the insufficiency of their dietary. On enquiry I found that the ordinary Gaol dietary was strictly observed, and did not consider it necessary that any alterations should be made, except under the order of the Gaol Surgeon.

A frame water closet had been erected against the Gaol yard wall by the Board of School Trustees, which facilitated communication with the prisoners inside. The matter was referred to the Hon. the Attorney-General for his instructions.

At my third visit on the 31st July I found 24 prisoners in custody, 13 males and 11 females, one of the latter a mere child. In addition there were two children in the cells with their mothers, but whose names were not on the register. Two of the women were committed as insane, and were recommended for transfer to Rockwood Asylum.

A prisoner sentenced for desertion escaped over the wall on the female side, dropping from the height of 22 feet to the ground. He was re-captured by the Gaoler, and again lodged in Gaol a few hours after.

The prison clothing, though sufficient for summer wear, is entirely inadequate for fall or winter use, and the Gaoler was instructed to make requisition for suitable clothing for the cold weather.

Having found several prisoners who were imprisoned for serious offences, acting as internal guards, I authorized the Sheriff to procure an extra turnkey. It is impossible for the Gaoler, with one turnkey, to supervise so many prisoners with safety.

The County Council having reduced the Gaoler's salary from \$700 to \$500 last year, and as Gaol statistics show the Kingston Gaol to be one of the most economically conducted in the Province, and as the Gaoler has rendered it also one of the best managed and disciplined



Prisons—as it is one of the most important in respect of size—the Council were requested to re-consider their decision, and to make the salary of the Gaoler in proportion to his services.

## LINDSAY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	56
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$1,604 04

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 24th March and 5th August, on both of which occasions I found the Gaol to be in a most admirable condition of cleanliness and order, with evidences of good management and discipline apparent in every department. The yards were also in a tidy and well-kept state. As at my last year's inspection I found it necessary to reflect upon the management of the Gaol and the condition of the prisoners with some severity, I have pleasure in now recording my satisfaction at its present state and management. There appeared to be a scarcity of blankets for the requirements of the Gaol in the winter season; and there was a scant supply of clothing, especially as the trousers and shirts were in a most delapidated state.

The dietary regulations were properly carried out.

At my first visit I found 5 prisoners in custody, all males, one of whom was under sentence for a serious offence, and was awaiting transfer to the Kingston Penitentiary.

At my second visit I found 6 prisoners in custody, 2 males and 4 females, one of the former was an idiot boy aged eleven, who was also afflicted with dumbness. As soon as a vacancy occurs he will be transferred to the Idiot Asylum. Two of the women were insane, and afterwards were removed to an asylum.

The adoption of the dry earth system for the outside privies had given great satisfaction, after two year's trial. Its general adoption in Common Gaols would be a great advantage.

## LONDON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	592
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	72
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	224
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$7,239 99

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 4th April and 28th August, on both of which occasions the Gaol was found to be in as good a state of order and cleanliness as its defective internal construction and arrangement will permit. So long as these defects remain, its sanitary condition and its management and discipline cannot be satisfactory. The overcrowded state of the Gaol during the winter months rendered the defects more apparent, and its proper management more difficult. At my first visit I found 52 prisoners in custody, 36 males and 16 females. Three of the latter were committed as insane, only two of whom seemed fit subjects for asylum treatment, the third having apparently recovered a sound mind.

At my second visit, I found 33 prisoners in custody, 21 males and 12 females. Of this number no less than 25 were under sentence (14 men, and 11 women.) Five men were sentenced for such periods as to make them eligible for transfer to the Central Prison, but in every case were physically or mentally unfit. Three of the men were mental defectives, two having been formerly inmates of the Idiot and Insane Asylums, whence they were removed by their friends. The third was committed on a charge of arson, but acquitted on the grounds of his insanity. Two of these persons were subsequently removed to an asylum. The filthy condition in which lunatics are transferred from this Gaol to the asylum, is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that there is not a single bathing tub in the Gaol, nor is there a sufficiency of water for cleansing purposes. It is to be hoped that ere long the proper authorities will take some steps for the amelioration of the crying evils that have for so long existed in this Gaol.



## L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year.....</i>	18
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time .....</i>	5
<i>Number of re-committals .....</i>	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol .....</i>	\$656 14

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 29th of July, on which occasion it was found to be in excellent order, and cleanly and neatly kept, except in the cell occupied by the lunatic hereafter referred to.

I found four prisoners in custody, all males, which is the largest number I have ever found in confinement in this Gaol.

One prisoner was committed as insane, and was found in a cell with no bedding save straw on the floor. The cell was very dirty, and the air very foul. The gaoler stated that although quiet and rational at the time of my visit, he was occasionally very violent, and destroyed his bedding and anything else left in his cell. This was, however, no excuse for the dirty condition of his cell, and the gaoler was directed to remove him to a clean cell, and to provide him with proper bed and bedding. He was subsequently transferred to an asylum.

The bed accommodation was found to be quite inadequate for the requirements of the prison, and the Sheriff was requested to order six ordinary pine stretchers (to cost not more than \$2 each), upon which to make up the beds, as the bedding was being destroyed for want of them.

I found that the gaoler was still paid twenty five cents per day for the daily food of each prisoner, in violation of the dietary regulations.

A book was ordered for the Gaol surgeon, in order that he might record his visits, and any instructions respecting the treatment of the prisoners.

## MILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year.....</i>	33
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time .....</i>	8
<i>Number of re-committals .....</i>	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol .....</i>	\$8954 17

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 19th June, when every part was found to be in excellent order, with the utmost cleanliness prevailing everywhere. I have again to report the entire absence of prisoners from this Gaol at the time of my visit. Only nine had been committed since the 1st of January, and none of these for criminal offences.

The Gaol books were found to be properly kept.

## NAPANEE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year .....</i>	67
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time .....</i>	17
<i>Number of re-committals .....</i>	19
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol .....</i>	\$1,840 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 18th May and 1st October, on both of which occasions it was found to be in the very highest condition of cleanliness, and a perfect model of good order and neatness. The general management was, in all respects, most satisfactory.

The condition of the flues was still very defective. Means should be taken to correct this defect.

Coverlets should also be obtained to keep the blankets clean.

At my first visit I found six prisoners in custody, three males and three females. Two of the latter were congenital idiots, and sisters. At my second visit I found ten prisoners in custody, five male and five females. Only one was, however, in confinement for the commission of crime. Of the remainder, one was insane or weak-minded, and three

idiots, two being the sisters mentioned above. As the Asylum for Idiots is quite full, and there are many more urgent cases awaiting admission, and as these unfortunates did not seem to possess any dangerous or dirty habits, the sheriff was instructed to apply to the Council of the township from whence they came, to procure them a home in a private house, as the Gaol is not certainly a proper place for the continued confinement of such unfortunates.

#### OTTAWA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	558
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	39
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	135
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$4,746 05

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 6th May and 28th July. On the occasion of my first visit I found some portions of it in disorder, as whitewashing was going on, but cleanliness generally prevailed. The bedding and clothing was found to be in good order, and sufficient in supply for the requirements of the Gaol.

Twenty prisoners were found in custody, sixteen males and four females.

The offences for which most of those persons were committed were not of a serious nature, and the terms of sentence were, with two exceptions, very short.

Ten of the men were engaged in getting out stone, and stone breaking, two were whitewashing, and the remainder at other jail work. The women were engaged in knitting or domestic occupations.

All the prisoners appeared to be constantly employed. This is a most desirable state of things.

Attention was called to the fact that the wall between the prison kitchen and boiler-room and the front rooms, were of brick, and were by no means so secure as they should be.

My second visit was made on the 28th July, and I again had a most satisfactory report to make of its condition and management.

The various corridors and cells, as well as the portion used for domestic purposes, were found in the best order, with the most scrupulous cleanliness prevailing throughout the entire establishment.

The beds and bedding were sufficient in supply, and well and neatly kept, and the prison clothing was in good condition, and was sufficient for the gaol requirements. The yards were also found in a well-kept state.

In all these respects, as well as in its general management and discipline, the Ottawa Gaol stands second to none in the Province, and reflects credit on the gaol officials.

I was glad to observe that the cost of maintenance still remains below the average, and that the dietary and other regulations are strictly adhered to and carried out. I found on this occasion 27 prisoners in custody—viz., 14 men and 13 women. Of this number 12 men and all the women are under sentence, no less than 10 of them for vagrancy. Only two prisoners are awaiting sentence.

All the women and many of the men are habitual offenders, and have been frequent residents of the gaol.

I was glad to notice this class of prisoners are kept constantly employed, either at breaking stone, knitting, sewing, washing or scrubbing.

Nine of the men were found breaking stone and one working in the garden. The results of the constant employment of the prisoners in this Gaol are apparent in the large quantity of broken stone and knitted goods on hand ready for sale. I spoke to every prisoner in confinement, from whom no complaints were received. The punishment book shows very few instances of punishment, and all in conformity with the regulations.

The Gaol Surgeon's book shows that the health of the Prison has been, and is, satisfactory.

Since my last visit the County Council have, by resolution, dispensed with the services of Dr. Sweetland, who had performed the duties of gaol surgeon for nearly eight years with (as far as I am informed,) general satisfaction. No reason for this action of the Council has been communicated in the resolution or otherwise.

The salaries of the gaoler and the turnkeys have also been reduced by the County Council, for which action, also, no reasons have been communicated to me.

Frequent complaints have been made of the means of communication with the public from the female corridors, and of the foul language used in such communications.

To prevent this I recommended that iron slats be placed upon the opening in close proximity to the street.

The various books were examined, and found to be well and properly kept.

#### OWEN SOUND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	117
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	39
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2,672 87

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the—January and 14th September. On both occasions the Gaol was found to be in fair order. At my first visit, I had, however, to remark upon the want of neatness in the men's corridors. The women's corridor and cells were very orderly and clean.

At my first visit I found ten prisoners in custody, seven males and three females. One man and one woman were committed as Lunatics.

It appears to be a practice to use this Gaol as a lying-in hospital for female vagrants. This should not be allowed to continue, as a Gaol is evidently not intended for such purposes.

At a visit made by Mr. Scoble he reports as follows :—

There were 16 prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, 11 males and 5 females; three of the former, and one of the latter being committed as insane, and one poor girl as an idiot. The general condition of the Gaol was fair; beds and bedding being fairly clean; and a fair amount of order and cleanliness apparent in corridors and cells. The yards were not tidy, and the water closets required emptying. The drainage seems very imperfect, although the ventilation was good in all the wards except that in which the idiot girl was confined. The water supply is precarious and scanty, dependent on a mere surface well. Carpenters were making repairs to the veranda between the Court House and Gaol, and repairs to the walls had been in progress accounting for some untidiness in the yards.

#### PEMBROKE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	61
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$1,915 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 25th July. On the occasion of my visit every department was found in the best possible order, and the whole Gaol is kept in the most commendable state of cleanliness. In these respects I have pleasure in recording that the Pembroke Gaol stands second to none in the Province.

The general discipline and management, judging from results, and the absence of complaints, as well as from the condition of things during my visits, are most satisfactory.

On this occasion I found only six prisoners in confinement—all males. Three of these, (one a lad of 12 years of age) were under sentence; one was waiting trial on a charge of murder, and the remaining two were lunatics, who had been residents of the Gaol for many years. I still adhere to my former decision that the two last prisoners are not proper subjects for an asylum, being only weak-minded and aged.

No complaints were received from any of the prisoners either in respect to food or treatment. The only hard work provided for prisoners sentenced to hard labour is breaking stones, but the most seems to be made of that penal provision. The beds and bedding were found in good order and sufficient in all respects for the Gaol requirements. No clothing has yet been provided for sentenced prisoners.

The various books were examined and found to be properly kept. The Gaol surgeon's book is particularly full and explicit in details, which is much to be commended.

No punishments have been given since my last visit to this Gaol.



## PERTH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	61
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	16
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	15
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2,165 01

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 13th and 14th May, and 24th July. On both occasions I found it to be, in all its departments, in its usual admirable condition of cleanliness and order, and a model of good management and discipline.

At my first visit, I found 13 prisoners in custody—11 males and two females, the two latter being committed as insane. Neither were, however, urgent cases, and their removal was not at once recommended. Four of the men were under sentence, and the remaining seven were vagrants, some of whom were very old and feeble, and the care of whom is attended with great trouble. One of these latter was admitted upon a *certificate* from the Reeve of Almonde, that he was indigent and a vagrant. The Gaoler was instructed that he could not receive any person into custody in such a manner: and the Sheriff was instructed to dismiss the man.

At my second visit, I found 9 prisoners in custody, 7 males and two females, the latter being of unsound mind. Five of the men were the aged vagrants before referred to.

One of the old vagrants who was committed on the 3rd July, in a very feeble state, died in the Gaol on the 18th. He was 78 years of age—a native of Ireland.

## PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	82
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	16
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	42
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$1,960 77

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 25th March and 4th August, when its various corridors, cells, and other rooms, were found in good order, and in a clean and well-kept condition throughout. The yards were also tidy. I ordered that the lumber should at once be removed from the rear yard, as it might afford a means of escape. The attention of the County Council was called to the necessity that exists for dividing that portion of the male-airing yard, used by the Gaoler for a kitchen yard, from the lower portion used for prison purposes.

The prison clothing and bedding was found in good order and in sufficient supply.

On the occasion of my first visit, eleven prisoners were found in custody, no less than seven of whom were committed as vagrants, three of them habitual. Two females of this class—unmarried—were far advanced in pregnancy, and it would appear were sent to gaol instead of a lying-in hospital.

If the County Gaol is to be used for such purposes it should be provided with some of the appliances of an hospital, and a night nurse; but I trust that some other provision will be made for persons of this description.

At my second visit I found ten prisoners in confinement—six men and four women. Seven of this number were under sentence for various offences, but none of a very serious character. No less than four men were in confinement for leaving employment. One woman was in custody as a dangerous lunatic, and from her appearance her case was a very urgent one. Owing to her destructive and filthy habits, she was placed in a cell without bed or bedding. Her transfer to one of the asylums was at once recommended. Another female lunatic, mentioned in former minutes, remains in the same condition as found at my last visit.

On this occasion, also, the Gaol was found in a fair condition of order and cleanliness, and the Gaoler reports a sufficient quantity of bedding and clothing. Some of the beds were on the floor, owing, it is said, to the beds being too wide for the bedsteads. This should be remedied. The practice that prevails of paying the Gaoler nine cents per day for meat and other prison rations, (with the exception of bread,) is a serious objection, as giving the Gaoler a pecuniary interest in the Gaol affairs. The supplies may just as well be procured by contract or ordinary purchase, and I recommended that this course be adopted. I received no complaints

from the prisoners in respect to the diet; nevertheless the continuance of the practice may at any time place the Gaoler in a false position with the prisoners and the public.

#### PICTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	36
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	3
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$762 41

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 17th May and 1st August. On both occasions I found it, in all its departments, to be in good order and well kept, with a sufficient supply of bedding and clothing for all ordinary requirements.

At my first visit I found two prisoners in custody, one under sentence to the Penitentiary, and one committed as insane. The latter was subsequently removed to an asylum.

At my second visit there were no prisoners in custody.

#### SANDWICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	382
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	41
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	54
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2,935 98

Statutory inspection was made of this gaol on the 7th April and 29th August. The general condition with respect to cleanliness and order was satisfactory on both occasions, but the drainage, water supply, and ventilation, were, as has been before remarked, very imperfect. The use of chloride of lime was ordered in the water-closets, where the smell was most offensive. The Gaoler was also instructed to remove the prisoners' clothing from the corridors, as its presence tended to taint the air in so confined a space. The condition of the Gaol clothing was far from good; in fact, it was as dilapidated as it could be, and of the most inferior quality. The Sheriff was requested to make requisition upon the Gaol Committee for twenty good suits.

At my first visit I found twenty-seven prisoners in custody—twenty-two males and five females—nineteen of whom were under sentence. At my second visit I found twenty-five prisoners in custody—twenty one males and four females. One of the latter was committed as insane, and was afterwards transferred to an asylum. Seventeen were under sentence.

#### SARNIA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	289
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	91
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2,997 39

Statutory inspection was made of this gaol on the 18th March. Owing to the re-flooring of the corridors being in progress, the condition of the Gaol was not as orderly as usual. The work referred to was much needed, and I trust the Council will see that the whole of the flooring of the lower corridors and cells is renewed instead of patching here and there. The decayed wood should be thoroughly removed, and lime spread over the part opened up, so as to sweeten the basement.

The prison kitchen and stores are now occupied, and the dietary regulations are being carried out. The cost of daily rations is reported to be about 12½ cents instead of 20 cents as heretofore.

The bedding and clothing of the prison was found in good order, and the supply was sufficient for Gaol purposes.

The various books were examined—the names of three prisoners had not then been entered in the register. The books were well kept.

There were at my visit eleven prisoners in custody, viz., nine men and two women. One of the former was committed as a dangerous lunatic, but who had not yet undergone the requisite statutory examination. From all appearance he is a proper subject for asylum treatment, and he was recommended for transfer to an asylum as soon as the papers in his case were received.

An unfortunate woman, named Catherine Murray, died from injuries caused by the ignition of her clothes while in the Gaol on the 10th March. The finding of the Coroner's jury, however, exonerated the Gaol officials from blame.

#### SIMCOE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	110
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	29
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2,027 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 3rd April and 21st August, on both of which occasions it was found in very good order, and clean and well kept throughout. The bedding is sufficient in supply. I regretted to find that, although I had called attention to this matter before, beds were made up in unoccupied cells; and requested the Sheriff to see that my instructions are complied with in the future.

The dark and badly ventilated cells in the front of the Gaol were also used in preference to the light and well ventilated cells in the rear. This, the Sheriff informs me, is due to the inefficient heating of the rear wards. This defect should be remedied.

On the occasion of my first visit I found five prisoners in custody, all males. One was an idiotic boy who is an entirely unfit subject for the Gaol; steps will be taken to have him removed on the first opportunity. At my second visit only two prisoners were found in custody, one being the idiot boy previously referred to. I was gratified to notice that only three females had, up to the time of my visit, been committed to the Gaol this year, one of them being an insane person.

#### ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	220
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	35
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	13
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$3,608 77

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 2nd April and 29th August. On my first visit I found repairs in progress, which prevented an estimate of its condition. At my second visit, however, everything was in its usual condition of order and cleanliness, with evidence of good management and discipline pervading the whole establishment. The bedding is not sufficient for the requirements of the Prison; and with the exception of a few shirts no prison clothing was provided for sentenced prisoners, as required by the Gaol regulations. The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition for 12 suits of clothing.

The practice of allowing the prisoners free access to the wood, was also remarked upon, and instructions given to prevent its continuance.

Attention was called to the want of observance of the dietary regulations, and the Sheriff was requested to see that they be properly enforced.

At my second visit the supplies of bedding and clothing had not been furnished, and the Sheriff was again requested to make a requisition for a proper supply.

At my first visit I found 15 prisoners in custody, 13 males and 2 females, one of the latter being under 16 years of age. There were two lunatics, a man and a woman, in custody; both of whom were subsequently transferred to an Asylum, although the woman was seemingly not a fit subject for asylum treatment.

At my second visit I found 22 prisoners in custody, 17 males and five females. Six of the former were fit subjects for the Central Prison, and some of whom were subsequently transferred.



## STRATFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	174
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	21
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2,311 52

Statutory inspection was made of the Gaol on the 18th March and 12th June, when the various corridors and cells were examined, and while the upper floor cells and halls were found in the most admirable order, the lower flat, owing to darkness and bad ventilation, were not what could be desired : although kept in as good condition as these defects, and the confined space will admit of.

It is to be feared that, as far as the sanative state of the Gaol is concerned, the late expenditures for alterations and repairs were little better than thrown away.

The bedding is not quite sufficient for the wants of the prison, and the prison clothing is scant in supply and of poor quality. At my first visit there were twelve prisoners under confinement, eleven males and one female. One of the former and the latter were certified to be insane and were recommended for transfer to an Asylum as soon as a vacancy took place. The remaining ten prisoners were under sentence for the following offences :—Two for larceny, five vagrancy, one drunkenness, one trespass, and one assault.

The dietaries of the Gaol are served in accordance with the regulations.

The various books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

No complaints were received from any of the prisoners.

At my second visit there were nine prisoners in custody, six males and three females, two of the latter being insane. One of the men also gave indications of insanity, and the Gaol surgeon was requested to examine into his case, with a view to his removal to an asylum.

## ST. THOMAS GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	104
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	16
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$3,289 32

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 4th April and 29th August. At my first visit only the lower corridor was occupied by prisoners, as the floors of the upper corridor were being relaid. The Gaol was visited early in the morning, before the prisoners had risen. The ventilation was good, considering that doors and windows had been kept shut during the night. All the beds were made up on the floor, no bedsteads having been provided, up to that time, by the Council. The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition for a frame stretcher for each cell, and also for six suits of prison clothing, as the regulations had not been observed in this respect. No prison kitchen was yet provided for the Gaol. The heating apparatus was reported by the Gaoler to be working satisfactorily.

At my second visit, I regretted to find that the disorder formerly attributed to the progress of repairs still continued, and that the Gaol was generally in an untidy state, with neither cleanliness nor order apparent in its departments. The corridor in which the male prisoners were confined, was littered over with various articles—pipes and flash literature—as though a bar-room rather than a Gaol-ward. The beds were not neatly made up, and the unoccupied cells had evidently not been swept or dusted for a considerable time. The whole of the wards and cells were sadly in need of whitewashing. The yards were overgrown with weeds, and strewn with fragments of old clothes.

This state of things is particularly inexcusable in a new prison, and the Sheriff was requested to enforce cleanliness and discipline. It is also to be regretted that arrangements are not made by which full effect can be given to the dietary regulations. The management of this Gaol is evidently very bad, and means should be adopted to raise it to the standard of other Gaols of the Province. At my first visit, there were eleven prisoners in custody, all males. At my second visit there were four prisoners in custody, three males and one female.

The Young Men's Christian Association of St. Thomas having requested liberty of access to the Prison for Christian ministrations to the prisoners, permission was granted, subject

to the regulations and Prison discipline. It is to be regretted that this example is not more generally followed by similar organizations in our county towns.

#### TORONTO GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	2436
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	224
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	643
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$26,424 89

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 27th March and 13th October. On both occasions the entire gaol was found in a most commendable state of order and cleanliness, with the utmost good discipline and management apparent in all its departments. The corridors and cells for female prisoners were scrupulously neat and clean, and in fact could not be more so. It is a source of gratification to me to be able to point out this, the largest and most important Gaol in the Province, as a model of order and discipline, which may advantageously be copied by some other Gaols. I found the bedding to be good and sufficient in quantity, and the Gaol clothing to be in fair order, and in sufficient supply. The yards were neatly kept and in good order. The water-closets were much improved, though the valves did not work very well, and required attention; the drainage very much improved, and, as a consequence, the ventilation was much better in the basement flat. The water supply alone needs remodelling, the tank being too small to contain the requisite supply for the requirements of the prison. This is a great defect. If a system for proper water supply were carried out, the internal arrangements of the Gaol—always excepting the presence of the steam-heating boilers in the basement—would be satisfactory.

The screens across the ends of the corridors are not yet constructed. The Gaol dietary is not quite according to regulations, and costs about 8½ cents per prisoner per day.

At my first visit I found 220 prisoners in custody—133 males and 87 females; seven of the former and three of the latter were under 16 years of age, and were more suited for a reformatory school than a Gaol. There were five insane females and two idiotic males in custody. The former were all removed to an asylum. One of the latter died in the Gaol.

Seventy-two of the prisoners were at labour—24 men and 28 women in the shoe shop, and 20 men breaking stone. As more could be set at breaking stone if more hammers were available, it was recommended that a further supply should be purchased. A large proportion of immigrants and Americans were found in this Gaol.

At my second visit I found 173 prisoners in custody—111 males and 62 females; four of the former and three of the latter were committed as insane, and two lads as idiots. Of the male prisoners, it is to be regretted that no less than 14 were under 16 years of age. Fifteen of the male prisoners were of American birth, and most of them had been only a short time in the country.

It is particularly noticeable, in connection with this Gaol, the altogether disproportionate number of short-date sentences. Out of 81 male prisoners sentenced, no less than 28 were sentenced for periods under one month, five of whom had been committed twice, four three, three four times, one five times, two six times, one ten times, one eleven times, and one twelve times before this sentence. As an alternative to this imprisonment was a small money fine, within the capacity, it might be supposed, for payment, by any of these offenders. It is to be regretted that continuous lenity of sentence leads such habitual criminals to look upon the Gaol rather as a place of refuge than a place of punishment.

The escapes at the Toronto Gaol were in two cases due to a violation of the law in taking prisoners beyond the Gaol precincts. In one instance, the prisoners were taken out to repair the fences of the Gaol farm when they succeeded in making good their escape. In the other case the escape was attributable to a defect in the yard walls, and to careless supervision.

#### WALKERTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	31
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	7
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	0
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$1,627 30



Inspection was made of this Gaol by Mr. Seoble on the 8th September. He reports the general condition of the Gaol to be good; the bedding to be in a fair condition of cleanliness, and sufficient in supply; the clothing to be in fair order; the corridors and cells to be clean; the ventilation to be good in the corridors, but bad in the cells; the drainage to be in fair order, and the water supply to be good and sufficient. One of the water closets required cleaning out, and there was altogether too much wood piled in the yards. The sentenced male prisoners were engaged in cutting and splitting the wood, no other hard labour being obtainable. The dietary was according to Gaol regulations, and averaged about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day. The supplies were obtained by the Gaoler, without contract. No complaints were received from the prisoners.

There were five prisoners in custody, all males, one under 16 years of age; 2 being under sentence for short periods.

Although spoken of in previous minutes, the beds were not made up at 4 p.m. The store room and bath room were in an untidy state.

#### WELLAND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	191
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	35
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$3,126 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 2nd April, and 20th August, on both of which occasions corridors and cells were found to be in good order, and generally in a clean and tidy state. The beds and bedding were neat and clean, and sufficient in supply. The clothing was much the worse for wear, and should be of stouter material. The yards were in fair order, but the piling of wood so close to the walls was objected to.

Two prisoners were found at the hall door when I entered the prison, one of whom had formerly made his escape from the Gaol. Similar heedlessness occasioned the escape of two prisoners about a week later, notwithstanding that a minute had been recorded cautioning the Gaol officials as to such laxity.

There were 21 prisoners in custody at my first visit, 19 males and 2 females. Two men and two women were committed as insane. Unreasonable delay has formerly occurred in forwarding the papers relating to the examination of insane persons, and more punctuality was requested in the future.

In my second inspection of the Gaol, I found it in all its departments in a very well kept and cleanly condition, with the regulations fairly well observed.

There were thirteen prisoners in confinement, viz: Eleven men and two women, of whom eight (6 men and two women) are under sentence, four are awaiting trial, and one is in custody as a lunatic. The last-named person has been an inmate of the gaol for over a year, and although the County Council has been requested to make other provision for his care, no action has been taken in that direction. From his appearance and manners, the man appears to be more idiotic than insane and it is very improbable that he would be mentally benefited by asylum treatment.

Examination was made into the circumstances connected with the escape of two prisoners from the Gaol yard on the 13th of April, and it appears that while great carelessness was shown by the turnkey in guarding the prisoners that were at work, still the serious defect of not having the Court House yard entirely separated from the Gaol premises, was the cause to which the escapes was more directly attributable; and it would also appear that the prisoner Bird escaped from the same cause last December, showing clearly the necessity that exists for completely walling in the Gaol yard. This matter will be brought to the notice of the County Council, with a request that the work be proceeded with without delay, as in my opinion the Gaol yards are quite unsafe in their present condition.

The large gates must also be rebuilt, as they are now in a very dilapidated state. The various books were examined and found to be properly kept.



## WHITBY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> .....	79
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	1
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	35
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$2,230 71

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 25th March, on which occasion the corridors and cells, bedding and clothing, were examined and found to be in a fair condition of cleanliness and order. The water-closets were not clean, and from the foul odours arising, gave evidence of bad drainage. The water supply was irregular, and sometimes scanty. The dietary was not strictly in accordance with Gaol regulations. The numerous escapes from this Gaol point to defects both in the construction and administration of the Gaol.

There were ten prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, nine males and one female. Two of the former and the latter were committed as insane. One of the men was afterwards removed to an asylum; the other man and woman having apparently recovered sound minds, were recommended for discharge.

The escape at this Gaol, which has been particularly unfortunate, was attributable: 1st. To violation and neglect of rules in admitting a visitor to the Gaol at a very early hour of the morning, and allowing such a visitor to enter the corridors instead of keeping him outside the corridor gate. 2nd. To gross neglect in leaving the gate and other outer doors open while a person unconnected with the prison was within—and in leaving them open at all. 3rd. To want of proper supervision over, and search of prisoners and cells, in order to prevent their having instruments by which to effect their escape. 4th. To general carelessness and neglect of duty. 5th. To defective locks and locking apparatus.

## WOODSTOCK GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i> .....	134
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .....	26
<i>Number of re-committals</i> .....	50
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> .....	\$3,562 30

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 4th April and 31st August, and on examination was found in all its departments in a well-kept and clean condition.

The bedding is in sufficient supply for the present number of prisoners, but a change could not be had for an increased number. The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition upon the County Council, or the Committee having charge of the Gaol, for twenty coloured coverlids for the beds. The bedding is being destroyed, owing to the false economy of not providing covers. I also called the attention of the Council to the very insufficient supply of both soft and hard water, and reminded the Council that cleanliness of the Gaol and the prisoners cannot be observed without an abundant supply of water. The drainage of the Gaol was very defective if not altogether worthless. I requested that the Council would take steps to remedy these defects at the earliest day possible. The yards were found in excellent order.

At my first visit I found ten prisoners in custody, of whom eight were men and two women, both of the latter insane persons. Of the eight remaining male prisoners two were under sentence, five were waiting trial for most serious offences, and one was in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace. The various books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

At my second visit I found 22 prisoners in custody, 15 males and 7 females: one of the latter having been committed as insane. An idiot woman, in confinement nearly two years, died during the summer. Four males and two females were under sentence, six were waiting trial, six were committed as vagrants, and two for want of sureties to keep the peace.

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# HOSPITALS

## AND

# CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

AIDED BY PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

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### HOSPITALS.

The general operations of the Hospitals aided from the funds of the Province, in respect to admissions and discharges, together with a classification of the patients under various headings, will be found in the following table showing:—

- 1st. The number of patients remaining in each Hospital at the close of last year; the number admitted this year and the total number under treatment.
  - 2nd. The discharges and deaths during the year and the number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of this official year.
  - 3rd. A classification of such patients in respect to the Religious Denominations and Nationalities to which they belonged.
  - 4th. The places from which patients were admitted to the various Hospitals during the year.
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TABLE NO. 1.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Admission.				Classification of Patients or Inmates treated or lodged during the year.				Nationalities of Patients or Inmates treated or lodged during the year.				Residence of Patients or Inmates.									
	No. of Patients remaining in the Institution 1st October, 1873.	No. of Patients admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1874.	No. of Births in the Institution during the year.	Total No. of Patients under treatment in the Institution during the year (including children born in the Institution and In-mates in residence at the close of the previous year.	No. discharged from the Institution during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Institution during the year.	No. of Patients remaining in the Institution on the evening of the 30th Sept., 1874.	No. of persons who have received treatment or relief during the year who were not inmates of the Institution.	Protestants of any denomination.	Roman (Catholic.	Other Religions (or not known.)	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States.	(Other Countries.	Received from the City or Town in which Institution is located.	Received from the County in which Institution is located.	Received from other Counties in the Province of Ontario.	Received from the United States.	Received from other Countries including Emigrants, Foreigners and Aliens.
General Hospital, Toronto	67	874		941	731	80	127	5613	633	285	23	322	279	81	203	22	34	583	59	243	22	34
City Hospital, Hamilton	56	437	30	523	430	35	58	1108	408	114	1	161	125	43	154	27	13	388	39	55	15	26
General Hospital, Kingston	41	437	39	517	446	29	42	425	350	122	4	67	156	27	236	15	16	158	66	173	18	102
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	20	287		307	289	6	12	50	20	277	10	2	90	2	188	12	13	110	87	85	12	13
General Protestant Hospital, Kingston	20	157		177	124	18	35		172	5		49	38	15	69	2	4	99	29	29		20
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	15	281		296	211	28	27	501	13	283		7	49		218	6	16	253	17	22		4
General Hospital, London	23	229	8	260	211	21	28	678	198	62		81	77	19	63	7	13	166	34		7	53
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	14	225	2	241	209	15	17	355	136	99	6	67	72	16	46	22	18	79	58	57	22	25
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	10	118	116	244	224	13	7		78	45		18	19	7	77		2	37	15	60	4	7
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	7	74		81	73		9	454	61	20		22	18	3	31	4		15	3	60		3
	273	3119	195	3587	2980	245	362	9184	2069	1312	85	796	926	213	1288	117	129	1888	407	784	100	287



From this table it would appear that 3,119 patients were admitted to the various Hospitals during the year ending 30th September, which, together with the number remaining in residence at the close of last year, and the births during the past twelve months, made a total of 3,587 persons who were under treatment during that period, as compared with 3093 the preceding year.

These figures indicate an increase in the number of persons who received Hospital treatment of 494 over the numbers of previous year. This large increase was distributed over all the Hospitals of the Province, except three, but at the General Hospital, Toronto, and the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, the increase was unusually large. In the former there was an increase of 189, and in the latter the number of patients had nearly doubled. At the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Kingston there was an increase of 49 patients, while at the General Hospital in the same place the number had decreased from 451 in 1873 to 446 in 1874. In the General Hospitals at Hamilton and London there was an increase of 17 and 16 respectively, while at both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Hospitals in Ottawa the number of patients had slightly decreased.

It will be observed, also, that the number of patients that remained in all the Hospitals had increased from 273 last year to 362 at the close of the present year.

In addition to the 3587 patients who were lodged and treated in the various Hospitals during the past twelve months, no less than 9184 persons received medical treatment and medicine, as out-door patients, from the officers of these Hospitals, making a total number of 12,771 persons who were directly benefited by the Hospital operations of the Province during the year.

These facts and figures lead one to the natural conclusion that the Hospital accommodation of the Province has so increased in extent, and improved in character, that it has been availed of by a much larger number than formerly, when they are overtaken by sickness or accident. And the facts of the case prove this conclusion to be correct.

In the city of Ottawa, the Directors of the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital have erected a new building for the purposes of that charity, which in point of appearance, internal arrangement and accommodation are a credit to any community. This building, together with the really excellent Roman Catholic Hospital in the same city, fully meets the requirement of the Ottawa District for Hospital accommodation. The corporation of the city of London is also erecting a new Hospital capable of giving accommodation to fifty patients, and if certain improvements in the plans, which I suggested, are carried out, it will take rank as a first-class Hospital. At the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, extensive additions have been made to the building, and the greatly increased number of patients that have, thereby, been accommodated this year, testify to the wisdom and humanity of its Directors. The corporation of the city of Hamilton has also made much needed additions to their Hospital and grounds, which will enable this well-managed institution to increase its beds and improve its surroundings. A suitable detached building has been acquired by the Directors of the General Hospital, Kingston, for the treatment of contagious diseases, which renders the Hospital accommodation of that city complete. I am also led to believe that extensive improvements to the internal arrangement of the General Hospital, Toronto, are in contemplation, and a little has been done during the last year in that direction.

It will be seen, therefore, that very satisfactory progress has been made, during the past two years, in increasing and improving the Hospital accommodation of the Province; and it is sincerely to be hoped, that, under the new system of distributing Government aid to these institutions, the Directors and Managers will be encouraged to continue this good work.

In the great, and constantly increasing, field for charitable and philanthropic labour, no more laudable or praiseworthy effort can be entered upon than that which presents itself in the Hospital work of the Province and to carry on that work successfully, it is necessary that energetic and reliable men should be engaged in it, in order that the sympathy and assistance of the public may be fully secured.

Reverting again to the Hospital operations for the year, we find from the table under consideration, that the total number of patients who received treatment during the year was 3,587, of which number 2,980 were discharged, 245 died, and 362 remained in Hospitals at the close of the year.

It would appear from these figures that, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of patients, the deaths were somewhat less than the previous year, viz., 245 as compared

with 260. The proportion that the deaths bore to the total number of patients that were treated was under *three-quarters* per cent.

The sex and nationalities of the patients, and the religious denominations to which they belonged, will be found in Table No. 2 at the commencement of this article.

The following summary shows the places from which the patients, who were admitted to Hospitals, this year, were received, viz :—

From the cities or towns in which the Hospitals are located, viz., Toronto, London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Catharines .....	1730
From the counties of which those places are the capitals, viz., York, Middlesex, Wentworth, Frontenac, Carleton and Lincoln....	341
From other counties in the Province.....	781
From the United States .....	82
Emigrants.....	185
	<hr/> 3119

It is to be expected that the cities in which Hospitals are located, and the counties in close proximity to them, should send the greatest proportion of patients, but it is more than likely that a considerable number of patients are credited to cities who really belong to the counties. That they have to come to cities in order to obtain Hospital treatment renders that more probable.

The following table shows,

1st. The total number of patients that were under treatment in each Hospital, the average stay of each patient and the collective stay of the whole number in each Hospital, discriminating in the latter case between adults and infants.

2nd. The amount of money that each Hospital would be entitled to receive from Government in the year 1875 under the provisions of section 3, sub-section A of "The Charity Act of 1874," at the rate of twenty cents per day for every patient boarded, lodged and treated in an Hospital.

3rd. The amount received for the ordinary maintenance of Hospitals from all sources, other than the Province, and the proportion that one-fourth of that amount bears to the farther Government allowance of ten cents per day for each patient.

4th. The total amount that each Hospital is entitled to receive from Government for the year 1875 under the provisions of the Act before mentioned, and a comparison of the same with the Government appropriation to each for 1874.

TABLE No. 2.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Total number of patients under treatment in Hospitals during the year, including all patients in residence at the close of the previous year.			STAY OF PATIENTS.							Legislative Grant at the rate of 20 cents per day for each day's actual treatment admitted, would amount to				Amount of money received from all sources, other than this Province, to maintain the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution.				(One-fourth of the last named amounts would be equal to				Further legislative supplementary grant at rate of 10 cents per day's stay, (net to exceed one-fourth of money received from other sources to maintenance.)				Total amount of Legislative Grant to be voted for the year.				Legislative Grant for 1874.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average days stay of Patients in the Institution.	Collective days stay of adult patients in the Institution.	Collective stay of Infants under one year of age in the Institution.	Total collective stay of adults and infants for the year.	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.	%			
General Hospital, Toronto .....	672	269	941	431.25	39,647	none	39,647	7,929 40	11,972 55	2,993 13	925 10	3,964 70	10,922 53	5,505 10	4,800 00	11,200 00																		
City do Hamilton .....	307	216	523	47	23,200	1,106	24,306	4,640 00	3,700 41	2,993 13	925 10	2,320 00	5,505 10	4,049 68	4,800 00																			
General do Kingston .....	299	218	517	33.6	15,859	712	16,571	3,111 80	3,751 52	937 88	937 88	1,555 90	4,049 68	4,800 00																				
Hotel Dieu Hospital, do .....	159	148	307	20	5,751	none	5,751	1,150 20	1,192 20	298 05	298 05	575 10	1,418 25	1,000 00																				
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa .....	139	38	177	521.25	9,452	none	9,452	1,830 40	3,214 35	803 58	803 58	915 20	2,633 98	1,200 00																				
Do Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa .....	171	125	296	242.07	7,075	160	7,235	1,415 00	4,428 96	1,107 24	1,107 24	707 50	2,122 50	1,200 00																				
Do Hospital, London .....	178	82	260	45	11,318	none	11,318	2,263 60	1,640 67	410 16	410 16	1,131 80	2,673 76	2,400 00																				
Do and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines ..	212	29	241	23.07	5,190	38	5,228	1,038 00	3,300 73	875 18	875 18	519 00	1,557 00	1,000 00																				
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto .....	123	123	246	22	2,546	2,548	5,094	509 20	1,641 81	410 45	410 45	254 60	763 80	480 00																				
Eye and Ear Infirmary do .....	54	27	81	40	3,158	none	3,158	631 60	1,946 79	486 69	486 69	315 80	947 40	1,000 00																				
	2191	1275	3466	.....	122,396	4,564	127,160	24,519 20	36,989 99	9,247 46	9,247 46	12,229 60	32,684 00	29,080 00																				



From an examination of the preceding table it will be seen that the total collective stay of all adult patients in Hospitals during the past year amounted to 122,596 days, which at twenty cents per day would amount in the aggregate to \$24,519 20. That sum, therefore, is the first instalment of Government aid to Hospitals, and which is apportioned to each in the manner shown in the above table.

The provision to determine the amount of additional Government aid that shall be given to each Hospital reads as follows: "Every such Institution shall also be entitled to have and receive from such public funds further aid to the extent and amount following: (viz., ten cents to Hospitals, two cents to poor houses, and one half cent to Orphan Asylums for every such day's actual stay and treatment, or lodgment and maintenance of any person or patient therein as aforesaid) *provided always that the aggregate amount of such further aid, at the rate aforesaid, does not in any one year exceed one-fourth of the entire moneys received by such Institution in said preceding year from all sources, other than the Province, towards the ordinary weekly maintenance thereof, and in every such case where said further aid in the aggregate would so exceed said one-fourth of said last mentioned moneys, there shall be substituted and given in lieu thereof from the public moneys so appropriated a sum equal to the said one-fourth of said last mentioned moneys.*"

The ninth column of table No. 2 shows that the total sum of money received in aid of Hospital maintenance, from all other sources than the Province, amounted last year to \$36,989 59. A further analysis of the figures, in that column, shows that only four of the ten Hospitals in the list received a sufficient amount of outside aid to place them in a position to demand from Government the full amount of *further aid* provided for in the provision of the statute quoted.

The Hospitals entitled to receive the full amount of additional aid, viz: ten cents per day for each patient treated, are the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines; the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto.

All the other Hospitals in the table are only entitled to receive, in the way of further aid, (over and above the twenty cents), a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount they received from all sources, other than the Province, towards their ordinary maintenance.

In this connection, it may be well to remark that in the statement of receipts of some Hospitals, amounts have been placed that were expended for extraordinary additions and repairs. These moneys have in all cases been excluded from the figures in the table, and only such moneys as were received for ordinary maintenance have been included.

The following summary shows, in a condensed form, the entire amount of Government Aid each Hospital is entitled to receive for 1875:

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Amount payable to each Hospital, from the 20 cts. per day, Government Allowance.	Amount payable from the additional 10 cents per day allowance.	Amount payable to Hospitals in lieu of the 10 cts. per day, being one-fourth of moneys received from other sources than the Province.	Total amount of Government moneys each Hospital is entitled to receive for the year 1875.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	\$7929 40	.....	2993 13	10922 53
City do Hamilton.....	4640 00	.....	925 10	5565 10
General do Kingston.....	3111 80	.....	937 88	4049 68
Hotel Dieu do do.....	1150 20	.....	298 05	1448 25
Protestant do Ottawa.....	1830 40	.....	803 58	2633 98
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	1415 00	707 59	.....	2122 59
General Hospital, London.....	2263 60	.....	140 16	2673 76
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	1938 00	519 00	.....	1557 00
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.....	569 20	254 00	.....	763 80
Eye and Ear Infirmary, do.....	631 60	315 80	.....	947 40
	\$24519 20	\$1796 90	\$6367 90	32684 00

The figures in this summary show that the total amount of Government Aid to be voted for Hospitals for the year 1875 is \$32,684 00, as compared with \$29,800 00 for 1874, or an increase of \$2,884.

TABLE No. 3.—HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows the amounts expended in the various Hospitals for food, medicine, salaries and wages, and all other requirements for ordinary maintenance.

HOSPITALS.	FOOD, MEDICINES, &c.						SALARIES AND WAGES AND ALL OTHER EXPENSES.									
	Beer, Wine and Spirits.	Medicine and Medical comforts.	Butcher's Meat.	Flour and Bread.	General Groceries.	Milk.	Total.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel, Light and Water.	Bedding, Furniture, and Furnishings.	Laundry, Soap and Cleaning.	Taxes and Insurance.	Real Estate, ordinary and extraordinary repairs.	Advertising, Printing, Postage, &c.	Other expenditures not enumerated.	Total.
General Hospital, Toronto	cts. 613 73	cts. 1148 43	cts. 1903 38	cts. 1216 21	cts. 2256 26	cts. 2172 90	cts. 9311 14	cts. 4378 74	cts. 3544 16	cts. 1024 53	cts. 1198 51	cts. 500 00	cts. 1343 26	cts. 165 71	cts. 1236 40	cts. 12911 31
City do Hamilton	172 95	413 41	1007 17	783 13	1045 72	374 78	3797 16	1829 00	1109 64	506 48	506 48	500 00	322 34	35 56	400 23	4703 23
General do Kingston	102 00	245 86	639 82	675 25	1411 40	261 39	3335 72	1199 51	1098 35	232 75	232 75	50 00	236 24	55 47	222 05	3094 37
Hotel Dieu do	54 00	120 00	299 50	261 26	562 72	10 00	1307 42	81 00	428 00	265 00	265 00	75 00	23 00	20 50	129 23	1024 73
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	34 83	205 20			2983 87		3223 90	*192 14	205 87	247 99	247 99	45 50		47 93	15 05	754 48
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.		41 00	574 28	364 80	2295 56	52 25	3327 89	71 95	1070 39	437 99			296 11		322 65	2218 98
General Hospital, London	22 50	165 34	428 00	447 12	1254 11	87 76	2404 83	1296 45	622 43	685 00	685 00	100 00	111 42		747 76	3563 06
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	84 65	302 81	307 70	184 02	183 06	150 25	1212 49	454 00	59 79	118 70	118 70	23 40	152 87	136 00	57 09	1001 85
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	14 75	98 77	167 98	153 21	315 77	81 80	832 28	368 07	248 85	126 26	126 26	22 40	174 23	15 33	629 34	1584 48
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto		162 57			1443 68		1606 25	402 26	20 00	137 17	137 17	6 25	122 85	107 71	325 46	1121 70
	1099 41	2903 39	5328 03	4084 94	13752 18	3191 13	30359 08	10276 12	8407 48	3801 87	3801 87	2021 06	2782 32	384 21	4105 26	31978 24

\* The Steward's wages, \$400, included in the board of patients.

From the above table, it would appear that the cost of ordinary maintenance in the various Hospitals, was as follows :

General Hospital, Toronto .....	\$22,222 45
City Hospital, Hamilton .....	8,500 41
General Hospital, Kingston.....	6,430 09
Hotel-Dieu Hospital, do .....	2,332 15
Protestant Hospital, Ottawa .....	3,978 38
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa .....	5,546 87
General Hospital, London ..	5,967 89
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines...	2,214 34
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.....	2,416 76
Eye and Ear Infirmary, do .....	2,727 95
	<hr/>
	\$62,337 29

A further analysis of the above figures shows the cost of maintaining each patient per day in the respective Hospitals to have been as follows:—

	Collective Stay of Adult Patients.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Cost for each patient per day.
General Hospital, Toronto .....	39,647	\$22,222 45	56 cents
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	23,200	8,500 41	36 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
General Hospital, Kingston.....	15,559	6,430 09	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Hotel Dieu Hospital, do .....	5,751	2,332 14	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Protestant Hospital, Ottawa .....	9,152	3,978 38	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Roman Catholic. do .....	7,075	5,546 87	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
General Hospital, London .....	11,318	5,967 89	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
General & Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	5,190	2,214 34	42 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.....	2,546	2,416 76	95 "
Eye and Ear Infirmary, do .....	3,158	2,727 95	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	122,596	\$62,337 29	50 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

#### POOR HOUSES.

The following table (No. 4) shows the operations of the Poor Houses, aided by Government funds, in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, 1874 :—



TABLE No. 4.

NAME OF POOR HOUSE.	ADMISSIONS.			No. discharged from the Institution during the year.	No. of Inmates remaining in the Institution on the evening of the 30th September, 1874.	No. of persons who received relief during the year who were not inmates of the Institution.	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES LODGED DURING THE YEAR.			NATIONALITIES OF INMATES LODGED DURING THE YEAR.							RESIDENCE OF INMATES.					
	Number of inmates remaining in the Institution on the 1st December, 1873.	Number of inmates admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1874.	Total number of inmates who passed out from the Institution during the year, including those in residence at close of the previous year.				Protestants of any denomination.	Roman Catholic.	(Other Religions (or not known).)	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	(unlike).	United States.	(Other Countries.	Received from the City or Town in which Institution is located.	Received from the County in which Institution is located.	Received from other Counties in the Province of Ontario.	Received from the United States.	Received from other Countries and Aliens.		
of Industry, Toronto	65	140	205	125	10	2033	128	70	49	105	16	20	10	5	116	30	11	99	13	4	11	28
Do Providence do	141	132	273	108	30	700	19	250	6	199	4	44	9	41	131	23	99	11	7	9	11	
Do Industry, Kingston.	18	147	165	139	24	357	39	73	20	69	3	63	7	3	99	18	11	11	13	4	3	
Refuge, Hamilton	37	113	150	102	5	.....	61	61	30	42	6	76	1	2	125	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	261	532	793	471	47	3110	322	457	95	915	29	203	30	91	471	96	173	34	4	3	42	

From the figures given in the preceding table it would appear that 532 indigent persons were admitted to the Establishments named, which, with the numbers remaining in them at the close of the last official year. (261.) made a total number of 793 persons who were lodged in these various houses during the year.

In addition to the board and lodgment furnished to these 793 inmates, outside aid was, extended to 3,110 poor persons, in the shape of food and fuel.

The following summary gives in a condensed form the movements of these 793 inmates of poor houses :—

Number remaining in houses on 1st October, 1873 .....	261
Number admitted during the year .....	532
	—
Total number of inmates during the year.....	793

*Disposal of the same.*

Discharged.....	474
Died .....	47
Remaining in houses 1st October, 1874.....	272—793

These figures indicate a slight increase in the number of persons who received accommodation as compared with the preceding year, as is also the case in respect to the number remaining in residence at the close of the year.

In this connection it may be as well to allude to certain facts that have come under my notice during the past year, denoting serious defects in the existing regulations concerning emigration, or gross neglect of duty on the part of some officials charged with their enforcement. At a visit paid to the Hamilton House of Refuge, I found an emigrant woman recently arrived from Scotland as one of its inmates. The woman was quite idiotic, and was the mother of an illegitimate baby (in her arms), which was paralyzed in its limbs and subject to fits.

A short time before that another emigrant woman brought to the Hamilton Hospital two children, one blind and the other paralyzed; and the house surgeon informed me that he was at the same time attending a pauper just arrived from the old country, who, in addition to being physically incapacitated for work himself, had two children, one a paralytic and the other idiotic. About the same time an emigrant applied to me, on behalf of his son, for admission to the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and who, I learned, was refused as an Emigrant by the Australian Emigration Agency, on account of the blindness of his son.

These facts would appear to demand a more stringent and careful observance of the Emigration Regulations by the Agents of the Dominion and the Province, and the vessels carrying emigrants to this country, if we would not see our Public Institutions weighted with an undue proportion of the physical and mental defectives of other countries.

Reverting to the analysis of the Poor House statistics, we find that the number of deaths has decreased from 60 last year to 47 this.

The following summaries show the sex, nationalities, and the religious denominations of these 793 indigent persons, and the places from which they were received into the various Poor Houses :—

*Sex.*

Males .....	261
Females .....	532
	—
	793

*Nationalities.*

Born in England .....	95
“ “ Ireland .....	415
“ “ Scotland .....	29
“ “ Canada .....	203
“ “ United States .....	30
“ “ Other Countries .....	21
	—
	793

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestants of all denominations .....	322
Roman Catholics .....	457
Not known .....	14
	<hr/>
	793

*Places from which inmates were received.*

From the Cities of Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston.....	471
From the Counties of York, Wentworth, and Frontenac.....	96
From other Counties in the Province.....	153
From the United States.....	31
Emigrants .....	42
	<hr/>
	793

Table No. 5, next following, shows the number of inmates who were lodged in each Poor House: the collective stay of such inmates for the year; the amount received in aid of such institutions from all sources, (except the Province,) and the amount of Government aid each Poor House is entitled to for the year 1875.



TABLE No. 5.

NAME OF POOR HOUSE.	Total number of inmates who were lodged during the year (including those in residence at the close of the previous year.			STAY OF INMATES			Legislative grant at the rate of 5 cents per day for each day's actual lodgment of each inmate admitted, would amount to.	Amounts received from all sources other than the Province towards the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution.	One-fourth of the amount received from other than Government sources for maintenance, would be equal to.	Legislative supplementary grant at the rate of 2 cents per day.	Total amount of Legislative grant to be given for the year 1875.	(Grant for 1874.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average stay of inmates in the Institution.		Collective stay of inmates in the Institution.						
House of Industry, Toronto.	121	81	205	132	27163	1358 15	9720 55	2430 11	543 26	1901 41	2900 00	
Do Providence, do	86	187	273	172 1/3	47122	2356 10	6112 97	1528 21	942 44	3298 54	1000 00	
Do Industry, Kingston	94	71	165	63 1/3	10251	512 55	2652 28	663 07	205 02	717 57	2400 00	
Do Refuge, Hamilton	30	120	150	6 2/3	16188	821 40	2178 01	544 50	329 76	1154 16	720 00	
	261	532	793		101024	5051 20	20663 81	5165 95	2020 48	7071 68	7020 00	

The "Charity Act of 1874," provides that there shall be paid to the Poor Houses named in the above table, as Government aid, the sum of five cents for each day's actual lodgment of every indigent person who was an inmate thereof the year preceeding; and that a further sum of two cents per day shall be paid in addition thereto, provided such Poor House shall have received from other sources during the preceeding year for the ordinary maintenance of such house a sum, the fourth of which shall be equal to the additional two cents per day Government aid.

By referring to Table No. 5, we find that the entire collective stay of all the inmates of the Poor Houses named amounted to 101,024 days, which, at five cents per day, would give \$5,051.20 as the first instalment of Government aid to these establishments.

With respect to the additional two cent Government allowance, we find that all the Houses, viz., the House of Industry and the House of Providence, Toronto, the House of Refuge, Hamilton, and the House of Industry, Kingston, received a sufficient amount of outside aid to enable them to claim the full amount of that further aid.

The following summary shows the entire amount each Poor House is entitled to for 1875, under the provisions of the Charity Act:—

NAME.	Amount payable to each Poor-House from the 5 cents per day Government Allowance.	Amount payable from the additional 2 cents per day allowance.	Amount payable to Poor Houses in lieu of the 2 cents per day, being one fourth of the amount received from other sources than the Province.	Total amount of Government money each Poor House is entitled to for the year 1875.
House of Industry, Toronto.....	\$1358 15	\$543 26	All are entitled to 2 cents per day.	\$1901 41
House of Providence, Toronto.....	2356 10	942 44		3298 54
House of Industry, Kingston.....	512 55	205 02		717 57
House of Refuge, Hamilton.....	824 40	329 76		1154 16
	\$5051 20	2020 48		7071 68

It will be found, on comparison, that the amount of Government aid, both in the aggregate and in respect to its apportionment among the various Poor Houses, varies most materially from the appropriation of 1874. One establishment, the House of Providence, Toronto, will receive over three times the amount of last year. Another, the House of Industry, Kingston, will not receive a third of the previous appropriation to it. That finely managed establishment, the House of Industry, Toronto, will be reduced under the operations of the statute from \$2900 to \$1901.41 this year, and the House of Refuge, Hamilton, will be increased from \$720 to \$1154.

Fault cannot be found with the principle that has been adopted by Government in apportioning aid to these local institutions. For it will not be denied that if Poor Houses and local charities are to be assisted at all by Government, the extent of such aid must be proportionate with the work they perform. And, unless we desire to see local Poor Houses *mainly* supported by Government but *entirely* controlled by municipalities or private boards, the principle that further Government aid to such establishments should depend upon the amount they obtain from the general public, cannot be yielded.

There is one defect, however, in the law, which, in my opinion, should be remedied. It will be observed that while the House of Providence, Toronto, expended \$7,121.54 in the support of 273 indigent persons, whose stay in the House was equal to 47,122 days, the House of Industry in the same city is stated to have expended a much larger sum, viz., \$10,638 98, for the support of only 205 persons who remained in that House 27,163 days.

This is accounted for by the fact that large outdoor operations are carried on by the latter establishment, which, if done in a judicious manner and under proper supervision, as I believe them to be in this case, is quite as worthy of Government aid as indoor relief. And by many who entirely deprecate the establishment of Poor Houses in this country, the latter mode of granting assistance to poor people will be most highly commended. I think, therefore, that in apportioning Government aid to Poor Houses, some consideration should be afforded for expenditures incurred in this manner.

The following Table gives the expenditures of the Poor Houses in receipt of Government Aid.

NAME OF POOR HOUSE.	Number of Inmates lodged in the Poor House during the year.	Number of persons relieved by out-door operations of Poor House.	Total collective stay of Inmates during the year.	ENTIRE EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE.		
				Food, Medicine, &c., and all other expenditures connected with the maintenance of the Poor House, excepting Salaries and Wages.	Salaries and Wages.	Total.
House of Industry, Toronto .....	205	2053	27163	\$ 9938 98 cts.	\$ 700 00 cts.	\$ 10638 98 cts.
Do Providence do .....	273	700	47122	7121 54	.....	7121 54
Do Industry, Kingston .....	165	357	9722	2659 66	481 30	3140 96
Do Refuge, Hamilton .....	150	.....	16488	2548 01	350 00	2898 01
	793	3110	100495	22268 19	1531 30	23799 49

### ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &c.

In addition to these Hospitals and Poor Houses, fourteen charitable institutions, for the care of orphans and neglected children, and for the reclamation of fallen women also receive Government aid. The operations of these Houses are shown in the following table:—



TABLE No. 7. ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &amp;c.

The following table gives the operations in respect to admissions and discharges of all Charitable Institutions aided by Government, other than Hospitals and Poorhouses, which have already been referred to:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	ADMISSIONS.				Number of inmates discharged from the Institution during the year.	Number of deaths in the Institution during the year.	Number of inmates remaining in the Institution on the evening of the 30th Sep., 1874.	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES LODGED DURING THE YEAR.			NATIONALITIES OF INMATES LODGED DURING THE YEAR.						RESIDENCE OF INMATES.				
	Number of inmates remaining in the Institution on the 1st (October, 1873.	Number of inmates admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1874.	Total number of inmates who were lodged in the Institution during the year (including those in residence at the close of the previous year.					Protestants of any Denomination.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions, or not known.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States.	Other Countries.	Received from the city or town in which the Institution is located.	Received from the county in which the Institution is located.	Received from other counties in the Province of Ontario.	Received from the United States.	Received from other countries, including emigrants, foreigners and aliens.
Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto .....	96	41	137	60	77	137	20	1	4	46	11	179	43	135	11	66	no record kept.				8
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto .....	240	136	376	182	23	191	24	23	367	6	16	16	40	9	344	2	64	2	135	4	11
Magdalene Asylum, Toronto .....	31	39	70	40	1	29	46	46	24	2	75	12	3	75	1	80	75	1	2	4	89
Girls' Home, do .....	90	77	167	77	7	90	87	87	2	78	5	12	5	55	5	6	85	5	4	4	24
Boys' Home, do .....	61	57	118	55	63	63	46	113	1	4	16	16	1	32	1	8	no information given.				54
Orphans' Home, Kingston .....	37	22	59	15	44	59	8	59	96					102	2	44	7	51			2
Roman Catholic Orphan Home, London .....	74	30	104	28	74	74	8	8	163					14	1	8	106	36	56		2
St. Marys Orphan Asylum, Hamilton .....	107	56	163	52	3	108	37	37	131	8	8	1	6	6	6	4	37	7	7		1
Orphan Asylum, Hamilton .....	31	14	45	8	37	37	12	104	5	8	1	1	6	41	1	8	no information given.				8
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa .....	71	60	131	27	98	98	25	84	2		20	26	6	87	7	7	98	61	7	18	18
Orphan Home, Ottawa .....	33	53	86	47	4	35	64	1	119		16	36	6	63	3	7	98	15	15	5	5
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa .....	48	72	120	55	1	64	71	5	120		16	1	1	104	3	90	90	14	14	21	21
Magdalene Asylum, Ottawa .....	69	56	125	52	14	109	16	109	16		215	248	33	63	3	188	937	56	325		190
News Boys' Lodgings, Toronto .....	15	110	125	111		709	1041	96			215	248	33	1140	22	188	937	56	325	11	190
	1003	843	1846	809	42	995															

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the Institutions under consideration comprise eleven Orphan Asylums, the News-boys Lodging of Toronto, and two Magdalene Asylums.

A brief summary of the year's operations of these establishments, as far as it relates to the movement of inmates, may be given as follows:—

Number of inmates remaining in the various Institutions at the close of the previous year .....	1003
Number of inmates admitted during present year .....	843
Total number of inmates under lodgment ..	1846
Of whom	
There were discharged during the year .....	809
Died .....	42
Remaining in residence 1st October, 1874 .....	995
	1846

The 1,846 persons who were admitted to the Institutions named, comprised 1,041 orphans and neglected or abandoned children, and 195 women who had been received into Magdalene Asylums, with a view to their reclamation.

The religious denominations and nationalities to which these inmates belonged, and the places from which they were received into the various Institutions, will be found in the preceding table:—

The following table (No. 8) gives:—

1st. The collective stay of all the inmates lodged in these various Asylums during the year, both in the aggregate and in respect to each Asylum.

2nd. The sum that each institution would be entitled to under the provisions of the Charity Act, allowing one and a half cents for every day lodgment of an inmate.

3rd. The amount received from all sources, other than the Province, for the support of the Institution, and the proportion it bears to the farther half cent per day allowance.

4th. The total amount of Government aid each Institution is entitled to under the "Charity Aid Act of 1874," for the year 1875, and a comparison of that amount with the appropriation of last year.

TABLE No. 8.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Total number of Inmates who were lodged during the year, including those in residence at the close of the previous year.		STAY OF INMATES.		Legislative Grant at the rate of 14 cents per day for each day's actual lodgment to each Inmate admitted would amount to		Amount of all moneys received from all sources, other than the Province, for wards the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution.		One-fourth of the amount received from other than Government sources, for maintenance, would be equal to		Legislative Supplementary Grant at the rate of 3 cent per day's stay, not to exceed one-fourth of money received from other sources to maintenance.		Total amount of Legislative Grant to be given for the year 1874.		Grants for the year 1874.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average stay of Inmates in the Institution.	Collective stay of Inmates in the Institution.	%	c/s	%	c/s	%	c/s	%	%	c/s	%	c/s
Orphans Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	85	52	137	.....	32896	493 41	2689 35	747 26	1266 62	133 11	164 48	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	216	180	396	.....	79394	1135 41	6106 49	1111 16	1226 62	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Magdalen Asylum	.....	70	70	.....	9982	149 73	4144 65	1111 16	1226 62	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Girls Home	48	119	167	.....	32112	481 68	4763 29	1111 16	1226 62	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Boys Home	118	.....	118	.....	23904	358 56	2880 01	720 00	119 52	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Orphans Home, Kingston	32	27	59	.....	16093	241 39	1639 52	409 88	469 88	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London	44	60	104	.....	26322	393 33	4823 12	1205 78	1205 78	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	64	99	163	.....	38230	573 45	4861 00	1215 00	1215 00	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Orphan Asylum	33	12	45	.....	12671	190 06	2972 41	743 10	1052 19	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	61	70	131	.....	30618	459 27	4208 78	1052 19	1052 19	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Orphans Home	38	48	86	.....	13395	293 92	1796 32	449 08	449 08	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	41	79	120	.....	21836	327 54	2205 24	551 31	551 31	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
Magdalen Asylum	.....	125	125	.....	20614	303 21	4404 94	1101 27	1101 27	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
News Boys Lodgings, Toronto	125	.....	125	.....	8113	123 19	2206 12	551 53	551 53	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00
	905	941	1846	.....	367280	5509 18	56300 85	12574 96	12574 96	133 11	236 47	627 92	1303 8	627 92	640 00	640 00



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From this statement it will be seen that the total days' stay of the inmates in all the Institutions named, amounted to 367,280 days, which, at one and a half cents per day, would give the sum of \$5,509 18 to be appropriated as shown in the table.

It is further shown that every Institution received a sufficient amount of aid from the general public to entitle them to the additional Government aid of a half cent per day. This would give the further amount of \$1,836 to be divided among them in the proportion indicated in the last table.

The total amount of Government aid to be distributed among these fourteen charitable institutions for the year 1875 is \$7,345 56 as compared with \$7,120 for 1874.

The general operations of the Act in respect to this class of institutions show that while six Asylums will receive increased sums, and two about an equal amount, the apportionment to six of them will be considerably reduced as compared with previous years.

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In closing the Report upon Hospitals and Charities, I would recommend to the favourable consideration of Government, the cases of those Institutions which are reduced by the operations of the "Charity Aid Act." It was not to be expected, with the provisions of the Act but little understood, that the efforts of the Managers to make up the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of a portion of the Government grant, would be fully successful in one year. I have reason to believe that in most cases great exertion was made to accomplish that result, and the fact that thirteen out of twenty-eight Institutions did succeed, is the best proof of that. I am fully of the opinion that with the increased interest shown by private individuals and municipal corporations in the welfare of these Charitable Institutions, the result of next year's operations of the Act will fully prove the wisdom and utility of its provisions.

But in the meantime I trust that a supplementary grant will be passed to make good the deficiency for the ensuing year.

## SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON

## Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

## GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

At the close of the last official year, there were 67 patients remaining under treatment in this Hospital, and during the present year 874 were admitted; making a total number of 941 persons who received treatment during the twelve months ending the 30th September.

These 941 patients were received into the Hospital from the following places, viz:—

From the City of Toronto.....	583
“ County of York.....	59
“ Other Counties of the Province.....	243
“ United States.....	22
Emigrants.....	34
	<hr/>
	941

The sex, nationalities and religious denominations of these 941 patients were as follows: Males 262, females 269. Protestants 633, Roman Catholics 285, other denominations 23.

Born in England 322, Ireland 279, Scotland 81, United States 22, Canada 203, other Countries 34.

In addition to the 941 who occupied beds in the Hospital during the year no less than 5613 persons are returned as having received medical treatment and medicine, out-door patients.

The average stay in the Hospital per patient was  $43\frac{12}{101}$  days as compared with  $44\frac{1}{10}$  the preceding year, and the collective stay of all the patients amounted to 39,647 days as against 33,165 last year.

These figures, therefore, show an increase of 189 patients and 6,488 days in the collective stay over the preceding year, and entitle the Hospital to \$10,922.53 of Government aid for 1875.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year and the sources from which they were derived, were as follow:—

	\$	cts.
From the Province of Ontario.....	11,200	00
From paying patients themselves.....	1,733	53
From donors in payment of board of incurable Inmates.....	436	80
From the City of Toronto for payment of board of patients admitted on the order of the Mayor.....	5,709	60
From other Municipalities.....	10	00
From Medical Students.....	600	00
Donations of private individuals.....	105	00
From sales of property, rent, interest on mortgages, &c.....	8,804	12
Less payment of interest on outstanding debentures.....	5,200	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,604	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$23,399	05

The expenditures incurred in maintaining the Hospital for the same period are given in Table No. 3, attached to the General Report on Hospitals. The following is a summary of the same :—

	\$	cts.
For beer, wine and spirits and medicines .....	1,762	16
For milk.....	2,172	90
Butcher's meat, bread and other provisions.....	5,376	08
Salaries and wages ...	4,378	74
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c.....	4,742	67
Furniture, furnishing and clothing.....	1,024	53
Repairs .....	1,343	26
Other expenditures .....	1,422	11
	\$22,222	45

Statutory Inspection was made of this Hospital on the 13th of October, on which day I found 119 patients occupying beds in the Institution. Of this number 50 were free patients, and 69 were paying for their board, either personally or through municipalities, in either case at the rate of forty cents per day. Two of this number occupied separate rooms for which an extra rate was charged.

There were 142 beds made up in the Hospital at the time of my visit.

The various dormitories were visited and found to be in a clean and orderly state. The bedding was sufficient and comfortable. The condition of the Hospital generally has much improved in the last two years, under the efficient management of the Resident Physician, Dr. McCollum, and if a little more brightness in the shape of pictures and inexpensive ornamentation could be introduced into the wards, especially those in the rear of the building, the internal appearance of the building would be more in keeping with its imposing exterior. Cheerful surroundings to a sick bed are sometimes quite as effective in working a cure as food and medicine.

The most serious defects of this Hospital are still in existence, viz.: the insufficient supply of water: the defective and expensive heating apparatus; and the deficient cooking and washing appliances. With the rapidly increasing numbers seeking admission, these defects and deficiencies will be increasingly felt, and until they are remedied it is perhaps superfluous to speak of internal decorations. I was glad to remark, however, that a considerable portion of the woodwork has been painted this year, which with constant lime-washing, tends so much toward the disinfection of the wards, and toward their appearance and cheerfulness.

Of the 119 patients in residence at the time of my visit, 56 had been received from the City of Toronto, 15 more lately arrived in the Province, and the remainder were from adjacent counties. I saw and conversed with all these patients, and ascertained that they had no complaints to offer as to their treatment.

On examination of the Visitors' Record Book, I found that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees appointed by the Government had only visited the Hospital *once* during the past 12 months, and the other two members of the Board but four times and twice respectively. It must be a source of regret that gentleman should be appointed as members of this Board whose time is so fully occupied with their own business that they cannot give more than an annual, a half yearly, or a quarterly visit to this most important charity. And I cannot feel that such a personal explanation exonerates those who voluntarily undertake to perform a public duty; even if want of time, the distance of the Institution from the business part of the city; or other and similar reasons, are urged as excuses for the non-fulfilment of that duty to the Hospital and to the Government. It can be a matter of small surprise that if gentlemen especially entrusted with the supervision and management of the Institution, neglect to pay at least monthly visits and are generally apathetic about the Institution, that the general public should take little interest in its affairs. In Great Britain and in some cities of our own Province, it is not only considered a high honour to be placed on an Hospital Board, but the honour is well earned and properly sustained by the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties pertaining to the office. Considering the embarrassed state of the affairs of the Toronto Hospital it is to be especially regretted that a similar feeling does not pervade the members of the Board appointed by Government.



## HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

The operations of the Hospital for the year were as follows, viz :—

Number of patients remaining in Hospital at the close of last year.....	56
Number of patients admitted during the present year.....	437
Births in the Hospital during the present year.....	30
Total number of patients under treatment.....	523
Discharged.....	430
Died.....	35
Remaining in Hospital 30th September, 1874..	58
	523

As compared with the previous year the above figures show a slight increase in the number of patients who enjoyed the advantages of treatment in this Hospital. The number of deaths that occurred in the Hospital was 35 this year as against 57 the preceding year.

These 523 patients are reported to have been received from the following places, viz :—

From the City of Hamilton, including the births.....	388
From the County of Wentworth.....	39
From other Counties of the Province.....	55
From the United States.....	15
Emigrants.....	26
	523

The sexes of these patients were, males 307, females 216. One hundred and sixty-one were English; 125 Irish; 43 Scotch; 154 Canadians; 27 were born in the United States, and 13 in other countries.

Four hundred and eight of the entire number are registered as Protestants of the various denominations, and one hundred and fifteen as Roman Catholics.

In addition to the 523 patients who were received into the Hospital during the year, and there treated, 1108 persons were said to have received medicine and treatment from the house surgeon, as out-door patients.

The receipts of the Hospital, for its ordinary maintenance, and the sources from which they were obtained, were as follows during the year:—

	\$	cts.
From the Province of Ontario.....	4,800	00
From paying patients.....	171	31
From municipalities in payment of board of patients.....	211	00
From the Corporation of the City of Hamilton.....	9,287	59
Less amount expended in additions and alterations to the Hospital.....	5,969	49
	3,318	10
	\$8,500	41

The expenditures, for the same period, for the ordinary maintenance of the Hospital were as follows, viz :—

Beer, wine, spirits and medicines.....	\$586	36
Milk.....	374	78
Butchers' meat, bread, and other provisions.....	2,836	02
Salaries and Wages.....	1,829	00
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c.....	1,609	64
Furniture, furnishing and clothing.....	506	48
Repairs, ordinary.....	322	34
Other expenditures.....	435	79

\$8,500.41

Inspection was made of this Hospital on the 25th August, when there were found under treatment 55 patients, viz. 30 males and 25 females—received from the following places—City of Hamilton, 40; County of Wentworth, 3; other counties of the Province, 7; the United States, 3; and emigrants, 2. I am of opinion that considerable allowance should be made upon the number of patients said to have come from the city, as, doubtless, a great number are registered as coming from thence, who had only been in the city a sufficient length of time to gain admission to the Hospital.

There were quite a number of persons in the Hospitals who, strictly speaking, were not subjects for such a place. One of the outside wards was occupied by ten old men who, it is true, had bodily ailments, but all of an incurable kind. And five beds in the Main Hospital were taken up with inmates of from one to five years' standing. In three of the last named instances, and in two of the old men's cases, medical treatment is now and then required, but old age with its infirmities was the chief ailment of all the rest.

This house, it would appear, is also extensively used as a Lying-in Hospital. In one ward I found eight patients of that class, six of whom had illegitimate children.

The occupation of so many beds by these classes of patients may be the means of excluding proper subjects for Hospital treatment, although no complaints of that nature have come to my knowledge.

The patients were all satisfied with their treatment, no complaints having been received.

The condition of the Hospital, in respect to cleanliness, order and sanitary requirements, was most satisfactory, and the general administration of its domestic affairs reflects great credit upon the managers.

The Hospital has been very much improved during the past year. The additions made to the buildings give three new associated dormitories, three single rooms for private patients, and a most complete and well-constructed water-closet and bath room for each flat. In the latter, good ventilation and an abundant supply of water has been secured.

An additional lot of land has also been purchased and added to the Hospital property, which has added much to its value for Hospital purposes.

#### GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

For the year ending 30th September, 263 patients received treatment in this Hospital: the general operations of which are shown in the following summary:—

Number of patients remaining in Hospital 1st October, 1873.....	23
Number admitted this year .....	229
Births in Hospital during the year .....	8

Total number of patients under treatment ..... 260

of whom

There were discharged .....	211
Died .....	21
Remaining in Hospital, 1st October, 1874 .....	28—260

These 260 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz.:—

From the City of London .....	166
From the County of Middlesex .....	34
From other Counties .....	none.
From the United States .....	7
Emigrants and foreigners .....	53—260

The sex, nationalities, and religious denominations of the patients will be found in table No. 1 in the main Report upon Hospitals.

The entire collective stay of the patients amounted to 11,318 days, which, at twenty cents per day and the fourth of the sum received from other sources than the Province, would amount to \$2,673 73, which is the sum the Hospital is entitled to as Government aid for the year 1875.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year were as follows, viz. :—

From the Province of Ontario .....	\$2,400 00
From Municipalities in payment of board of patients .....	1,191 33
From paying patients themselves .....	439 34
	<hr/>
	\$4,030 67

The expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

For beer, wine and spirits, and medicines.....	\$187 84
For milk .....	87 76
For butchers' meat, bread and other provisions .....	2,129 23
Salaries and wages.....	1,296 45
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c, .....	722 43
Furniture, furnishing, and clothing .....	685 00
Repairs .....	111 42
Other expenditures.....	747 76
	<hr/>
	\$5,967 89

This Hospital was inspected on the 24th August, on which day 30 patients occupied beds in the house, viz., 18 men and 12 women. Fifteen of these patients were received from the City of London, nine from the County of Middlesex, four from other counties, and two had lately arrived in the Province from the old country.

A number of these persons were not proper subjects for the Hospital, and others had been in it for much longer periods than were necessary for Hospital treatment. Four old women occupied one ward, who may have been proper cases for a Poor-house, but should not be placed in a Hospital. Nine of the patients were registered as paying patients, whose board was defrayed by municipalities or by themselves. No complaints were received from the patients. The wards were clean and neatly kept, and the beds and bedding were fairly comfortable.

The plans for the new Hospital, not having been submitted for the approval of Government, were not examined by me until after the building was well advanced. The following improvements were suggested: a water supply tank in roof over closets; lift from kitchen to convalescents' dining-room; provision for separate rooms for private patients in front of main building; bath and water-closets in the main building connected with the water supply; ventilating flues to have separate connection with each flat; an isolated house for the treatment of contagious diseases.

#### GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The operations of this Hospital, in respect to the movement of patients, for the year ending 30th September, 1874, were as follows:

Number of patients remaining in the Hospital at the close of last year.	20
Admitted this year.....	157
	<hr/>
Total number of patients under treatment. ....	177
Discharged.....	124
Died .....	18
Remaining 1st Oct., 1874.....	35

177

These 177 patients were received into the Hospital from the following places, viz.: From the City of Ottawa, 99; from the County of Carleton, 29; from other counties of the Province, 29; and as emigrants, 20.

The classification of the patients as to sex, religious denominations and nationalities, was as follows: Males, 139; females, 38; Protestants of any denomination, 172; Roman Catholics, 5; English, 49; Irish, 38; Scotch, 15; Canadians, 69; Other countries, 6.



These 177 patients were under treatment in Hospital for an average period of  $52\frac{12.5}{177}$  days each, and the collective stay of the whole number amounted to 9,329 days.

The average Hospital stay of patients was considerably greater in this than in any other Hospital in the Province, indicating the presence of a large proportion of incurable, if not in some instances improper cases. No less than ten of the patients who were in the Hospital at the close of the year had occupied beds in it during the whole year.

The total collective stay of the patients, if allowed, and the fourth of the outside assistance to the Hospital, would entitle it to draw \$2,633.98, as Government aid for the year 1875, or double the amount it received this year.

The receipts of the Hospital, and the sources from whence they came were as follows, viz :

From the Province of Ontario .....	\$1,200 00
From municipalities as a grant .....	100 00
From paying patients .....	753 25
From income from property .....	320 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests.....	818 45
From all other sources .....	1,222 65
	<hr/>
	\$4,414 35

The expenditures for the same period were as follows, viz :

Paid steward for patients rations .....	\$2,583 87
Beer, wine, spirits and medicines .....	240 03
Salaries and wages.....	592 14
Fire, light, water, taxes and insurance .....	251 37
Furniture and furnishing .....	247 99
Other expenditure.....	62 98
	<hr/>
	\$3 978 38

I inspected this Hospital on the 4th May, when every part of it was found in a most thoroughly clean and well-kept state. The beds and the bedding were comfortable and tidy, and the air was generally pure in all the wards. I found 23 patients (or rather patients and inmates, for nine were not proper subjects for Hospital treatment) in the house, of whom 18 were men and 5 females.

Nineteen of these inmates were on the free list, and four were paying for their board. I conversed with them all, and received no complaints.

The new Hospital was also visited, when the work was found to be pretty well advanced. It is expected that it will be occupied before winter.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

This Hospital was visited on the 27th of July, when it was found in its usual scrupulously clean and well-kept condition. In these respects it takes front rank among the Hospitals of the Province. There were, at the time of my visit, ten men and six women under treatment, only one of whom was on the paying list. From all these patients I received expressions of satisfaction in respect to medical and domestic treatment.

The operations of the year, in respect to admissions and discharges, are given in the following summary :—

Number remaining at close of last year ...	15
Number admitted during this year .....	281
	<hr/>
Total number of patients under treatment .....	296
Discharged .....	241
Died .....	28
Remaining 1st October, 1874.....	27
	<hr/>
	296

These 296 patients had been received into the Hospital from the following places :—

From the City of Ottawa .....	253
“ County of Carleton.....	17
“ other Counties in the Province .....	22
Emigrants .....	4
	<hr/>
	296

The classification of these patients, in respect of sex, was, males, 171, females, 125. Two hundred and eighty three were Roman Catholics, and thirteen Protestants.

In respect to nationalities, 7 were English ; 49 Irish ; 218 Canadians, and 22 belonged to other countries.

The average stay in the Hospital per patient was 24  $\frac{267}{8}$  days, and the total collective stay of all the patients amounted to 7,075 days.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows :

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,200 00
“ Paying patients.....	1,033 00
“ Subscriptions, &c.....	231 00
“ all other sources .....	3,164 95
	<hr/>
	\$5,628 95

If the \$3,164 95, received from all other sources, were obtained for the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Hospital, it would be entitled to draw the full amount of the additional Government aid (ten cents per day,) which with the twenty cent per diem allowance would give the sum of \$2,122 50 for this Hospital's share of Government aid for 1875.

The expenditures of this Hospital for the year were as follows :—

For medicines and medical comforts .....	\$ 41 00
“ Butchers' meat, bread, and other provisions ...	3,234 64
“ Milk.....	52 25
“ Salaries and wages .....	71 95
“ Fuel, light, water, &c.....	1,070 39
“ Repairs .....	96 11
“ Furniture and furnishings .....	457 99
“ Other expenditures .....	322 65
	<hr/>
	\$5,546 98

The above expenditures show that the daily cost of maintaining a patient in this Hospital was seventy-eight and a half cents, which, considering that no wages are paid, is a very high rate.

#### GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

During the year ending 30th September, 241 patients received treatment in this Hospital, as the following summary will show :—

Number remaining in Hospital at close of last year...	14
Number admitted during the year.....	225
Births in Hospital.. ..	2
	<hr/>
Total number of patients under treatment .....	241

Discharged .....	209
Dead .....	15
Remaining under treatment, 1st October, 1874. ....	17
	<hr/> 241

These 241 patients had been received from the following places, viz. :—

From the town of St. Catharines.....	79
From the county of Lincoln.....	58
From the other counties of the Province .....	57
From the United States .....	22
Emigrants, foreigners, &c.....	25
	<hr/> 241

The sex and nationalities of the patients and the religious denominations to which they belonged will be found in the table attached to the report upon Hospitals.

The entire stay in Hospital of the 241 patients amounted to 5,190 days, which would give an average stay for each patient of 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  days. The Government Grant for the year 1875, based upon these figures, and the amount the Hospital received during the year from all other sources, would amount to \$1,557.

The receipts for the year and the sources from which they were derived were as follows :—

From the Government of Ontario.....	\$1,000 00
From the Dominion Government.....	500 00
From Municipalities as a Grant .....	433 95
From Municipalities in payment of patients' board.....	30 75
From paying patients themselves.....	142 51
Subscriptions, donations, &c .....	1,149 68
Other sources .....	743 84
	<hr/> \$4,000 73

The expenditures for the same period were as follows, viz. :—

For beer, wine, spirits and medicines.....	\$ 387 46
For butcher's meat, bread and other provisions .....	674 78
For milk .....	150 25
For salaries and wages .....	454 60
Fuel, light, water, taxes and insurance.....	83 19
Furniture and furnishings.....	118 70
Ordinary repairs.....	152 87
Other expenditures.....	193 09
	<hr/> \$2,214 34

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 2nd of April, when it was found throughout in excellent order, with the utmost cleanliness prevailing. The beds and bedding were comfortable and clean, and sufficient for twenty patients. There were fifteen patients under treatment on the day of my visit, of whom fourteen were men and one woman. I conversed with all the patients, from whom no complaints were received.

#### GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

This Hospital was inspected on the 30th July, on which occasion every part of the House was found in most excellent order, with the utmost cleanliness prevailing. The ventilation of the wards, judging from the general pureness of the air, must be good.

The state of the Hospital and the absence of complaints, gave indication of good domestic management, while the condition of the patients and their movements in respect to



admissions and discharges, showed that its character as an Hospital is properly recognised and sustained by the Board of Management.

There were 36 patients under treatment, of whom 20 were men, and 16 women.

Fourteen of these patients had been received from the City of Kingston; 3 from the County of Frontenac; 2 from the County of Addington; 4 from Leeds and Grenville, and 13 from other counties.

Only 4 of these patients had been residents of the Asylum in 1873, all the rest had been received during 1874, and by far the largest proportion during the two months previous to my visit. Four of the number were paying patients in respect of board. All the rest were on the free list.

The small-pox Hospital was also visited, and one patient found under treatment.

At this visit I was informed that no subscriptions had been received, up to that time in the year's operations, from private individuals in aid of the Hospital maintenance, and I regret to say that the municipalities most interested in its operations, have as yet neglected to vote grants towards its support.

The following summary gives in a condensed form, the general operations of the Hospital for the year in respect to the movement of patients :—

Number remaining in Hospital, 1st October, 1873 .....	41
Number admitted during this year.....	437
Births .....	39
<hr/>	
Total number of patients under treatment.....	517
Discharged.....	446
Died.....	29
Remaining in Hospital, 1st October, 1874.....	42
<hr/>	
	517

These 517 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz :—

From the City of Kingston.....	110
“ County of Frontenac.....	87
“ Other Counties of the Province.....	85
“ United States.....	12
Emigrants &c.....	13
<hr/>	
	517

Two hundred and ninety nine of the number were men, and 218 women. The nationalities of the patients, and the religious denominations to which they belonged, are not properly given in the return received from the Hospital, and are therefore withheld.

The collective stay in the Hospital of the adult patients amounted to 15,559 days; and the average stay of each patient, including infants was,  $33\frac{6}{13}$  days. The first instalment of Government aid under the twenty cent per day provision, would thus be \$3,111.80. The additional ten cents per day Government aid, would amount to \$1,555.90.

The entire amount received from other sources than the Province (which contributed \$4,800), for the ordinary maintenance of the Hospital, was \$3,751.52; one-fourth of which would be equal to \$937.88. In allowing therefore for further aid, over the 20 cents per day instalment, the lowest amount must be taken; as the fourth of the aid received from the general public is not equal to the ten per cent. additional Government allowance. This would make the entire Government allowance to the Kingston Hospital for 1875, amount to \$4,049.68, as compared with \$4,800 for 1874.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows, viz :—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$4,800 00
“ Dominion Government.....	1,000 00
“ Municipalities towards Small Po: Hospital .....	400 00
“ Paying patients .....	976 38
“ all other sources .....	1,375 14

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

For beer, wine, spirits and medicines.....	\$ 347 86
“ butchers’ meat, bread and other provisions.....	2,726 47
“ milk.....	261 39
“ salaries and wages.....	1,199 31
“ fuel, light, water, insurance and taxes.....	1,148 35
“ furniture, furnishing, &c.....	232 75
“ repairs .....	236 44
“ other expenditures .....	277 52

\$6,430 09

These figures would show the daily cost of maintaining each patient to have been ..... 41 $\frac{1}{8}$  cents.

#### HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summary shows the number of patients treated in this Hospital during the year ending 30th September, 1874, and the disposal of the same:—

No. of patients remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1873 ....	20
Number admitted this year.....	287
Total number under treatment.....	307
Discharged .....	289
Died.....	6
Remaining in Hospital, 1st Oct., 1874 .....	12
	— 307

These patients were received into the Hospital from the following places, viz:—

From the City of Kingston .....	110
From the County of Frontenac .....	87
From other Counties of the Province.....	85
From the United States.....	12
Emigrants, &c.....	13
	— 307

The Religious denominations and nationalities of these patients were as follows:—

#### *Religion.*

Roman Catholics .....	277
Protestants .....	20
Other denominations....	10
	— 307

#### *Nationalities.*

England.....	2
Ireland .....	90
Scotland.....	2
Canada .....	188
United States .....	12
Other Countries .....	13
	— 307

The collective stay of these 307 patients in the Hospital amounted to 5,741 days; and the average stay was equal to twenty days for each patient, which is the lowest of all the Hospitals in the Province.

The sum the Hospital is entitled to, under the twenty cents per day, Government allowance would amount to \$1,150.20; and one-fourth of the aid from all other sources \$298.05 making a total of \$1,448.25, as Government aid for 1875, as against \$1,000 for 1874.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year, and the sources from whence they came were as follows :—

From the Province .....	\$960 60
“ Municipalities, as a grant .....	50 00
“ Paying patients.....	200 00
“ Income from property.....	180 45
“ Subscriptions, donations, &c .....	740 75
“ Other sources .. .....	21 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,092 20

The expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

Beer, wine and medicines .....	\$174 00
Butcher's meat, bread and other provisions .....	1,123 42
Milk.....	10 00
Salaries and wages .....	84 00
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, &c. ....	503 00
Furniture, furnishing, &c.....	265 00
Repairs .....	23 00
Other expenditures.....	149 73
	<hr/>
	\$2,332 15

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 30th July, when I found 18 patients under treatment in its wards.

The house, in all its departments, was thoroughly well kept; its wards were very cheerful, and the beds clean and comfortable.

The most of the patients had been received into the Hospital from the City of Kingston, and the adjacent counties. All expressed satisfaction with their treatment.

I also visited the Orphan Asylum in the upper flat of the same building— which is also well and tidily kept. I saw thirty children at the time of my visit, but was informed that very frequently as many as forty are lodged in the House.

#### EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The number of patients treated in this Infirmary during the year was 81, as the following summary will show, viz :—

Number remaining in the Infirmary at the close of last year.....	7
Number of patients admitted this year.....	74
	<hr/>
Total number treated.....	81
Discharged.....	72
Remaining in the Infirmary 1st October, 1874.....	9
	<hr/>
	81

The average stay of these 81 patients in the Infirmary was 40 days per patient, making the collective stay of the whole equal to 3,239 days.

In addition to the treatment of these inmates in the Infirmary, no less than 454 persons received treatment and medicine for diseases of the eye and ear as out-door patients.



These external and internal patients were received from all parts of the Province, as shown by the following summary, viz :—

Residents of the City of Toronto.....	421
“ “ County of York .....	33
Other Counties of the Province.....	74
Emigrants .....	7

Total number of external and internal patients. 535

The revenue receipts of the Infirmary for the year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario .....	\$1,000 00
“ Paying patients.. ..	1,103 43
Subscriptions, &c., of private individuals.....	843 36
	<hr/>
	\$2,946 79

The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$3,362.48, as follows :—

For medicines and medical comforts... ..	\$162 57
For Board of internal patients, fuel, light and general household expenses.....	1,463 68
Salaries and wages.....	402 26
Furniture and furnishing.....	137 17
Other expenditures.....	562 16
	<hr/>
	\$2,727 84

Owing to the extensive out door operations of this House, it appears to me that it is fairly entitled to receive a farther allowance of Government aid in addition to the amount it is entitled to claim for in-door patients, under the ordinary provisions of the Charity Aid Act.

The twenty cent per day instalment would be equal \$631.60, and the farther ten cents per day aid would give \$315.80, making Government allowance to the Infirmary for 1875, \$947 40 as compared with \$1,000 for 1874.

The Infirmary was inspected on the 12th September, in conformity with the provisions of “the Charity Aid Act,” when the following minute was recorded in the inspection book :—

Although the internal arrangement of the House is somewhat defective and limited, and its surroundings very objectionable and confined, it was found throughout in a very commendable state of cleanliness and order, the dormitories were neat and tidy, and free from vitiated air; the bed and bedding, of which fourteen were made up in the Infirmary, were clean and comfortable, and apparently everything is done that can be done to promote the domestic comfort of the inmates. Put in view of the defects of location and accommodation it is to be hoped that the financial prospects of the establishment will soon, as they deserve, be such as will warrant the managers in obtaining more suitable premises for the purposes of the Charity. There were ten inmates in the Infirmary, viz : eight males and two females. Two of this number were received from the City of Toronto, some from various parts of the Province, and one had just been received from England. Nine of these patients paid for their board in the House, and the remaining one was a free patient. From an examination of the Register it would appear that 8 has been the average number of patients in residence during the year, and the total admissions from the first October last, to the present day have been 74. And during that period no less than 398 persons have received medicines and medical treatment as external patients. These figures show very clearly the value of the Institution, and give an idea of the work it is performing. Mr. Hart the Superintendent reports a very large increase this year in the subscriptions towards the Infirmary, the amount so far being treble the amount subscribed in 1872. This improvement doubtless is attributable in a large degree to the zeal and energy of Mr. Hart.

Drs. Rosebrugh, Coleman and Agnew still give their valuable services to the Infirmary.

## HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO

The internal operations of this House, in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates, are briefly shown in the following summary:—

Number of patients remaining in the House, 1st Oct., 1873.....	65
Number admitted during the present year.....	140

Total number of inmates lodged in the House.....	205
--------------------------------------------------	-----

Of this number there were—

Discharged.....	125
Died.....	10
Remaining in the House on the 1st Oct., 1874.....	70—205

The out-door operations of the House for the same period were as follow:—

1st. The distribution of bread, corn meal groceries, and fuel to 586 poor families, had 255 casual callers, representing a total of 2,308 souls who received relief in this manner.

2nd. Giving supper, bed, and breakfast to 4,550 casuals during the six winter months of the year.

3rd. The distribution of 100 Gallons of soup daily during the winter months to the poor of the city.

The operations, both internal and external, are conducted under a well-devised and well-supervised system, and are calculated to benefit the greatest number of the most deserving poor that come within the knowledge of the Directors of the Charity. The expenditures of the year for all purposes amounted to \$10,638.98, besides which investments of certain bequests were made for the benefit of the House.

The average period of residence of the in-door poor lodged in the House was 132 days to each person, equal to 27,163 days for the whole number.

The sexes of these 205 inmates were—males, 125; females, 80.

The nationalities were—England, 49; Ireland, 105, Scotland, 16; Canada, 20; other countries, 15.

The religious denominations were stated to be as follows, viz.:—Protestants of all denominations, 128; Roman Catholics, 70; other denominations, 7.

The localities from which these 205 inmates were received into the House were as follows, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto.....	116
From other parts of the Province.....	50
From the United States.....	11
Emigrants, &c.....	28
	<hr/>
	205

The money receipts of the establishment for the year, and the sources from which they were received, were as follows, viz.:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,900 00
From the City of Toronto.....	4,000 00
From payment of board by inmates.....	93 64
From income from property.....	335 50
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals...	4,592 17
Other sources.....	699 24
	<hr/>
	\$12,620 55

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

For groceries and provisions.....	\$4 003 75
Fuel.....	2,434 18
Salaries and wages.....	700 00
Other expenditures.....	3,501 05
	<hr/>
	\$10,638 98

The remarks made in reference to the out-door operations of the Eye and Ear Infirmary as constituting a good claim for additional Government aid, apply with equal force to the operations of this House. Indeed, the claim in the case of the House of Industry is rather stronger, from the fact that the largest portion of the year's expenditure was for carrying on the outside charities of the House. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that an allowance be made for that work, bearing proportion to the amount thus expended.

The amount that the House is entitled to, under the provisions of the Charity Act, be as follows, viz. :—

Five cents per day on the aggregate stay of all the inmates, say 27,163 days.....	\$1,358 15
Two cents per day additional—the Charity having received sufficient outside aid to entitle it to the further aid.....	543 26
	<hr/> \$1,901 41

The House was inspected on the 19th September, when the following minute was entered on the books :—

“In conformity with the requirements of the ‘Charities Aid Act’ of last session, I this day made an inspection of this Establishment and found it in all its departments, in the best possible condition of order and cleanliness. The dormitories on the female side of the house were particularly tidy and comfortable in their appearance, and the beds and bedding throughout the entire establishment, of which 100 were made up, were found in a well-kept state, with the most commendable neatness and cleanliness everywhere apparent. Considering the class of people in the House and the difficulty of enforcing personal cleanliness, too much cannot be said in praise of the state in which both the House and its inmates were found at this visit. This condition of things is the more creditable to Mr. Dckett's management when it is known that the supply of water is far from being sufficient, and is confined to what is obtained from one well and the roof.

In an Establishment of this kind there should be, both for domestic and sanative purposes, an unlimited and never failing supply of water, and it is very clear that that can only be obtained from the City Water Works, to which source I would venture to direct the attention of the Board of Management, and the city authorities, who are equally interested in the good management of this House.

The means of protection from fire by the placing of a tank on the roof, should also receive attention at the same time.

It is also most desirable that the root cellar in the basement of the main building should be removed to the yard, as neither the House nor the vegetables are improved by its presence there.

The inmates of the House number to-day 70, of whom 41 are men, 21 women, and 8 children. With the exception of six, who were not in the House at my visit, I saw all these inmates. Their appearance denoted that they were well cared for; they were all decently clothed and, having been present when dinner was served, I can also say that they are well-fed. The meal consisted of soup, boiled beef and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bread to each inmate, the quality of all being good and wholesome.

Fifty-three of the 70 inmates have been residents of the House from one year up to 20 years, and 17 were admissions of the past twelve months.

In addition to the internal operations of the House, which show an average daily residence of about 87 inmates, the external operations in the way of aid to families, and the relief afforded by the casual ward and the soup kitchen are very large and extended. I will again have pleasure in reporting to Government my entire satisfaction with the management of this House.”

#### HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

The new buildings, acquired for the purposes of this Charity, were occupied on the beginning of this year, a description of which was given in my last report.



The operations of the House for the year ending 30th September, are given in the following summary :—

Number of inmates residing in the House on the 1st Oct., 1873 .....	18
Admitted during the year .....	147
<hr/>	
Total number lodged in the House during the year .....	165
Discharged .....	139
Died .....	2
Remaining in the House, 1st Oct., 1874 .....	24
<hr/>	
	165

These inmates have been received into the House from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Kingston .....	99
“ County of Frontenac .....	18
“ Other Counties of the Province .....	41
“ United States .....	7
<hr/>	
	165

The nationalities of these inmates were as follows, viz. :—England, 20 ; Ireland, 69 ; Scotland, 3 ; Canada, 63 ; other countries, 10.

The religious denominations to which they belonged were :—Protestants of all kinds, 89 ; Roman Catholics, 73 ; others, 3.

The average stay of each inmate admitted to the House this year was equal to 64½ days, and the collective stay of all the inmates amounted for the year to 10,251 days.

In addition to these 165 poor persons who were boarded and lodged in the House, outside relief was said to have been extended to 357 persons, but in what shape is not stated.

The receipts for the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived were as follows :—

From the Province .....	\$2,200 00
“ City of Kingston .....	1,500 00
“ Payment of inmates .....	97 00
“ Income from property .....	12 67
“ Subscriptions, &c. ....	224 00
<hr/>	
	\$4,033 67

It will be observed that the Corporation of the City of Kingston is, for the first time a subscriber to the ordinary maintenance funds of this Institution. This action of the Council, together with their liberality in respect to new buildings for the Charity, indicates increased interest, on the part of the Corporation, in the affairs of this important and much needed Institution ; which, doubtless, will result in a closer supervision over its management, both by the members of the Council and the Directors, than when it was almost entirely supported by Government.

That it will also result in increased liberality on the part of private individuals, in the City of Kingston and its vicinity, towards the funds of the Establishment, is not to be doubted.

Under the provisions of “ the Charity Aid Act,” the amount of Government aid to this House, for the ensuing year, will be very much reduced as compared with previous appropriations. The five cents per day allowance for each day’s board and lodgment of an inmate amounts to \$512 55, and the additional allowance would increase that amount to \$717 57. Having regard to the liberality of the City Council in presenting the new building to the Directors of the House of Industry, and in voting a sum towards maintenance, I would respectfully recommend that supplementary aid be given to the House for the year 1875.

The expenditures of the Institution for the year were as follows :—

For groceries and provisions.....	840 81
For fuel.....	352 59
For salaries and wages.....	481 30
Furniture, furnishing and clothing.....	359 75
Repairs extraordinary.....	850 69
Other expenditures.....	255 82
	<hr/>
	\$3,140 96

Other moneys were expended in the payment of debts which are excluded from this statement, as forming no part of the actual expenditures for the ordinary maintenance of the establishment this year.

The house was inspected on two occasions during the year. During my last visit I was present at an examination held into certain charges preferred against the Superintendent of the house. The result of the investigation was communicated to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary. Prior to this visit in February, the new buildings had been occupied about a month. Their internal arrangement is very well adapted for the purposes of the charity, containing the requisite domestic offices, sitting-rooms and dormitories for at least forty inmates. The house was in a clean and orderly condition. The bedding had been improved, but was still in insufficient quantity. I saw and conversed with most of the patients from some of whom complaints were received as to dietary, which were brought to the notice of the managing Committee.

The whole arrangement and surroundings of the house are such that any further mismanagement, untidiness or discomfort will admit of no excuse on the part of the Superintendent and Matron.

I visited the house again on the 31st July, when there were 22 inmates in lodgement, of whom two were children. Three of their inmates had been residents of the House of Industry for over ten years; four, were seven years; one, three years; three, two years; and all the rest had been admitted within the year. One of the males and two of the females were idiotic, and one man was blind. The house was found in a fair state of cleanliness and order.

#### HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The admission and discharge of inmates, and the total number that were under lodgement, in this House, during the year, were as follows :—

Number in the House at close of last year .....	37
Admitted during the year.....	113
	<hr/>
Total number under lodgement during the year .....	150
Discharged.....	102
Died .....	5
Remaining in the House, 1st Oct., 1874	43
	<hr/>
	150

These inmates had been admitted to the House from the following places :—

City of Hamilton .....	125
County of Wentworth.....	5
Other Counties of the Province.....	13
Other Countries .....	7
	<hr/>
	150

Of these, 86 were Protestants of all denominations, and 64 Roman Catholics.

Twenty were natives of England, 42 of Ireland, 6 of Scotland, 76 of Canada, and 6 of other countries.

The collective stay of these 150 inmates in the House, during the year, amounted to 16,488 days, the average stay of each inmate being equal to  $108\frac{62}{150}$  days.

The sum the House received from all sources other than the Government, for its ordinary maintenance, amounted to \$2,178.01. The Government appropriation was \$720.

According to these figures the House would be entitled to \$814.40, under the five cents per day provision of the Charity Act, and \$329.76, as further aid, which would make the Government aid for the year 1875, \$1,154.16, as compared with \$720, the preceding year.

The Expenditures of the House for the year amounted to \$2,898.01, as follows :—

Groceries and provisions .....	\$1,629 22
Fuel .....	233 69
Salaries and Wages .....	350 00
Furniture, furnishing and clothing .....	224 64
Repairs .....	44 75
Other expenditures .....	415 71
	<hr/>
	\$2,898 01

The Refuge was inspected on the 26th August, on which day there were 43 inmates in the establishment. That number comprised 1 man, 16 women, 2 girls, and 4 infants.

Among the women there were both physical and mental defectives; two were blind; two were weak-minded; one paralyzed, and one idiotic; and nearly all were very old and feeble. Many of these inmates had been a long time in the House. Twelve had been in from five to fourteen years, and the remainder had been admitted during the year 1873-74.

The Register showed that nearly all the inmates had been received from the City of Hamilton. But among the number was an emigrant lately arrived from Scotland, who had a child in her arms. The mother was quite idiotic and the child was subject to fits. These people, it appears to me, should not have been allowed to land in this country.

The house used for the Refuge is a dilapidated old frame building, quite unfitted for the purposes of the charity. The house itself was as clean and neat in all its departments as its many structural defects would admit of.

#### HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations in respect to admissions and discharges, of the Poor House department of this Institution for the year ending 30th September, were as follows :—

Number of inmates remaining in the House on the 1st Oct., 1873....	141
Number admitted during the year .....	132
	<hr/>
Total number under lodgement during the year.....	273

Of this number there were—

Discharged .....	108
Died in the House .....	30
Remaining in the House, 1st Oct., 1874.....	135
	<hr/>
	273

These 273 inmates had been received into the House from the following places, viz. :—

From the city of Toronto .....	131
From the county of York.....	23
From other counties of the Province.....	99
Emigrants, &c.....	20
	<hr/>
	273



The Nationalities of these inmates and the Religious Denominations to which they belonged are returned as follows, viz. :—

*Nationalities.*

English.....	6
Irish.....	199
Scotch.....	4
Canadians.....	44
Other countries .....	20
	—
	273

*Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholics .....	250
Protestants .....	19
Other religions or not known .....	4
	—
	273

The average period of residence in the House of each inmate was 172 $\frac{1}{4}$  days, and the total collective stay of the entire number amounted to 47,122 days.

The receipts of the House, for its ordinary maintenance, and the sources from whence they were derived were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario .....	\$1,000 00
“ the city of Toronto, \$300 ; other municipalities, \$50 .....	350 00
“ payment of inmates .....	694 83
“ subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals .....	2,023 51
“ all other sources.....	3,044 63
	—
	\$7,112 97

The Expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

For provisions and groceries .....	\$3,909 30
“ fuel and light.....	1,233 99
“ salaries and wages.....	
“ furniture, furnishing and clothing .....	925 21
“ repairs .....	46 21
“ other expenditures .....	1,006 83
	—
	\$7,121 54

The collective stay of the patients, and the receipts of the year for the maintenance of the Institution give the following result as the amount of Government aid the House of Providence is entitled to under the operations of the Charity Aid Act, viz. :—

Allowance at the rate of five cents per day for the collective stay.....	\$2,356 10
Further aid at the rate of two cents per day for the collective stay.....	942 44
	—

Total amount of Government Aid for 1875.....\$3,298 54  
as compared with \$1,000 for 1874.

These figures appear to prove that, in the past, this large Institution has not received anything like the amount of Government aid it was entitled to for the work it was performing.

Statutory inspection was made of the House on the 18th of November, when, considering its overcrowded state, the various departments were found in a thoroughly well-kept and

orderly condition. But, certainly, the very most is made of every spot in the building. The dormitories for boys in the upper flat are literally full of beds. The beds touch each other in some of the sleeping rooms for old women, and beds are made up in the halls. Of course, under such circumstances, in the laudable effort to relieve the necessities of such numbers, very important sanitary regulations cannot but be ignored. The occupation of the large and well arranged edifice adjoining the House (which is now nearly completed) will, it is to be hoped, completely overcome the defects complained of.

The inmates of the House, on the day of my visit, were all comfortably clad, and appeared to be well cared for. And, considering the number of inmates in the Institution, and that many of them were physical or mental defectives, it is a matter of surprise that the establishment was found in such excellent order.

#### ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

This Asylum is conducted by the members of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, and the buildings used for the purposes of the Charity, are connected with those of the Convent of St. Joseph, in the City of Hamilton. In some respects the buildings are well suited for the purposes of the Asylum.

The returns made to me show that one hundred and sixty-three children were benefited by the operations of the Asylum during the year ending 30th September last. One hundred and seven of the number were in the Asylum at the close of the previous year, and fifty-six were admissions of the present year. During the same period fifty-two children were discharged, three died, leaving one hundred and eight in residence at the close of the year. These one hundred and sixty-three children were all Roman Catholics, and, with two exceptions, they were all born in Canada. One hundred and six of the number had been received from the City of Hamilton, and fifty-seven from other parts of the Province.

The entire collective stay of all the inmates was equal to 38,230 days, or an average of 234 days to each inmate.

The receipts of the Asylum during the year, towards its ordinary maintenance, were as follows:—From the Province, \$640; from the City of Hamilton and other Municipalities, \$350; from subscriptions and donations of private individuals, \$3,155; and from other sources, \$1,356, making a total of \$5,501.

The expenditures for the same period were \$5,823.64.

Based upon these figures, the amount of Government aid that the Asylum would be entitled to, for 1875, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, would be as follows:—

One and a half cents per day for 38,230 days collective stay .....	\$573 45
Half cent per day as further aid.....	191 15
	<hr/>
	\$764 60

The amount of Government aid, appropriated for 1874, was \$640.

Statutory inspection was made of the Asylum on the 27th August, when there were 125 inmates found in the Institution—boys and girls—12 of the number being infants under three years of age. The Asylum is ostensibly for the care of orphans, but neglected and abandoned children are also received into it. Some of the inmates were blind, some deaf and dumb, some physically deformed, and three were idiots. The three last named are members of one family, a sister and two brothers, who were taken off an island, near Owen Sound, by a priest, and sent to this Establishment. The brothers were nearly devoid of all semblance to humanity, and had no power of speech. The girl has somewhat improved since entering the Asylum, but they should all be removed, as soon as possible, to the Idiot Asylum, as their presence in an Institution of this kind cannot but have a most detrimental effect. The condition of the building, in respect to order and cleanliness, was most commendable. The dormitories are on the associated principle, and are airy and well ventilated, with comfortable beds and bedding, of a uniform pattern and make. The children were clean and neat, and their appearance indicated good care.

## HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

I made an inspection of the Institution known as "The Hamilton Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society," on the 26th August. There were, at the time of my visit 36 inmates in the house, of whom 29 were boys and 7 girls; 10 of the number being infants under three years of age. These children were either orphans, half-orphans, or children neglected, or entirely abandoned by their parents. Admission to the Institution is granted by the Mayor of the City, or by the lady President of the Society, and without respect to religion, though by far the larger proportion are Protestants. The right to apprentice children, when they reach the age of eleven is granted to the Society by Act of Parliament, and I am informed that provision is made for a considerable number in that manner. School is held in the house by the Superintendent, Mr. Wilson. The building is a good substantial stone structure, with plenty of yard space, and a good garden and orchard are attached to it, rendering it in all respects a most suitable place for the purposes of the charity. The dormitory space, and other apartments are sufficient to give accommodation to fifty inmates. The asylum was found throughout in good order, with every provision for the comfort of the children, who were clean and neat, and evidently well cared for.

The following summary gives the operations of the Asylum for the year:—

Number of children under lodgement during the year.....	45
“ “ remaining in the House 1st Oct., 1874 .....	37

All the inmates were Protestants, and all were admitted to the Asylum from the City of Hamilton.

The entire collective stay of the inmates for the year amounted to 12,671 days. The receipts of the Asylum for the year were as follows:—

Province of Ontario .....	\$640 00
From Municipalities .....	988 50
Subscriptions, donations, &c .....	1,983 91
Total.....	\$3,612 41

The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$3,093.63.

Government aid, under the provisions of the Act for the year 1875, would be as follows:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day on 12,671 days .....	190 06
$\frac{1}{2}$ “ “ additional .....	63 35
	<u>\$253 41</u>

## ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The building used for the purposes of this charity is a large substantial stone edifice, well adapted in all respects for the objects of the Institution, viz. the lodgement of poor persons, and an asylum for orphans and neglected children. At my visit to the Institution on the 30th July there were 17 indigent adults under lodgement, and 80 orphans, half orphans and indigent children, in all 97 souls. There was room, however, for a considerable number more. The House is managed by the sisters, and all its departments were found in a thoroughly neat and well-kept state.

During the year 131 inmates were lodged in the asylum for an aggregate period equal to 30,618 days. These inmates were all Roman Catholics.

The receipts of the Institution for the year amounted to \$4,688.78, as follows:— from the Province of Ontario, \$480; from the County of Carleton, \$25; from subscriptions, donations, &c., \$4,183.78.

The expenditures for the same time amounted to \$5,053.97.



The Asylum would be entitled to the sum of \$612.36 as Government aid for 1875, as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ cents on collective stay, say 30,618 days.....	\$459 27
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per day further aid.....	153 09
	<hr/>
	\$612 36.

#### ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Statutory inspection was made of this Institution on the 29th July. The House occupied by the Asylum was not designed for the purposes of a public institution, and in many respects is quite unfitted for it. The dormitories for the children are in the attic, and are not well ventilated, while the best rooms are used by the officers. The House itself was not found in a very well kept state. The bedding for the children, particularly the mattresses were very scant and were not tidy in appearance.

There were 30 inmates in the house on the day of my visit, of whom 13 were boys, 7 girls, 3 old women, and 7 babies. The admission of children is not confined to orphans, but includes the destitute and neglected as well. The children are taught in the house by a schoolmistress.

During the year 86 inmates were benefited by the operations of the House, and at the close of the present official year 35 remained under lodgement.

These 86 inmates were in the House for the aggregate period of 13,595 days. Of the number, 84 were Protestants, and 2 Roman Catholics; 61 were received into the Institution from the City of Ottawa, and 25 from other places.

The receipts for Asylum maintenance for the year amounted to \$2,276.32, and the expenditures for the same time were \$1,726.50. The Asylum would be entitled to \$271.89 as Government aid for 1875.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The building used for the purposes of this charity is a fine largest one structure, well adapted for the objects of the Asylum. At my visit to it on the 30th July every department was found in admirable order. The dormitories were particularly neat and cheerful in their appearance.

There were in the House 19 boys and 46 girls, the most of whom were orphans.

Forty-eight children remained in the Asylum at the close of last official year, and 72 were admitted during the year, making in all 120 children who received benefit from its operations. These children were all Roman Catholics of whom 98 were received from the city of Ottawa, and 22 from other parts of the Province.

The total collective stay of all the inmates amounted to 21,836 days, which, at two cents per day under the provisions of the Charity Act, would make \$436.72 as the sum the Asylum would be entitled to from Government for the year 1875.

The entire receipts in aid of the Asylum for the past year amounted to \$2,685.79, of which sum \$480 was an appropriation from the Province. The expenditures of the Institution for the same period were \$2,675.79

#### ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The house occupied by this charity is well adapted for its purposes. It is built of stone and is roomy and well arranged.

Only Protestants or the children of Protestants are admitted. At my visit to the Asylum on the 31st July, there were 45 children in residence, of whom 26 were boys and 19 girls. The youngest of these children was three years and oldest fourteen.

A school is kept in the house where the children are taught by a competent mistress.

The institution throughout was found in excellent order, giving indication in the various departments of good management.

From an examination of the register, it would appear that the number of children lodged in the house has greatly increased within the past two years, although there is still accommodation for a considerable number more.

The lady managers of the Asylum having, in their excellent report of the previous year, complained of the provisions of "the Charity Aid Act," I reminded them, in a minute made in the visitor's book, that Government aid was only intended to encourage, and bring out private and Municipal Charity. I also called their attention to the fact that the city in which the Charity is located is not a subscriber to its funds, although largely and directly benefited by its operations.

During the year 59 children were lodged in the house, who remained an aggregate period of 16,093 days, which would entitle the Institution to draw \$321.85 from the Government for the year 1875.

The entire receipts of the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, were \$2,281.63 of which sum \$640. was an appropriation from the Province.

The expenditures for the same period were \$2,106.83.

#### BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

This Institution is for the training and maintenance of friendless and destitute boys, or of those who are the children of drunken and dissolute parents. The management is vested in a committee of ladies, chosen from among the subscribers to the charity.

The operations of the Home for the year ending 30th September, 1874, were as follows:

Number of inmates remaining in the Home at the close of previous year...	61
Number admitted this year .....	57
<hr/>	
Total number under lodgment during year .....	118
Number discharged during year .....	55
Remaining in the Home, 30th September.....	63
	— 118

These 118 boys were admitted to the Institution from the following places, viz.: City of Toronto, 85; County of York 5; other Counties of the Province, 4; children of emigrants &c., 24. The nationalities of the boys lodged were: English, 46; Irish, 5; Scotch, 1; Canadians, 55; other Countries, 11.

These 118 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period equal to 23,094 days, which, under the provisions of the Charity Act of 1874, would entitle the Institution to draw as Government aid for 1875, the sum of \$478.08. The Government appropriation for 1874, was \$320. I inspected the Home on the 16th of November, when every part of it was found in most excellent order, with indication of good management in every department. The House itself is very well adapted for the objects of the charity, and is large enough to give accommodation to 100 boys. The lot on which the Home is built, is of sufficient size to ensure isolation, and to afford all the surroundings necessary to such an Institution.

The Health of the Home is reported good, and the appearance of the inmates on the day of my visit fully corroborated the report. The dormitories are very cheerful and the beds and bedding comfortable.

A school is kept in the Institution, where the children are taught by a resident teacher.

#### GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The object of this Institution as set forth in its constitution, is "the rescue from vice of young girls, and the bestowal of careful attention to their religious, moral and temporal welfare; also, the maintenance and support of children under the age of seven years."

It is managed by a committee of ladies, chosen from among the subscribers to the funds of the "Home."

During the year ending 30th September, 167 inmates were benefited by its operations, of whom 77 were discharged and 90 remained in residence at the close of the year. The largest proportion of the inmates had been admitted from the City of Toronto.

The stay in the Home of these 167 inmates, amounted to 32,113 days, which at two cents per day would entitle the managers of the Institution to draw as Government aid for the year 1875, the sum of \$642.24, or over twice the amount it received under the old system.

The receipts of the Home for its ordinary maintenance, amounted for the year to \$5,083.29, obtained from the following sources, viz.: Province of Ontario, \$320; Municipalities, \$500; income from property, \$32; subscriptions, donations, &c., \$2,685.22; and from other sources, \$1,546.07. The expenditures for the same period were, \$5,364.60.

The Institution was inspected on the 18th of November. The building used for the charity is a large substantial white brick structure, specially erected for the purpose. The dormitories are large and airy, and have a very cheerful appearance. The beds and bedding were very comfortable, and thoroughly clean and well kept. All the other departments of the Institution were found in a thoroughly well-kept state, and gave evidence of good management.

The situation and surroundings of the Home are all that could be desired for such an establishment.

#### THE ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

At the close of the official year, 96 children remained in this Institution, and during the present year 41 were admitted, making a total number of 137 children, who were benefited by its operations for the past twelve months.

Those 137 inmates were the children of Protestants of all denominations, but no account is kept in the register of the places from which they were admitted into the "Home."

From the returns made to me, it would appear that those 137 inmates remained under lodgment in the Home for the collective period of 32,896 days, which under statutory provision would entitle the managers to draw \$657.92 as Government aid for the year 1875.

The receipts in aid of the Institution for the year amounted to \$3,629 05, of which sum \$640 was received from the Province; \$376 from income from property; and \$2,613.05 from subscriptions and donations of private individuals.

The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$4,256.10.

Statutory inspection was made of the Institute on the 17th of November, when the house throughout was found in a very clean and orderly state, with evidence of its affairs being well and properly administered.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

This Asylum forms a part of the large establishment known as the House of Providence; it being in the same buildings, and under the same management, and is, in point of numbers, the largest Orphan Asylum in the Province.

Its operations for the year were as follows:—

Number of inmates remaining in the Asylum, 1st October, 1873.....	240
Number admitted during the year .....	156
<b>Total number under lodgment during the year.....</b>	<b>396</b>
Discharged .....	182
Died .....	23
Remaining in the Asylum, 1st October, 1874 .....	191
	<hr/> 396

Those 396 inmates were received into the Asylum from the following places, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto .....	179
From the County of York .....	43
Other Counties in the Province .....	155
Children of emigrants, &c.....	19
	<hr/> 396

Three hundred and sixty seven of the number were Roman Catholics; 23 Protestants, and 6 in whose cases the religious denomination of the parents was unknown.



The collective stay in the Asylum of the inmates amounted to 79,694 days, which, under the provisions of the Charity Act, would entitle the Asylum to be aided by Government funds for the year 1875, to the extent of \$1,593.88.

The receipts of the Asylum towards its maintenance this year amounted to \$6,755. and its expenditure for the same period were \$6,743.31.

This Orphan Asylum was inspected on the 18th of November, when it was found, in all its departments, in as well-kept a state as its overcrowded condition would admit of. The children themselves were very tidy and comfortable in their appearance.

#### CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report, I would direct special attention to the contents of the Appendix hereunto attached. It contains the annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums for the Insane at Toronto, London and Kingston, each giving a history of the operations for the year of their respective asylums. Following them will be found the annual Reports of the Principals of the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and of the Physicians of these establishments. The first Report of the Warden of the Central Prison is also given, together with that of the Physician, the former giving full details of the operations and management of the Prison for the four months prior to the close of the official year, and the latter in respect to the health of the prisoners and the sanitary condition of the prison. Dr. Hodgins, the President of the Prisoners' Aid Association, also gives a full account of the operations of that organization at the Central Prison, and the means taken to impart spiritual instruction to the prisoners.

The usual annual Report of the Warden of the Provincial Reformatory, together with those of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains and the Physician of that establishment, are also appended.

The extent of the work involved in recording the history of my supervision and inspection of such a large number of Institutions is the only excuse I can offer for the great length of my Report for the past year, which, if it had been possible, having due regard to the faithful record of their operations, I would much rather have curtailed than extended.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,

*Inspector.*

Office of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,  
for the Province of Ontario.

November, 1874.

# APPENDIX TO REPORT

## OF

# INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

### REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

*Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.,  
for the Province of Ontario.*

SIR—I have now the honour of addressing to you the Annual Report of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, for the official year ending 30th September, 1874, being the 34th of the Institution.

In accordance with your instructions, under date 28th ultimo, I submit the following statistical returns:—

#### SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in, 1st October, 1873 .....	315	311	626
Admitted since .....	86	56	142
Total under treatment .. .....	401	367	768
Discharged—Recovered .....	36	24	
“ Improved and much improved .....	13	8	
“ Unimproved .....	3	1	
Eloped—Recovered .....	2	0	
“ Much improved .....	1	0	
	55	33	88
Died .. .....	26	14	40
Decrease .....	81	47	128
Remaining in, 1st October, 1874 .....	320	320	640
Nett increase .....	5	9	14

## Periods of Asylum residence of 85 Discharged and 3 Elope1.

Males.				Females.						
Reg. No.	Mental State.	Resident.			Reg. No.	Mental State.	Resident.			
		Y.	M.	D.			Y.	M.	D.	
3933	R	1	4	0	4082	R	0	4	2	
3656	I	3	0	19	4018	R	0	9	27	
3980	R	0	11	29	4093	I	0	1	12	
4087	R	0	2	18	4048	MI	0	5	23	
3982	R	0	11	28	4064	R	0	6	18	
4026	R	0	8	30	3918	R	1	7	28	
4051	R	0	7	5	4131	I	0	1	12	
4120	I	0	1	29	4057	R	0	9	27	
4032	R	0	9	24	4152	R	1	2	12	
4095	I	0	4	16	4156	I	0	1	28	
4059	I	0	7	8	4135	R	0	3	26	
4063	R	0	7	2	4162	R	0	1	25	
4036	Un	0	10	4	3951	Un	1	9	12	
4014	R	1	1	10	4141	R	0	4	24	
4107	R	0	5	6	4114	I	0	7	20	
4142	R	0	2	6	4098	I	0	8	28	
4154	I	0	1	11	4139	R	0	5	18	
4128	R	0	3	24	4001	R	1	6	4	
3911	R	1	6	27	4011	R	1	4	25	
4103	I	0	6	8	4182	I	0	2	3	
4065	R	0	9	13	4160	R	0	4	1	
3995	R	1	4	0	4159	R	0	5	30	
3979	R	1	5	17	3803	Un	2	10	23	
4081	R	0	8	16	4115	R	0	9	10	
3945	MI	1	9	4	3917	R	2	2	7	
4173	R	0	0	30	1561	R	20	1	21	
4132	R	0	4	24	4102	R	0	11	20	
4153	Un	0	3	26	4151	R	0	6	19	
3978	R	1	7	6	4176	R	0	5	2	
4090	I	0	9	20	4237	R	0	1	5	
3688	R	3	6	17	4216	R	0	2	16	
4084	R	0	10	18	1810	R	17	10	28	
3906	Eloped MI	2	1	12	2561	MI	13	1	2	
4126	Eloped R	0	6	11			—	—	—	
4119	R	0	7	17						
4145	R	0	5	30						
4144	R	0	5	13						
3953	R	1	10	21						
4138	R	0	5	30						
4148	R	0	5	12						
4015	R	0	4	23						
3652	I	3	8	28						
3924	I	2	0	8						
4164	R	0	4	8						
4201	R	0	2	9						
4076	MI	1	0	28						
4167	R	0	5	2						
4211	I	0	2	16						
3461	I	0	11	26						
Carried forward...				Total				73	9	14

In the above Table, R stands for Recovered : I for Improved : MI for Much improved : Un, Unimproved.



Reg. No.	Males.	Resident.		
	Mental State.	Y.	M.	D.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....			
4218	R .....	0	1	21
4180	M I .....	0	5	4
4242	R .....	0	1	28
4104	Eloped R .....	0	6	15
4077	Un .....	1	2	10
4249	I .....	0	4	3
Total .....		52	6	26

Recovered, Males .....	36	Recovered, females .....	23
Improved, .....	13	Improved, .....	6
Much Improved, .....	3	Much improved, .....	3
Unimproved, .....	3	Unimproved, .....	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	55	Total.....	34

Average residence of males, 11 months and 14 days each; average residence of females, 2 years, 1 month, and 23 days; but excluding three, whose aggregate residence amounts to 51 y., 1 m., 21 d., the average for the remaining 31, was 8 months and 11 days each.

The unimproved and improved were discharged on urgent request of their friends and sometimes contrary to advice; but only three of them have as yet been found unfit to remain at home. The recovery of the two longest resident females, who were both very well known to you, did not take place recently. Both might have been discharged long ago, had any comfortable home been commandable. One was nearly 70 years of age, and had for years suffered intense mental agony, under the malevolence of an evil spirit, which used very bad language and kept her in terrible bondage. Happily this persecutor at last gave up his naughty tricks, and we had the unspeakable happiness of seeing our good old *honest* friend go back to her kindred, sound in mind, and very fat in body.

The other long resident was, all through, one of nature's own ladies—loved and esteemed by every one in this house, and by many out of it—she was, for many years, the instrumental and vocal leader of our Sunday choir. You know how much, in every respect, we shall miss her. She was a devout and charitable Christian, and as far as her strength and means permitted, a genuine *Dorcas*. She has gone with a kind widowed sister to a distant land. May she never again enter an institution such as this.

I do not indulge in calculation of ratio of discharges, or recoveries, against admissions, but content myself with the belief that we have done the best we could with the material supplied to us.

Reg. No.	Males, Cause of Death.	Resident.			Reg. No.	Females, Cause of Death.	Resident.		
		Y.	M.	D.			Y.	M.	D.
498	Brain softening	24	7	19	3682	L. Ph.	2	8	1
3526	Epilepsy	4	3	11	181	Old age	30	7	1
4101	Lat. Phthisis	0	2	2	4050	Abdm. Dis.	0	8	19
3825	Paresis	2	2	22	4143	Exhaustion	0	1	25
3682	Paresis	3	1	1	2024	Strict. Coli	16	1	10
4080	Paresis	0	5	1	2997	L. Ph.	10	1	4
4019	L. Phthisis	0	11	23	3957	Paresis	1	7	21
4117	Exhaustion	0	2	17	3992	M. Phthisis	1	4	16
4137	Ditto	0	0	21	3229	Ditto	8	0	14
3730	Paresis	3	0	0	2537	Ditto	12	9	20
<i>Carried forward</i> .....					<i>Carried forward</i> .....				

Reg. No.	Males. Cause of Death.	Resident.			Reg. No.	Females. Cause of Death	Resident.		
		Y.	M.	D.			Y.	M.	D.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....					<i>Brought forward</i> .....			
4118	Kidney Disease .....	0	3	19	4175	Paresis .....	0	2	0
3954	Paresis .....	1	6	4	2848	Old age .....	11	2	17
3715	Ditto .....	3	1	17	4235	Apoplexy .....	0	1	25
3912	Ditto .....	1	9	18	3600	L. Phthisis .....	4	5	0
1286	Age and Epilepsy ..	21	2	20			—	—	—
3862	Paresis .....	2	1	22					
3293	Paralysis .....	6	10	10					
3987	M. Phthisis .....	1	4	21					
2806	Polypus Cordis .....	11	4	6					
4191	Ditto .....	0	0	2					
4207	Paresis .....	0	0	5					
4106	Ditto .....	0	8	10					
3452	M. Phthisis .....	5	8	28					
4192	Marasmus .....	0	2	19					
4079	Paresis .....	1	0	8					
3284	Intestinal perforation	7	4	17					
Total .....		103	10	7	Total .....		100	1	21

In this year, 40 deaths have occurred, against 49 last year: but last year, 26 deaths were of women, and 23 of men. This year, only 14 have been of women, whilst 26 have been of men, thus exemplifying the fact that the mortality of succeeding years proves pretty nearly compensative. The insane have, just as the sane, to die some time; and those who tide over one year may sink in the next.

It may be observed that, 13 deaths—eleven of males and two of females—have resulted from that *invariably* fatal affection of the insane, *Paresis*, formerly designated *General Paralysis*. This disease, if I may judge from observation in this house, is decidedly on the increase. When I entered in 1853, there was not one case of it in the Asylum, nor did I find any record of it in the books. At the present time, 13 cases are in, and more are coming.

Ten cases of death from Pulmonary Phthisis, of which five were of the *latent*, and five of *manifest* form, bring the number of inevitable fatality up to twenty-three in the total of forty.

In former Annual Reports I have pointed out the symptoms, or rather, indeed, the absence of symptoms, by which Latent Phthisis is characterized. Only by *post mortem* examination will the extent to which this form of disease obtains among the insane be realized; and indeed, I often question whether it may not largely prevail amongst the sane. Two very interesting cases have been recorded, in which death resulted from polypus formations in the cavities of the heart, and the large blood-vessels springing from it. These were veritable *ante mortem* formations, in contradistinction to those which not unfrequently result from blood coagulation after or during death. The two occurred consecutively—one in a robust, active, and very industrious man, who had been resident eleven years: the other, one day after in a negro, a warrant patient, brought in almost in a dying state. The symptoms in each were very obscure, but being carefully noted, were very instructive.

The case (3284) of intestinal perforation, was characterized by the symptoms which, though obscure or ambiguous, are always distinctive of this fatal lesion, running their course rapidly, and in utter defiance of all treatment.

			Y.	M.	D.
The average asylum residence of	26 males, who died in this year, has been.		4	0	0
Do	do	14 females	do	do	7 0 0

The average asylum residence for the last 3 years has been:—

	Y.	M.	D.
For males (76) .....	4	4	9
For females (58) .....	7	0	0

The above figures appear to me clearly to prove that a larger provision for lodgement of females, than for males, is necessary. Women are much less liable to fatal brain disease than men, and having always been accustomed to in-door life, they bear it far more patiently than men do.

Intemperance and its destructive results are, comparatively, very rare in the female insane.

Total number admitted, discharged, eloped and died, from the opening of the Asylum 21st January, 1841, to September 30th, 1874.

	Males,	Females,	Total,
Admitted .....	2247	2004	4251
Discharged .....	1220	1061	2281
Eloped .....	40	9	49
Died .....	490	437	927
Assigned to Malden .....	108	91	199
Assigned to Orillia .....	69	86	155
Remaining in 1st October, 1874 .....	320	320	640
	<u>2247</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>4251</u>

*Note.*—The numbers above given, as “Assigned to Malden and Orillia,” do not represent the total transferred to those institutions. Up to October, 1861, the statistics of the parent Asylum at Toronto embraced those of the branches; but as this method caused confusion and inconvenience, the patients remaining in the latter were, at the above date, written off the Toronto Register.

Counties and Cities from which the total admitted have been sent:—

## WESTERN.

Algoma - - - - -	3	Oxford - - - - -	49
Brant County - - - - -	73	Peel - - - - -	126
Bruce County - - - - -	12	Perth - - - - -	73
Elgin County - - - - -	46	Simcoe - - - - -	143
Essex County - - - - -	28	Waterloo - - - - -	64
Grey - - - - -	68	Welland - - - - -	60
Haldimand - - - - -	39	Wellington - - - - -	176
Halton - - - - -	108	Wentworth - - - - -	141
Huron - - - - -	88	York - - - - -	357
Kent - - - - -	37	City of Toronto - - - - -	775
Lambton - - - - -	43	City of Hamilton - - - - -	173
Lincoln - - - - -	140	City of London - - - - -	26
Middlesex - - - - -	100	State of Michigan - - - - -	1
Monck - - - - -	1		
Norfolk - - - - -	30		
		Total	2980

## EASTERN.

Carleton County - - - - -	43	Russell - - - - -	4
Dundas “ - - - - -	14	Stormont - - - - -	61
Frontenac “ - - - - -	49	Victoria - - - - -	28
Durham “ - - - - -	152	City of Kingston - - - - -	97
Glengary “ - - - - -	25	City of Ottawa - - - - -	46
Grenville - - - - -	24	Rockwood Asylum - - - - -	2
Hastings - - - - -	72	Provincial Penitentiary - - - - -	14
Lanark & Renfrew - - - - -	79	Province Quebec - - - - -	7
Lennox & Addington - - - - -	26		
Leeds - - - - -	64	Total Eastern	1231
Northumberland - - - - -	143	“ Western	2980
Ontario - - - - -	133	Unassignable	40
Peterboro - - - - -	87		
Prescott - - - - -	23	Total	4251
Prince Edward - - - - -	38		



The nativity and religious distinctions of those admitted :—

*Nativity.*

	Prior to this Year.	This Year.	Total.
English .....	699	22	721
Irish .....	1475	24	1499
Scotch .....	617	15	632
Canadian.....	1035	70	1105
United States .....	150	6	156
Others .....	133	5	138

*Religion.*

	Prior to this Year.	This Year.	Total.
English Church .....	1243	37	1282
Presbyterian Church ...	946	30	976
Methodist Church .....	613	34	647
Roman Catholic .....	947	24	971
Others .....	360	15	375
Total ...	4109	142	4251

*Civil State.*

	Married & Widowed.	Single.	Total.
Males .....	1016	1231	2247
Females.....	1295	709	2004
Total .....	2311	1940	4251

Civil state of 142 admitted in the year :—

Married (including widowed)—

Men.....	63
Women ..	36

—

Single—

Men .....	53
Women.....	20

—

Greatest number in, within this year :—

Males .....	330
Females .....	325
	—
	655

Lowest number in :—

Males .....	315
Females .....	326
	—
	641

Average number :—

Males .....	320
Females .....	319
	—
	639

Patients admitted since 1st July, 1867, under Warrant of Lieut.-Governor :—

Admitted	Males	Females.	Total.
- - - - -	190	27	217
Of whom, Discharged - - - - -	67	10	77
“ Eloped - - - - -	3	0	3
“ Died - - - - -	23	3	26
“ Remain in - - - - -	97	14	111
	<u>190</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>217</u>
Admitted in the year, under ordinary form - - -	Males, 41	Females, 48	Total, 89
“ “ “ Warrant - - - - -	45	8	53
Total - - -	<u>86</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>142</u>

Occupations or trades of 142 admitted within this year :—

MALES.

Laborers - - - - -	26	Shoemaker - - - - -	1
Farmers - - - - -	27	Accountant - - - - -	1
Carpenters - - - - -	3	Cabinet Maker - - - - -	1
Saddlers - - - - -	2	Stone Cutter - - - - -	1
Law Students - - - - -	2	Machinist - - - - -	1
Secretaries - - - - -	2	Tinsmith - - - - -	1
Medical Student - - - - -	1	Photographer - - - - -	1
Merchant - - - - -	1	Ship-joiner - - - - -	1
Jeweller - - - - -	1	Mercantile Traveller - - - - -	1
Miller - - - - -	1	Shepherd - - - - -	1
Butcher - - - - -	1	Civil Engineer - - - - -	1
Boiler Maker - - - - -	1	Attorney - - - - -	1
Cooper - - - - -	1	No occupation - - - - -	3
Pedlar - - - - -	1		
Painter - - - - -	1		
		Total	86

FEMALES.

In Domestic Work - - - - -	14	Railroad Foreman's Wife - - - - -	1
Servants - - - - -	8	Book-keeper's Wife - - - - -	1
Farmers' Daughters - - - - -	4	Lady - - - - -	1
Wife of Merchant - - - - -	1	Nurse - - - - -	1
Governesses - - - - -	3	Saleswoman - - - - -	1
Innkeepers - - - - -	2	Milliner - - - - -	1
Farmers' Wives - - - - -	2	Bookbinder - - - - -	1
Shoemakers' Wives - - - - -	3	No occupation - - - - -	5
Teacher's Wife - - - - -	1		
Laborer's Wife - - - - -	1		
Mechanics' Wives - - - - -	5		
		Total	56

Opinion of the Medical Superintendent, of the mental condition and prospect of treatment, of all the patients remaining in, on 30th September, 1875 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable .....	9	10	19
Doubtful .....	38	36	74
Incurable .....	273	274	547
	<u>320</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>640</u>

The above figures convey a fair exposition of the stock on hand, out of which vacated beds are to be elaborated.

Under the head "doubtful" I have given, as in duty bound, '*benefit of the doubt*,' to a goodly number.

One in a hundred of those classified as incurable may yet recover. If half of those in the line *doubtful* recover, I shall rejoice much. You now have a bird's-eye view of our actual situation, and if Grand Jurors, in the plenitude of their perfunctory philanthropy, write pathetic presentments over the sad fate of gaol-confined lunatics, all you or I can say is, that we cannot put two lunatics into one bed; and we cannot, without condemnation by sensible Grand Jurors, put into our dormitories more beds than now occupy them.

Assuredly, County of York and City of Toronto Grand Juries have but little reason to complain as to Asylum benefits. By referring to the Table of Counties and Cities which have sent in patients, it will be seen that, out of a total of 1251, the City of Toronto and County of York have contributed no less than 1132, or nearly 27 per cent.

Change the present unfair system, and let every municipality pay for the support of its own insane, and we shall very soon read less about gaol-lodged lunatics.

#### SMALL-POX INVASION.

In the month of June, much apprehension was created in the staff of the house by the simultaneous appearance of four cases of small-pox, three of which presented in the superior female ward.

It is my belief that the disease was introduced by some visitor from an infected source. Had it been introduced by a nurse, the cases would have followed each other in marked succession, instead of breaking out all together. As you are aware, prompt and vigorous means of stamping out the pestilence were adopted, and proved completely successful. I cannot speak in terms too highly commendatory and grateful, of the instant attention and efficient assistance given by Dr. Riddel, Medical Officer of the City Small-pox Hospital. Mainly by his promptness of action, wisely sustained by the City Board of Health, were the inmates, insane and sane, of this large establishment, saved from the spread of one of the most dangerous and loathsome diseases to which human beings are liable.

The citizens of Toronto and the people outside of it, realize, I fear, but very inadequately, the unspeakable blessing of an established and well directed small-pox hospital. No money expenditure can be regarded as an equivalent for the distress avoided by such an institution; and as there is but too much reason for the apprehension that the disease will linger, and reappear from time to time, it will be wise and benevolent to stand prepared for emergencies. Instant isolation of a first case is the only reliable protection against spread of the disease: but how, without the existence of a proper and isolated hospital, can this end be attained? How, in this crowded house, could I have isolated any case? How, had the disease spread into every ward, could it have been suppressed? And lastly, and most important of all, how would the sick have been nursed, when a terrific panic had driven away, perhaps, three-fourths of the whole service-staff! These are questions which I many times have put to myself. Now that danger is past, they may, to outsiders, appear frivolous. Just so do all dangers safely passed through. To men on land, storms at sea appear interesting or trivial phenomena; but hardly so to sailors on a dangerous coast.

#### THE FARM AND OTHER THINGS.

The lateness of the spring, and the succeeding persistent summer drought have materially shortened the products which we might otherwise have realized. The crop of oats and straw has, however, been very fair: certainly the best in this district. The value of the latter, as you are aware, is great; but is best understood when we have to buy.

Mangold Würtzel must not, considering samples in other fields, be complained of. Its chief fault has been in failure of seed, which has caused very numerous banks in the drills.

Hay is hardly an average crop. A chance was presented of buying six acres of meadow on foot, at a moderate price, and I availed myself of it. Labour, with us, means gain rather than loss. The quality was excellent, all being pure timothy. I believe the spring price will be fifty per cent. higher than that paid for this addition to our supply.



All our spring-sown clover and timothy proves an utter failure. Both promised well in June, but were scorched out in July and August, so that next year a great shortness in the hay crop must be encountered.

Potatoes have turned out very good in quality, but very short in quantity. The entire crop from 27 acres has been 3,050 bushels, and as we require for consumption about ten bushels per day, and some four hundred bushels for seed, you will readily perceive that a considerable outlay for this indispensable article of food must be anticipated—460 bushels of the above have already been used.

The *Beef* supplied to this Asylum is almost invariably of very inferior quality—poor, tough, old, and in short, such as neither you nor I would buy for our own tables. I have so often complained in vain of this evil, that I now look for no improvement.

The vicious system of awarding contracts to the lowest tender, lies at the bottom of this grievance. I do not say more, because I do not know more, and I believe you do not control such matters.

#### THE NEW LAUNDRY.

This vast enterprise has advanced at elephantine pace—sometimes forward, sometimes rather rearward. I abstain from further comment, lest I might excite displeasure, where I merely desire to quicken official motion, and secure better and cheaper work.

Two or three paragraphs in your Annual Report of last year, on page 16, failed to be understood by me. You gave me credit for accomplishing an improvement in the water supply pipes “in the new wings,” at an outlay “less than \$500.” This work cost not much over \$100.

As to the alterations suggested by me to improve the water closets of the new wings, this work is still untouched. It might have been done, in first construction, at very little, if any additional cost, but it was not then done.

#### DOUBLE ENTRY.

In last year's Public Accounts, I *by chance* saw, (for I was not honoured with a copy, nor with one of the Annual Estimates,) that the year's expenditure was augmented by adding thereto the *receipts* from paying patients and articles sold, thus making our drawings on the Provincial Exchequer figure up some forty thousand dollars more than the real amount. Not being an accredited accountant, I am unable to say whether this system of book-keeping is correct or otherwise; but it looks very much like that of my countryman who balanced a calf on his lean horse's back, by slinging a stone on the other side to keep things square. The horse, of course, was not consulted. Asses cannot lower their dignity by deferring to the opinion of horses, yet it seems to me a strange way of putting facts, and certainly not very encouraging towards the cultivation of Asylum revenue. Far better would it be, under this novel system of *double entry*, to admit all patients free, and to *bestow* to butchers our fat hogs, than to have the figures resulting paraded in the Public Accounts as disbursements from the public chest.

#### RELIGIOUS MINISTRATIONS.

Religious Sabbath services and visitations of the sick, have been attended to as in former years. Our system works harmoniously, as it is perfectly gratuitous on the part of those who officiate. It is to be hoped it will always continue so.

#### NEWSPAPERS *Supplied Gratis.*

The *Liberal* Publishers of Canada merit the continued gratitude of our people. I wish I could include the *Globe* and *Mail* in the list, but these journals have lunatics enough outside this Asylum to find food for, without adding to the number.

The following publications have been gratefully received, and numerous read by our household :—

Toronto Leader, Daily and Weekly.		Collingwood Enterprise,	Weekly.
London Evening Herald, Daily.		Kingston Chronicle & News,	"
Chatham Planet, Tri-Weekly		Elora Observer,	"
Ottawa Citizen.	Weekly.	Lightning Express,	"
Christian Guardian,	"	Canada Statesman,	"
Guelph Herald.	"	Montreal Witness, (2 copies)	"
Guelph Mercury	"	Church Herald	
Galt Reporter,	"	Canada Presbyterian,	"
Stratford Beacon,	"	Monthly Record,	"
Stratford Herald,	"	Uxbridge Journal,	"
Berlin Telegraph,	"	Bee Hive, 1st No., 50 Copies.	
Christian Advocate,	"		

Respectfully, &c., &c.,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.

*Medical Superintendent.*

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# LONDON ASYLUM.

## REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

AND

### STATISTICAL INFORMATION, 1873-4.

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LONDON ASYLUM,  
October 30th, 1874.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, &c.*  
*for the Province of Ontario.*

I have pleasure in presenting you the report of the London Asylum for Insane for the year ending 30th September, 1874. It deals with various subjects connected with the history and condition, and future prospects of the Asylum. On these points I have written freely on the matters I have passed under review. It would be useless for the Superintendent to write any report if he did not give his views openly and candidly. They are always more of the nature of suggestions for the consideration of superior officers, than positive utterances, and can be only realised facts when sanctioned by higher authority.

Leaving them to your consideration,

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY LANDER,  
*Superintendent.*

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### REPORT.

Last year no separate report was printed by the Asylum; the few remarks contained in the Inspector's report were all that from a variety of causes I was able to write. 132 patients have been admitted in the past year, 50 have been discharged cured, 5 improved, 4 unimproved, 26 have died, and 1 has eloped.

Idiot Asylum statistics are not included in the above rates. Our average number in residence during the past year has been 580; under treatment 652. The number we can accommodate low, including cottages and Idiot Asylum, is 636, two out of this number will be admissions to the Idiot Asylum, leaving 634 for the other buildings. The cases under treatment have presented no unusual forms. Most of those who have died have been old residents yielding to gradual decay and the inevitable advance of either cerebral disease, or of phthisis. A few have fallen from dysentery of long standing. In none of the cases has there been any marked symptoms of rare disease.

In the admissions 71 have been sent here under Lieutenant-Governor's warrant from gaols by the recommendation of the Inspector. There are both evils and benefits in this mode of admission. One of the evils is the dirty and verminous state in which they come from many gaols. This is not a slight evil to bring into a house of 600 people; and it necessitates extreme care to prevent the propagation of vermin throughout the house. Another evil of the system is the absence of care in the discrimination as to the nature of the disorder. Many patients are described as insane, when they are Idiots, and have been from childhood. Little



industry is given to discover the history of the patients, or their state previous to being sent to gaol. No doubt there is difficulty in doing this; but the 6th sub-section of the 31st clause clearly throws on the doctors the trouble of making these enquiries, and does not excuse them for taking merely what they are told, without ascertaining the truth, as far as possible, of what they are called upon to state. This labour equally applies to ordinary certificates of medical men. Warrants, as the Act now stands, are compulsory documents. Patients must be admitted when they are presented, whether the Inspector thought he was sending a lunatic or whether the patient is actually an Idiot, an Idiot must be taken as a lunatic under these warrants; and the physician has no power of correction if it is a mistake. As to warrants of discharge, clearly the Act wants amendment, for the warrant states that the patient cannot be discharged until his cure is certified to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor. The patient must be detained until he is thoroughly cured, or a very moderate amount of cure will have to be satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor. There are many cases where absence on probation remedies this defect; but there are many others unsuited for probation, where discharge is advisable, either from the worrying solicitations of relatives and men of influence, or from other causes; and these cases cannot be met, except by an alteration of the Act. Admission by warrant is a relief to the physician in those cases of recurrent mania which are constantly requiring re-admission, and in which, as soon as improvement begins, friends are incessantly urgent for discharge. All our Acts are defective in cases not warranted. I doubt if the Superintendent has any power to detain a patient until in his judgment it is wise to let him go, if the relatives demand his discharge; but if he is admitted by warrant he can be detained until it is right to send him away. I am not, therefore, opposed to the action of warrants either in theory or practice. I should only like to have the form of them somewhat altered to prevent unfit persons being sent, and to clear up the mode of discharge. I think that a clause might be introduced into the amended Act giving powers similar to those the English Commissioners of lunacy possess. Whenever a difference of opinion arises between the Superintendent and the Inspector as to the advisability of discharge, why should not the Inspector have the power to discharge if he pleases. I am sure that no physician would object, or feel hurt at the exercise of such power. The physician may have scruples in advising discharge on account of his fear that events may take place that are very possible in the nature of the disorder, but not very probable. These scruples in the Inspector's opinion should not be allowed to prevent discharge, therefore give him authority by legislation to order discharge when he pleases. I remember in a case predicting that evils would happen from discharge, which after a long period did happen; but then I also remember having expressed many similar fears, and nothing ever having occurred to justify them. Let then the Inspector's authority override the physician's, when he thinks fit to use it. I am sure I shall not object.

*Treatment.*—I have not much to say on this head, for where any peculiar cases are concerned, this subject is best related in special medical journals, as it is not interesting to those who look mostly for general information from Asylum reports. Employment, as much as possible out of doors, but employment some where, good diet somewhat generous, and little medicine, have been the chief means used; and the cures on admissions, considering the long existing nature of the disease before admission, have been as numerous as in other asylums, very nearly 50 per cent. Sedatives are nearly abandoned, except in those rare cases of sleeplessness that will not yield, either to a stimulant of some kind, or to some other mode of soothing. Owing to the impossibility of having spare attendants, one male violent epileptic has had muffs on, and one female, while the wards were occupied by workmen, who sadly disturbed our quiet on the female side. It is a violation of my feelings to put muffs on any one, but it could not be avoided in these cases. Some Asylums I observe from their statistics give medicines to the amount of \$2,100.00 per annum, and yet their cures do not exceed ours of 50 per cent. We give wine, beer, and spirits, where they give physic, the result, is about the same as far as the statistics exhibit results. But what of health injured by excessive continuance of poisonous sedatives? What of work done or not done in comparison with the system of generous living? How again will either of these systems compare with the total abstinence system? Much careful comparison, with like conditions to begin with, will be necessary before positive conclusions can be arrived at. Until these are made, I am satisfied with the results we show, compared with either the physic system, or the total abstinence system. If all three could be tried side by side, under similar conditions, something might be learned.

*Amusements.*—In the estimates for all the Asylums of this Province, there has for some time been an attempt of a procrustean nature, to assimilate all to one common standard. If there is a porter in one, there must be the same animal in the other; if there is a butcher in one, he must be slaughtered, as there is none in the other. If amusements are cheap in one at the rate of 25 cents per head, 50 cents per head in the other is an anomaly that must be protested against. I observe we are procrusteanly shortened as a general rule, but seldom lengthened. In the matter of amusements, like Clive in the midst of mountains of jewels and gold, I wonder at the moderation we display. If brought to the test of the customs of other institutions “on this Continent especially,” our expenditure is most absurdly small. I was about to buy fireworks for the Dominion Day, but abstained from fear of expense; I would have had a conjurer here, but my natural timidity dared not for the same reason. Too much inquiry as to cost hinders action where one thinks the expenditure necessary for the good of the patients. In such small things, it appears to me that trust and confidence, not fear of extravagance, ought to be the rule of action towards Superintendents, for if we had all we ask and more, we should be far below State Asylums. I am sure that there cannot exist on the face of the earth a class of people who ought to have more done to amuse and instruct them than the Insane. Their cure and their health, and their happiness, depend more on the amusements and the work they have, then on any other treatment. I therefore strongly advocate a considerable expenditure under this head. I ask at the rate of one dollar per head. Gifts to Asylums are unknown in this country. Those to the Hospital at Philadelphia, are an example to the charitable of all countries. But even at the ends of the earth an example is set to us. At the Australian Asylum at Gladsville, I find the following gifts in one year: “45 guineas, 4 kangaroos, a parrot, 2 emus, a donkey, 4 llamas, 6 swans, squirrels, ducks, rabbits, goldfish, plants, newspapers, magazines, fruit, oranges by the cart load, cricket-things,” &c., &c. Every company of performers gave some entertainment at Gladsville. Here I am most warmly indebted to Mr. Cool Burgess for performances every time he comes to London; also to the Hampton Minstrels, and here ends the tale of our volunteer performances—no gifts, no newspapers, no magazines; no interest taken in us by any parties. If a gentleman in the city, or elsewhere, possesses a parcel old magazines, he does not give; he wants to be paid for them. This may be all fair enough, but it is in marked contrast to other countries. It is not good to leave all the comforts of our inmates to parliamentary vote; public interest in their welfare would be an advantage to them, and to the officers who have charge of them. It is in this view that I so much regret that the Governor-General, when he visited London, did not come to the Asylum, as he went to all other public Institutions of the Province during that tour. I regret as an official administering the affairs of a large and important institution, the indifference displayed by all great officers, more particularly as it is in marked contrast to the conduct of Governors and all high officials in the neighbouring States. I know personally, that these officers take the greatest interest in all their charitable Hospitals, and make it a part of their pleasure, as well as their duty, to know by constant personal visitations the condition and wants of all of them. It is owing to this vigilance of visitation that there is so little difficulty in obtaining from their legislatures all that is needed to carry them on with great efficiency. The legislators are not there in profound ignorance of the wants of these institutions, or of the necessity of providing for those unprovided unfortunates, who are daily crying aloud at the doors of our institutions for admission. The visits of the great officials from the Governor-General downwards would be productive of numerous benefits to the patients and to the administrators, who by the recognition of the interest taken in them, and by the approbation of their superiors, would be greatly encouraged. Duty is done from a sense of duty, but the additional motive of approbation given from personal knowledge of the work done, has in all ages been a powerful incentive to exertion. Here it is wanting. Could groundless charges of neglect or incapacity meet with one minute’s attention, if the working and the condition of these institutions were personally known to the higher officials. If there were some knowledge in these officials of the requirements of the Insane, derived from a thorough acquaintance with Asylums, could there be any hesitation in supplying all their wants, would not parliament listen to requests made in the fulness of knowledge.

*Officers and Servants.*—All the employees of the Institution have worked together pleasantly and in thorough harmony. I have, as usual, to thank Dr. Lett for his kind assistance and readiness to undertake any work to relieve me. The Pursar, Mr. Mathison, has shown



always, a desire to give me any information and assistance from his Department. There have been fewer changes amongst the male attendants in the past year than usual; this is partly owing to the want of employment outside, and partly to the content and satisfaction of those employed inside. I have reason to speak well of them. The female attendants have, on the other hand, been more frequently changed than in any other year, in my recollection. This is due to the rate of wages being much below the rate obtainable in the city. The consequence is that we are obliged to take girls little more than children, and to place patients under the charge of those who would be far better in some other occupation. I have already asked that all attendants should have \$10 a month, and a general servants \$8. I think this will put us in possession of the choice of suitable women for attendants. All the success of an asylum depends on the power to obtain efficient workers: good attendants add to the per centage of cures, and thus soon repay the Government the additional cost. There is no increase of maintenance charges more readily justifiable than efficient payment of attendants.

*Store.*—The store has been kept in admirable order by Mr. Davey, and every article can now be readily found when wanted.

#### COTTAGES.

In my Report for 1871 I urged the construction of cottages for those chronic insane who are harmless and quiet and trustworthy; who would be happier in a life as nearly domestic as the construction would afford. I said that they would value the privilege of living in the cottages, and would regard being sent back to the Asylum as a calamity to be avoided by every effort of self control and good conduct, in their power to make. At last I have to report the erection and occupation of cottages, and the fulfilment of all the advantages claimed for them. The building (as will be seen by the frontispiece attached to my report) looks more like a small asylum externally than cottages. It is as most things are, a compromise between the ideas of the Superintending Physician, and the higher authorities. My wish was for four separate buildings to contain twelve patients each, but for reasons of economy, it was decided to erect a building under one roof with each side separated, and each story also, so that the lower and upper stories in the wings should accommodate fifteen patients going to one dining and sitting room. The same in the upper story. The whole building containing sixty patients, half males and half females, and four sitting rooms and one kitchen for all.

The dinners are brought from the General Asylum, but breakfasts and suppers are provided in the building.

It thus, to general appearance, partakes more of the style of a small Asylum, but in all essential characteristics of management and separation, it approaches the cottage system though not so nearly as I wish.

The sitting rooms are heated by open fire places for coal, and the bedrooms by base-burner stoves, as a private house is warmed.

The treatment of the patients in them is that of trust. They can go anywhere they please about the grounds.

They have been selected from the long resident chronic class, and they work either in the sewing room, outhouses, garden, or wherever they were previously accustomed to work; they go to their work and return from it without any supervision of attendants.

One man and wife, with the assistance of one girl, do all the work. Two or three of the patients assist in the house work.

They find the place so comfortable that they would be much hurt if obliged to return to the Asylum, and its stricter discipline. I should certainly have preferred four separate cottages to the combined cottages, but only for the reason that the separate would have been a nearer approach to home.

#### IDIOT ASYLUM.

Since the occupation of this Asylum 48 patients have been admitted.

By deaths and discharges, at the request of relatives, these are diminished to 37, two of them being in the Main Asylum on Idiot papers.

Nine are children under puberty, as many more are just over puberty and still improvable.



Application papers have been sent out for about 42 more idiots, who have no prospect of admission until more accommodation is provided.

At least 40 more have either written or asked for admission, beyond those who have been supplied with application papers. How many remain in gaols, or have applied to the Inspector for admission I know not, but probably as many as have made direct application to me. Here there are 150 unfortunates waiting for treatment and care, and there are no cases that require both more urgently. Probably (taking the same relative proportions as are now in the Idiot Asylum) one half are children under or about the age of puberty, and therefore to a very considerable extent improvable. Taking the whole number of idiots and imbeciles in the Province at 200 (rather under than over the mark) one half are susceptible of education, and useful training to a very large extent, the other are adults for whom much may be done in amending dirty and evil habits.

The admissions to the Idiot Asylum during the past year have been five—four males and one female. Three of these, including the female, were sent under Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.

One boy was sent, on account of peculiar circumstance, at the request of the Inspector. The other boy was admitted by myself. In September, 1873, an application was made for a female by a neighbouring practitioner. The reply was, that there were no vacancies, and that many urgent cases were then waiting admission. No further application or notice was taken by the writer until September this year, when I received a letter asking for the number of admissions since his application, and for the reasons why preference was given to others. I refused to give this information for obvious reasons. Every one of the 40 applicants above alluded to would be equally entitled to know why the case each was interested in was not admitted.

No reason for selection can be given without disclosing, more or less, the domestic condition of each case admitted, which led to my decision to admit that boy.

The boy admitted is a case in point; there were very strong reasons why he should be removed from home, and the strength of these reasons were just those points that could not be given to a stranger as grounds of preference over his application.

All the 40 cases most urgently need admission, but no reason can be given which would divulge the home evils the parents suffer under. It is left to my judgment to select, and it cannot be shown that selection is partially or improperly made.

This person wrote again, threatening to apply elsewhere for the information, and giving me his opinion of my duty. I still declined, which produced a third, threatening both me and the Government with his displeasure, and saying I was an unfit public officer. Only a few weeks before he told my informant I was the man most fitted for the position I held. He insinuated that there was something in the administration of the Idiot Asylum that ought to be known:

It happens that everything down to the minutest detail of these Asylums is sent to the notice of the Inspector, to his great trouble in reading such small details. This incident adds force to the remarks I have made in this report, that it is most desirable that ministers and officials should be thoroughly intimate with these institutions by personal examination. We have nothing to conceal and nothing to fear from thorough knowledge of the working of this Asylum.

The threats of an unreasonable, angry man are as "idle wind that I respect not." But it is time for me to indulge in self-assertion to correct false judgment such as this person's, that I am not fit for my position.

I point to the whole condition of this Asylum and its surroundings in proof of great difficulties surmounted—

The organization of the work done in the building and out of it; the arrangements of all things relating to both patients and servants; the selection of officers and servants, with two exceptions: the recovery of miserable land into high condition; the selection of stock; the drainage; the water supply (such as it is); the garden, and indeed most other things, are all mine in design and initiation. But I willingly admit my grateful obligation to all officers and servants for energetic assistance and suggestions in all these matters: and, while claiming the chief post, I do not wish to deprive others of credit. But I point to these things to justify myself in asserting that I am fit for my position, whatever some malcontents may say. Moreover, I will add that any man in my place, with 700 sane and insane people to

administer to, who pleases everybody, will do so at the expense of firmness and right and fitness, and will end in weakness and confusion.

I would strongly recommend that this Asylum for Idiots be enlarged to contain one hundred patients, all adults—the least improvable, with such provision for the separation of the sexes as prevails in this, and other Asylums for the Insane, and a residence, attached or unattached, for a medical officer, which will be essential, as in all patients of this kind there are a large number of epileptics. Moreover, no collection of one hundred patients ought ever to be without a medical officer for other reasons not necessary to detail.

The children should be provided for in a separate institution placed elsewhere. Their care and training belong to a peculiar profession, and should be provided for by those specially instructed and habitually used to the duty. It cannot be performed by those physicians whose time is sufficiently occupied by 700 insane. No other reason need be urged to shew the necessity of removing the children elsewhere, except this, that every idiot child taken from the general population for training, will lessen the number of incurable adult imbeciles, and in time render the Asylum for Imbeciles of that class unnecessary.

It cannot be said that the combination of children and adults here has been a success: the necessity of classification, even to the small extent possible here, has made the experiment costly; the want of proper construction has led to evil as was anticipated; and the amount of attendance for so small a number has been excessive. It is, therefore, most advisable that construction should be remedied, and the building confined to those adult imbeciles whose condition admits of only slight amelioration. Work has been done by the patients. The excellent chief attendant of the Idiot Asylum has kept the grounds of the Asylum in good order. All necessities have been taken to the building by the work of patients, and the internal work has, to a great extent, been done by them.

The stoves and heating and ventilation have been much improved during the last year, though it does not yet come up to the promises of small coal consumption originally made. Although stoves on each flat might heat the place more economically, they are inadmissible on account of the helpless and epileptic character of the patients. So that some mode of air heating is essential, at whatever cost it may amount to.

The building is on such a plan that there are great difficulties in alterations. As it stands alone, it is sufficiently good in appearance, but additions will not add much to its beauty unless very well designed. The cross system will present less difficulty, and by extending the rear and adding a wing on each side, the appearance will be least injured, and sufficient accommodation provided. I would suggest the avoidance of any more half basements as both ugly and unhealthy.

#### REPAIRS OF MAIN BUILDING.

*Floors*—It will be well to have sufficient quantity of hardwood flooring to lay down in the winter. All one side of the house might be finished this winter. No plastering can be done until the flooring of corridors is finished.

The corridors have been well painted under Mr. Heath's directions by patients.

Whatever is to be done with the iron sashes had better be prepared for this winter, and if it is concluded to do nothing at present, the cast-iron stops, of which a pattern has been sent to Toronto, might be ready by April next.

The entire yard in the rear can be put in order as soon as the frost departs. But the outlet pipes from the soft water tanks to the engine tanks had better be put in first.

I doubt whether the iron smoke stacks within the engine chimneys will stand much longer; they are considerably honey-combed already.

The east boilers have been thoroughly repaired, but the same will have to be done to the west boilers next summer, and this sort of repair will be constant, if the soft water is not secured for their use.

The coal sheds will require rebuilding.

#### WATER.

Water has been a constant requirement far beyond the natural supply of the wells, not less than 60,000 gallons ought daily to be at our disposal for all purposes, including keeping



the sewers flushed, but we have never had that quantity by 20,000 gallons, and during the summer just past we have been so deficient that our fountain has never once played, and our flowers in front of the building have not been watered. A supply from the creek on the Briody farm has been brought to the wells at a small cost, this has given us from 25,000 gallons to 30,000 gallons daily, and without it there would not have been 5,000 gallons daily. This is by no means such a supply as an asylum of the large proportions this has, ought to depend upon. Our horses, cows and other animals have all to look to the well supply for water in a droughty summer. In spring and winter there is abundance of water; but the least quantity in dry years, like the weakest link, is the measure of our wants. I would recommend a trial to obtain water by an artesian well; I have no doubt water would be had; the doubt is whether it would be sulphur water; and whether that can be stopped out at a reasonable cost, and purer water obtained. This has been done in the city, therefore it is encouragement to try it here; the other doubt is if it would rise to the surface, and supply by its own gravity instead of requiring a steam pump. Nothing but experience can settle this point; at any rate an expenditure of one or two thousand dollars is justifiable before pipes are laid from the river, and steam pumps erected there, which would cost at least \$20,000. Water cannot be had from river or creeks without compensating millers and land-owners.

#### OUT-DOOR AND IN-DOOR WORK.

The table appended of those patients who work outside and inside the house exhibits the daily average of the number employed; men, out-doors and in-doors, 128; women 181; but the numbers give no adequate idea of the amount of work done. All the farm work of 300 acres is done by them with the help of two men and a cowman, all the garden work with two paid gardeners. Draining improvements and ornamentation chiefly by patients. The women, with the help of two very industrious excellent women, the sempstress and assistant, have made 5,906 articles, including men's clothing. They have repaired at the sewing room 22,840 articles, and in the wards they have repaired 24,872 articles, making a total of 53,618. These figures are taken from the weekly returns made by the sempstress and chief attendants to the matron. This is the first year these returns have been kept, because statements were made that the patients appeared to be idle, and not so much employed as they ought to have been. I think the number of the articles made and repaired will show that the women have been well and profitably occupied. The men's work is not so capable of detail, but the state of the farm and the garden will speak for themselves. I must add that the amount of work done also speaks loudly for the attendants and officers who have induced the patients to labour so successfully; and lastly, the increased quietness and orderliness of the patients, together with their good health, are all due in a large degree to the steadiness of employment they have been trained to. 231,825 articles passed through the laundry, and only 106, chiefly socks, were lost.

#### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Notwithstanding the driest year I have known in Canada, the result of our work is not very bad. Our potatoes are an utter failure, for we have not got twice the amount of seed we put into the ground. Drought and Colorado beetle, but chiefly the first, have been too much for us.

*Roots* are not more than enough to feed our stock until the end of the year. Peas and Corn are alike short; Oats a fair crop, and Barley good in quality but small in grain.

Clover hay is the only great crop we have had. The land for that was in good condition, well manured, and subsoiled two years since. No such 25 acres of clover were to be seen in the country. The yield of butter, milk, &c., will be seen in the tables. Every year adds to the productiveness of the land in seasons of equal fertility, but this season has been one of signal disadvantage, and though the farm shews a good balance sheet in spite of that it is owing to the labour expended on it, and, not a little, to the constant attention and application of Mr. Cooke, who has shewn much skill in taking advantage of every chance the season has given to him. Crops likely to yield food for the cattle have been put in at the right time. Every blade of grass has been cut for them wherever it could be found, and the result is that our cows have not shewn any deficiency of milk.

The pests of this farm when we came to it—Canada thistles and wild mustard—are dis-



appearing in the cultivated portion of the land, though the former are still abundant in the clearings. The best mode of killing the thistle is to mow them short after the first frost softens their stems, and then to put about an egg-cup full of salt on the softened surface on the level of the ground. The thistles so treated never appear again, although young ones, the relicts I suppose, of the killed, come up the next year.

The garden has not been so productive as usual. Cabbages have been a failure; cauli flower the same, beet, carrots, salsify and such like have done well. The small fruits, currants, raspberries, &c., were not abundant. Apple trees and vines are beginning to bear. But the garden has paid its expenses and more, and the vegetable gardener, with his staff of assistant patients, has, as always in past years, devoted himself to his work. His onions are always the show of the country, and if the illiberality of the Western Fair Society had not shut out the Asylum from prizes, he would have won many. The flower garden exhibits the head gardener's great industry, and as he has only patients and an attendant to help him the 14,000 flowers raised by him are a most creditable amount of work. The outer garden around the buildings has the attention of the attendant, Mr. J. Flynn, alluded to, and the general admiration our garden extorts from visitors testifies to his competence and industry. Want of water this year diminished the attraction of the flowers.

There is one item in the charges against the farm which I do not think justifiable, but I have assented to its entry by the Bursar, because the farm can bear the charge, and it shall not be said that any legitimate charge, if others think it legitimate, is withheld. I do not think it is legitimate to charge rent against the farm, and more especially at the rate we have paid for accommodation land, like Mr. Carling's farm. \$4.00 an acre for this farm, on which the late owner could not maintain his family, is either an overcharge, or it testifies more strongly than any other fact could, to the management of the land since we have had it. But if it is fair to charge rent for the land, it would be equally fair to add interest on the capital expended on the buildings to the maintenance accounts; and how would the Bursar or Inspector like that. Their accounts would not show a balance sheet like my farm account. I therefore object to this item unless the same principle is carried out in other things. Everything is charged for and against, except labour of patients, which, of course, is abundant every year, and tells strongly in favour of our balance sheet.

A detailed statement of every plant raised can be made out, as all are entered by the gardener. In a report like this it is necessary to give results only, and the result is a profit of about \$6,000.

#### THE FUTURE.

When the interior work of plastering and flooring and painting are all finished in this Asylum, and a little more decoration by prints, pictures and ornamental furniture added, our condition will be as attractive as in any other asylum on this Continent. Let us only have all the contemplated additions at once ended, and capital closed, we shall be in excellent running order, and our daily work will be done with a smoothness and quietness it is pleasant to anticipate. This good time will come all the sooner, and much to the advantage of both the public and the asylum, if our superiors could be persuaded to obtain a full vote from the Legislature to do all that can be desired or needed in one season.

The incessant presence of workmen on the premises, and particularly in the house, adds to the difficulty of administration in an excessive degree. No one but the persons who have experience in the difficulties so entailed, can have any idea of the excitement produced on the patients, the trouble added to the attendants, or the worry and anxieties thrown on the physicians. Moreover, the cost caused by the increased destructive propensities of excited patients is by no means a small matter.

Everything, therefore, is an argument in favour of speedy completion of all works that are to be done in, or round this institution. After all are finished, general repairs left to our own men, who are known to every patient in the asylum, can be done in a quiet and orderly manner, without causing any of the ills here complained of.

The future may be a pleasant one if these arrangements are made for the work contemplated. I should like to see a sign of this desirable consummation. If there has been disorder and trouble in the asylum during the last four years, much allowance should be made for the unusual difficulties we have been subjected to.

The faults of construction have, during occupation, become very troublesome, and have

caused great difficulties in administration, and considerable ingenuity on the part of the officers to overcome. So bad was the whole workmanship, that the Honourable the Commissioner of Works has expressed an opinion that it might have been wise to have abandoned the building. If this strong opinion has been drawn from so practical and able a man, how much consideration should be given to the officers of the Asylum for conducting, and with the Inspectors strenuous support surmounting all the difficulties. Although the Government know all these things, the people have not known them, and have never been able to see the difficulties, or appreciate the anxieties they have caused, or the mode in which they have been overcome.

For four years my reports have been filled with details of the evils existing here, but I have never until now, said one word that would seem like boasting. Now I feel that much unmerited blame has at times been attributed to me and others in the Asylum, and it is time to assert that not blame, but the reverse has been earned by all the officers of the London Asylum.

To the Inspector for his constant encouragement and support I shall always feel grateful, for without his help nothing could have been done.

HENRY LANDOR.  
*Superintendent.*

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the movement of Patients in the Asylum, from 30th Sept., 1873, to 1st Oct., 1874.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining 30th Sept., 1873.....				253	267	520			
Admitted during the year.....									
“ Lieut.-Governor’s Warrant .....	42	29	71						
“ Medical Certificate .....	25	36	61	67	65	132			
Whole No. under treatment .....							320	332	652
Discharged Cured .....	29	21	50						
“ Improved .....	3	2	5						
“ Unimproved .....	2	2	4						
Total Discharged.....				34	25	59			
“ Died.....				14	12	26			
“ Eloped .....				1	0	1			
							49	37	86
Remaining 1st Oct., 1874 .....							271	295	566

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the movement of Patients in the Asylum, since its establishment up to October 1st, 1874.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Admitted .....				418	450	868
“ Discharged.....	88	93	181			
“ Died.....	51	60	111			
“ Eloped.....	8	2	10			
				147	155	302
Remaining 1st Oct., 1874 .....				217	295	566

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the day upon which the Maximum and Minimum number of Patients were resident in the Asylum, also the daily average from 30th Sept., 1873, to 1st Oct., 1874.

	Date.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum No. Patients resident .....	September 30th, 1874 .....	292	310	602
Minimum No. do .....	October 3rd, 1873 .....	275	281	556
Daily Average Population .....	.....	284	296	580

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the movement of Warranted Patients in the Asylum, since its establishment up to 1st October, 1874.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole No. Admitted to the Asylum, under Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant .....				130	86	216
No. of this case Discharged .....	38	13	51			
Do do Died .....	14	12	26			
Do do Eloped .....	5	1	6			
				57	26	83
No. of Warranted cases remaining 1st Oct., 1874 .....				73	60	133

DETAILS OF THE ABOVE.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Admitted .....	25	32	28	17	35	8	42	29	130	86	216
Discharged .....	3	1	8	6	8	2	19	4	38	13	51
Died .....	1	0	3	5	7	4	3	3	14	12	26
Eloped .....			1	1	3		1		5	1	6

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to October 1st, 1874.

Counties.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Addington .....							1		1		1
Brant .....		2	4	1	1		1	1	6	4	10
Bruce .....	1	4	1	1		1	6	1	8	7	15
Carleton .....							1			1	1
Elgin .....	1		1				1		3		3
Essex .....	2	1	3	1	5	1		1	10	4	14
Grey .....		2		2	1			1	1	5	6
Haldimand .....	4				1			1	5	1	6
Halton .....		2			2		2		4	2	6
Hastings .....							1	2	1	2	3
Huron .....	1	1		1	4	2	1	1	6	5	11



TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Counties.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Kent .....			1				6		7		7
Lambton .....	1	2	7		3		5	1	16	3	19
Lincoln .....					2		1		2	1	3
Middlesex .....	4	2	4	2	5	2	6	2	19	8	27
Norfolk .....	4		1	3	1		1		7	3	10
Northumb. and Durham .....	1				2			1	3	1	4
Ontario .....		1		1				1		3	3
Oxford .....	2		1	1	1		3	2	7	3	10
Peel .....		2			1	1			1	3	4
Perth .....	2	3	3		1	1	4	1	10	5	15
Peterborough .....		1		1				2		4	4
Simcoe .....		2	1						1	2	3
Storm, Dun. & Glengarry .....							1		1		1
Victoria .....		1	1	1	3			2	4	4	8
Waterloo .....		1					1	1	1	2	3
Welland .....	2	1							2	1	3
Wellington .....		2					1	1	1	3	4
Wentworth .....		2			2			1	2	3	5
York .....				2			1	4	1	6	7
Totals .....	25	32	28	17	35	8	42	29	130	86	216

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Residence of Patients admitted up to Oct. 1st in each year since the Establishment of the Asylum.

Counties.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Brant .....	6	4	6	2	4	4	3	3	19	13	32
Bruce .....	2	6	1	4	2	2	6	2	11	14	25
Carleton .....	3	5						1	3	6	9
Elgin .....	13	14	5	5	3	6	3	3	24	28	52
Essex .....	8	10	4	3	7	2	3	4	22	19	41
Frontenac .....	5	6							5	6	11
Grey .....	1	6		2	1			1	2	9	11
Haldimand .....	7	7		3	2	2	1	1	10	13	23
Huron .....	1	4			2		2		5	4	9
Hastings .....	3	3					1	2	4	5	9
Huron .....	7	7	6	1	5	7	1	5	19	20	39
Kent .....	4	16	1	6	2	2	10	5	17	29	46
Lambton .....	9	14	8		6	5	5	3	28	22	50
Lanark .....	2	1							2	1	3
Leeds and Greenville .....		3								3	3
Lennox and Addington .....	2	1					1		3	1	4
Lincoln .....	2	5			2			1	4	6	10
Middlesex .....	41	39	13	11	10	17	14	8	78	75	153
Norfolk .....	8	12	2	5	3	2	1	1	14	20	34
Northumberland & Durham .....	9	6			2			1	11	7	18
Ontario .....	3	6		1				1	3	8	11
Oxford .....	11	15	6	3	3	4	6	4	26	26	52
Peel .....	1	3			1	1			2	4	6
Perth .....	5	11	3	1	3	4	5	4	16	20	36
Peterborough .....		1		1				2		4	4
Prescott and Russel .....	1	1							1	1	2
Prince Edward .....	1								1		1
Simcoe .....	5	14	1						6	14	20
Stromont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	2	5					1		3	5	8
Victoria .....	3	4	1	1	3			2	7	7	14
Waterloo .....	3	4	5	2	1		2	4	11	10	21
Welland .....	6	1						1	6	2	8
Wellington .....	6	6					1	1	7	7	14
Wentworth .....	4	8			2			1	6	9	15
York .....	17	17		2	1		1	4	19	23	42
Province of Quebec .....	1								1		1
United States .....	2								2		2
Unknown .....	20	9							20	9	29
Totals .....	224	274	62	53	65	58	67	65	418	450	868

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Length of Asylum Residence, Age, &c., of those Discharged from September 30th, 1873 to October 1st, 1874.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Disease Before Admission.	No. of Previous Attacks
584	Male	48	3 Weeks	Three
685	Female	76	11 Years	None
581	Female	57	3 Months	Several
569	Male	?	3 Years	Unknown
625	Male	?	4 Weeks	One
541	Male	25	Unknown	Several
710	Female	27	5 Weeks	None
690	Female	50	5 Weeks	One
639	Male	22	2 Years	None
699	Female	35	2 Months	None
714	Male	41	16 Months	One
537	Male	45	2 Weeks	Two
369	Female	22	1 Month	None
585	Female	45	3 Weeks	One
667	Female	32	Unknown	One
713	Female	34	2 Weeks	None
579	Male	20	3 Months	None
173	Female	52	1 Year	None
746	Female	35	1 Month	None
692	Female	30	6 Years	None
740	Male	26	2 Months	None
731	Male	23	18 Months	None
764	Male	54	2 Weeks	None
751	Female	51	Unknown	Unknown
709	Female	47	8 Weeks	None
708	Male	35	2 Weeks	None
717	Male	19	1 Month	None
755	Male	25	2 Days	One
771	Male	42	3 Weeks	None
741	Female	19	2 Weeks	None
623	Female	18	2 Weeks	Several
518	Female	38	2 Months	Several
722	Male	23	3 Months	None
732	Male	33	3 Weeks	None
707	Male	39	8 Weeks	Unknown
702	Male	58	9 Weeks	One
689	Male	21	2 Years	None
438	Male	37	3 Months	None
766	Male	67	8 Days	Two
662	Female	65	2 Months	Three
671	Male	19	4 Days	None
428	Male	48	1 Year	Unknown
745	Female	29	1 Month	None
802	Male	37	3 Months	None
700	Male	28	1 Month	One
643	Male	35	3 Weeks	One
687	Male	40	3 Months	None
748	Male	28	1 Month	One
719	Female	48	1 Month	One
789	Male	22	1 Year	None
795	Male	57	1 Year	None
763	Female	22	2 Months	None
721	Female	20	6 Weeks	Two
400	Male	38	Unknown	Unknown
774	Female	19	10 Weeks	None
288	Female	?	Unknown	Unknown
744	Female	30	14 Days	None
760	Male	45	5 Days	Several
776	Male	?	8 Years	None

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Ages, Proximate Causes of Death, and Length of Asylum Residence, of those who Died, from 30th Sept., 1873, to 1st. Oct., 1874.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Residence.			County.	Proximate Cause of Death.
			Y.	M.	D.		
1	Male	63	32	8	25	Peel	Peritonitis
730	Female	53	0	0	24	Middlesex	Exhaustion
311	Female	43	12	5	1	Victoria	Phthisis
5	Male	60	26	9	15	Perth	Disease of Heart
497	Female	33	2	3	26	Waterloo	Phthisis
356	Male	37	10	0	4	Wellington	Phthisis
18	Male	67	31	6	29	York	Senile Decay
616	Female	24	1	5	12	Middlesex	Phthisis
721	Male	27	0	5	26	Huron	Phthisis
703	Male	33	0	9	6	Brant	Phthisis
792	Female	65	0	0	13	Lambton	Senile Decay
661	Female	41	1	1	26	Middlesex	Phthisis
716	Female	57	0	7	22	Kent	Senile Decay
742	Male	74	0	7	14	Middlesex	Senile Decay
357	Male	49	10	0	26	York	Chronic Hepatitis
43	Female	59	22	11	8	Lambton	Senile Decay
701	Male	22	0	11	27	Waterloo	Epilepsy
127	Female	74	29	0	6	Durham	Senile Decay
733	Male	43	0	9	21	Essex	Marasmus
523	Male	44	2	6	21	Kent	Chronic Meningitis
437	Male	57	3	1	7	Elgin	Chronic Diarrhoea
408	Female	41	3	3	29	Brant	Phthisis
376	Male	64	3	7	2	Huron	Pulmonary Congestion.
821	Female	46	0	1	10	Essex	Chronic Meningitis
134	Male	36	13	11	3	Unknown	Chronic Diarrhoea
738	Female	51	0	11	8	Wellington	Chronic Diarrhoea



TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Nationalities, Religion and Civil State of all admitted to the Asylum since its establishment, up to 1st Oct., 1874; also of those admitted during the year ending 1st Oct., 1874.

	Married.			Single.			Nationalities.								Religions.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Canada.	U. States.	Others.	Unknown.	Totals.	E. Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other.	Unknown.	Total.
Since the Establishment, to Oct. 1st., 1874.....	158	278	436	260	172	432	112	105	242	318	28	37	26	868	207	178	180	153	98	52	868
For the year ending Oct. 1st., 1874.....	25	43	68	42	22	64	20	18	18	61	6	2	7	132	33	13	30	28	15	13	132

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Employment of Patients in the Asylum, from 30th September, 1873, to 1st October, 1874.

*Males.*

Service.	No.	Service.	No.
Farm .....	50	Kitchen .....	3
Garden .....	12	Laundry .....	3
Grounds .....	7	Dining rooms .....	4
Carpenter shop.....	3	Store .....	1
Boiler Houses .....	4	With plasterer.....	2
Bake shop .....	1	On the Wards.....	35
Butcher shop .....	2		
Sewing room .....	1	Total.....	128

*Females.*

Service.	No.	Service.	No.
Dining rooms.....	7	On the Wards .....	130
Kitchen .....	7		
Sewing room .....	25	Total.....	181
Laundry .....	12		

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Number of Articles Made and Repaired in the Sewing Room during the Year.

New Articles Made.	No.	Old Articles Repaired.	No.
Table cloths .....	17	Pants .....	2340
Towels .....	88	Vests .....	2340
Window Blinds .....	58	Coats .....	1560
Chemises, flannel .....	7	Straw Hats .....	780
Chemises, cotton .....	470	Canvas Suits .....	350
Pants, pairs .....	304	“ Quilts.....	150
Coats .....	270	Sheets .....	1092
Vests .....	249	Pillow slips .....	1872
Sheets .....	540	Blankets .....	80
Pillow slips .....	1047	Hair Mattresses .....	30
Quilts .....	13	Mitts, pairs .....	600
Drawers, pairs .....	201	Buffalo Rugs, &c .....	11
Dresses .....	474	Corn Bags .....	20
Aprons .....	228	Ham Bags .....	50
Shirts, flannel .....	6	Socks, pairs .....	5980
Shirts, cotton .....	639	Drawers, pairs.....	125
Neckties .....	149	Shirts, .....	4680
Quilts, canvas .....	20	Ticks.....	624
Bed Ticks .....	20	Quilts .....	156
Women's Caps.....	23		
Night Dresses .....	26	Total.....	22,840
Skirts .....	167		
Collars, women's .....	50		
Total.....	4,966		

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the Movements of Patients in the Idiotic Asylum, from 30th September, 1873, to 1st October, 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 30th September, 1873 .....				25	14	37			
Admitted during the year .....									
"    Lieut.-Governor's Warrant .....	1	2	3						
"    Medical Certificates .....	2	0	2	3	2	5			
Whole No. under treatment .....							26	16	42
Discharged .....				4	0	4			
Died .....				1	1	2	5	1	6
Remaining October 1st, 1874 .....							21	15	36

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the Residence of Patients admitted to the Idiot Asylum since its establishment, up to 1st October, 1874.

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Algoma .....	1	1	2	Lincoln .....	1	0	1
Brant .....	1	1	2	Middlesex ...	1	0	1
Bruce .....	0	1	1	Norfolk .....	3	1	4
Carleton .....	2	1	3	Perth .....	1	2	3
Elgin .....	0	2	2	Simcoe .....	3	3	6
Frontinac..	1	1	2	Victoria.....	1	0	1
Grey .....	2	1	3	Waterloo ...	1	0	1
Grenville ...	1	0	1	Wentworth...	0	1	1
Hastings.....	0	2	2	Wellington...	1	0	1
Huron .....	3	0	3	York .....	3	1	4
Kent .....	1	1	2				
Lennox .....	1	1	2	Totals...	28	20	48

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the Occupation of all admitted during the year ending 1st October, 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Farmers, their wives and daughters	22	17	39
Sailors .....	2	1	3
Labourers .....	18	2	20
Shoemakers .....	2	1	3
Domestics .....	0	16	16
Carpenters .....	1	0	1
Watchmakers .....	1	0	1
Millers.....	1	0	1
Clerks.....	2	0	2
Confectioners.....	1	0	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	0	2
Finishers in Woollen Factory.....	1	0	1
Spinster .....	0	1	1



	Males.	Females.	Total.
Printer.....	1	0	1
Cabinet maker.....	1	0	1
Grocers .....	2	0	2
Tailors.....	2	0	2
Sisters of Charity .....	0	1	1
Merchant.....	1	0	1
Baptist Minister's Wife .....	0	1	1
Unknown.....	6	15	21
None.....	1	5	6
Total.....	67	65	132

TABLE No. 15.

Return Showing the Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending 1st October, 1874.

*New Articles Made.*

	No.		No.
Stockings, knitted pairs.....	421	Gloves, knitted pairs .....	1
Socks, do. ....	516		
Mitts, do. ....	2	Total...	940

*Old Articles Repaired.*

	No.		No.
Blankets.....	416	Night dresses.....	312
Sheets .....	1560	Caps, women's .....	20
Quilts.....	1144	Skirts .....	1560
“ Canvas .....	104	Aprons .....	1040
Ticks.....	644	Dresses .....	7280
Pillow slips.....	312	Stockings, pairs.....	7800
Chemises.....	2288	“ re-footed.....	60
“ flannel.....	20		
Drawers, women's.....	312	Total....	2,4872

In addition to the above, and Table No. 11, 682 lbs. of wool have been spun on the Wards, and rags enough prepared in the sewing-room for the manufacture of 450 yards of carpet.

With regard to No. 9 of your letter, dated 28th September, I am not willing to commit myself to any definite statement of cure of all the patients in the Asylum. Some who seem incurable may get well, and others who seem curable may not. It is certain that not more than five per cent. of the six hundred will be cured or improved, which statement is near enough, without specifying individuals.

HENRY LANDOR, M.D.,  
*Superintendent.*

ASYLUM FOR THE INFANT, LONDON,  
*In Account with*  
THE FARM AND GARDEN.

( From November 1st, 1873, to October 30th, 1874.)

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Asparagus—322 bunches at 15c . . . . .			48	30
Apples—90 bushels at 50c . . . . .			45	00
Articles sold—sheep skins . . . . .			3	50
Butter—4757½ lbs. at 20c . . . . .			951	50

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Butchers' Meat—Veal, 80 lbs. at 7c . . . . .	5 60	
Pork, 3881 lbs. at 8c . . . . .	310 48	
Lamb, 1347 lbs. at 8c . . . . .	107 76	413 84
Barley—242 bushels at \$1.05 . . . . .		254 10
Beans—142½ " at 75c . . . . .		105 87
Beets—30½ " at 60c . . . . .		18 30
Carrots—10 " at 50c . . . . .	5 00	
" 2400 " at 25c . . . . .	600 00	605 00
Corn—67¾ " at 50c . . . . .	33 87	
" 430 " at 25c . . . . .	107 50	
" 135 cart loads (green) at \$1. . . . .	135 00	276 37
Cucumbers—2678, single, at 2c . . . . .	53 56	
" 10¾ bushels at \$1. . . . .	10 75	64 31
Cabbage—4003 heads at 5c . . . . .		200 15
Cauliflower—950 heads at 8c . . . . .		76 00
Currants—569 quarts at 6c . . . . .		34 14
Celery—2176 heads at 5c . . . . .		108 80
Eggs—595 dozens at 20c . . . . .		119 00
Farm Stock Increase, (calf) . . . . .		10 00
Gooseberries—431 quarts at 10c . . . . .		43 10
Greenhouse Plants, 14,600 bulbs, &c., at 5c . . . . .	730 00	
" " 1,300 plants in Galt, at 30c . . . . .	390 00	1120 00
Hay—149¾ tons at \$15. . . . .	2246 25	
" 80 cart loads (grass) at \$1. . . . .	80 00	2326 25
Lettuce—1862 bunches at 4c . . . . .		74 48
Lima Beans—6 bushels at \$1. . . . .		6 00
Milk—14,603 gallons at 14c . . . . .		2044 42
Melons—1071, water, at 15c . . . . .	160 65	
" 296, musk, at 15c . . . . .	44 40	205 05
Mangols—2220 bushels at 25c . . . . .		555 00
Oats—1287 " at 32c . . . . .		411 84
Onions—45 " at \$1. . . . .	45 00	
" 1048 bunches at 4c . . . . .	41 92	86 92
Potatoes—11½ bushels at \$1. . . . .	11 50	
" 131 " at 60c . . . . .	78 60	
" 633 " at 50c . . . . .	316 50	406 60
Peas—14½ " at 75c . . . . .	10 87	
" 105 " at 55c . . . . .	57 75	
" 69½ " at 50c . . . . .	34 75	103 37
Poultry—53 chickens at 20c . . . . .	10 60	
" 34 turkeys at \$1.25 . . . . .	42 50	
" 24 ducks at 25c . . . . .	6 00	
" 20 hens at 25c . . . . .	5 00	
" 2 geese at 50c . . . . .	1 00	
" 5 pea fowl at 30c . . . . .	1 50	66 60
Pasture—Carling Farm—49 head of cattle 6 months at \$1.25 . . . . .		367 50
Peppers—1½ bushels at \$4. . . . .		6 00
Rye—32 cart loads at \$2. . . . .		64 00
Rhubarb—657 bunches at 10c . . . . .		65 70
Radishes—94 bunches at 4c . . . . .		3 76
Raspberries—335½ quarts at 10c . . . . .		33 55
Seakale—254 heads at 4c . . . . .		10 16
Strawberries—745 quarts at 10c . . . . .		74 50
Salsify—414 bunches at 4c . . . . .		16 56
Straw—45 tons at \$9. . . . .		405 00
Turnips—1554½ bushels at 20 & 25c . . . . .		373 62

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Tomatoes—157½ bushels at 60c	132	85		
" 48 dozens at 10c	4	80	137	65
Tares—10 lyads at \$1.			10	00
Wool—420 lbs at 35c			147	00
Wood—20 cords at \$4.50			90	00

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\$12,598 81

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Board of Employees	480	00		
" Farm Stock	31	00		
" Feed and Fodder	897	64		
" Implements, Repairs, &c.	436	78		
" Interest of Capital in Stock, Implements, &c. \$8,921.20 at 6 per centum	535	27		
" Miscellaneous, Manure, Lime, &c.	550	35		
" Seed, &c	405	77		
" Value (yearly) 200 acres at \$4.	800	00		
" Wages of Employees	2380	21		
" Balance	6081	79		

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\$12598 81 \$12598 81

R. MATHISON,  
*Bursar.*



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REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT  
OF  
ROCKWOOD ASYLUM, KINGSTON,  
IN REGARD TO ONTARIO PATIENTS.

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KINGSTON, 6th October, 1874.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c., &c.,*  
*Toronto.*

SIR,—I am reminded by your communication that the time to present another Annual Report has arrived, and I sit down to its preparation under somewhat embarrassing circumstances, as I don't know whether the Institution under my charge is yet the property of the Dominion, or has already been transferred to the Province. I suppose, however, I must look upon myself as an officer of the Dominion until I will get official intimation to the contrary.

As soon as the direction of this Asylum will pass into your hands, a great many matters will then be embraced in Reports of this kind which must now be excluded: however, it is perfectly legitimate for me to give you all the information you require about the four hundred and three patients that were under treatment during the year, the cost of whose maintenance is borne by the Province of Ontario, and all other information you require about the Asylum, to enable you to make an intelligible estimate of what Parliament will require to vote for the maintenance of the Institution when it will have passed into the possession of the Province. With this object in view, I have framed all the Returns embraced in your communication.

Of the four hundred and three patients maintained by the Province during the year, thirty have been discharged, one eloped, and fourteen died, leaving three hundred and fifty-seven Ontario patients remaining at the end of the official year.

Some of those patients should not have been brought to the Asylum. One was in a most filthy and exhausted condition. It was reported that he had been labouring under Dysentery, and had refused food for some time. On arrival he was supplied with most nutritious diet, and every care and attention paid him, but he never rallied. He died two months and twenty-six days after his arrival. A woman was also brought a fortnight before the close of the year, labouring under a disease that must end fatally in a few weeks; indeed, she may suddenly expire any time. It is inhuman to impose a journey to an Asylum, and a severance from relations, of poor patients in such an exhausted condition.

Parties in applying for admission of lunatics to an Asylum, should send truthful certificates of their physical as well as mental condition. The great majority of certificates received here are possessed of very little practical value, and I suppose the experience of other Medical Superintendents is somewhat similar.

As reason is very often restored to poor lunatics in the immediate approach of death, it is really very cruel to send them to an Asylum in the great majority of cases, when labouring under a fatal malady, and have them surrounded by strangers in the last sad trying hours of life. When they live a time in the house, sufficiently long to know and be known by those around them, it is very different.

Among the deaths during the year were two patients, very old residents of the house; one had been over fourteen, and the other nearly seventeen, years in the Asylum. The former died of pulmonary consumption, and the latter of senile exhaustion.

The fifth Table clearly shows that Rockwood has not been a local Institution, as I believe every county in the Province will there be found to have contributed its quota to swell the total amount.

The twelfth Table shows the chronic character of the malady under which the great majority of the patients are suffering, when only about fourteen per centum of the whole evince the hope of being restored to reason.

If the transfer will take place before you will present your Estimates, I hope you will include a sum to purchase one or other of the properties immediately adjoining the Asylum grounds, as we suffer sadly from our circumscribed limits.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Movements of Ontario Patients in Rockwood Asylum for the official year, ending 30th September, 1874.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ontario patients in Asylum 1st Oct., 1873	192	167	359
Admitted by Warrants during the year ...	13	26	39
“ from Penitentiary .....	5	0	5
Total number under treatment during the year...	210	193	403
Disposal of the same:—			
	M.	F.	T.
Discharged cured .....	8	15	23
“ improved .....	3	1	4
“ unimproved .....	0	1	1
“ penitentiary patients	3	0	3
Eloped .....	1	0	1
Died .....	6	8	14
	—	—	—
	21	25	46
Remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept., 1874...	189	168	357

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the Year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. W.	F	August 5th, 1869 .....	Jan. 17th, 1874 .....	On probation.
2	A. M.	M	April 10th, 1873 .....	" 29th, 1874 .....	
3	J. B.	M	Feb. 13th, 1873 .....	Feb. 21st, 1874 .....	
4	M. K.	F	July 26th, 1873 .....	" 27th, 1874 .....	
5	E. K.	F	March 26th, 1873 .....	" 27th, 1874 .....	
6	M. B.	F	Sept. 19th, 1873 .....	" 27th, 1874 .....	Puerperal case.
7	A. D.	F	Decr. 22nd, 1870 .....	" 27th, 1874 .....	
8	J. Mc. D.	F	June 23rd, 1871 .....	" 28th, 1874 .....	
9	J. Mc. D.	F	March 22nd, 1870 .....	" 28th, 1874 .....	
10	M. L.	F	May 20th, 1873 .....	March 11th, 1874 .....	Puerperal case.
11	C. W.	F	" 2nd, 1871 .....	" 18th, 1874 .....	
12	M. M. G.	F	March 29th, 1871 .....	" 23rd, 1874 .....	
13	J. H.	M	May 7th, 1870 .....	April 28th, 1874 .....	Penitentiary case.
14	E. M.	M	August 6th, 1870 .....	May 8th, 1874 .....	
15	R. L.	M	" 26th, 1873 .....	" 28th, 1874 .....	
16	J. B.	M	" 16th, 1873 .....	" 28th, 1874 .....	
17	M. O. C.	M	June 5th, 1873 .....	" 30th, 1874 .....	
18	H. E. M.	F	April 1st, 1873 .....	June 1st, 1874 .....	Unimproved.
19	A. D.	F	June 17th, 1871 .....	" 19th, 1874 .....	
20	W. S. C.	M	Decr. 19th, 1872 .....	" 30th, 1874 .....	
21	J. W.	M	May 27th, 1872 .....	July 10th, 1874 .....	Eloped.
22	J. C.	M	Nov. 18th, 1868 .....	" 18th, 1874 .....	Probation.
23	H. S.	M	August 15th, 1873 .....	August 18th, 1874 .....	
24	L. B.	M	Oct. 17th, 1871 .....	" 19th, 1874 .....	Probation.
25	R. S.	F	March 4th, 1874 .....	" 19th, 1874 .....	Ditto.
26	M. A. O. W.	F	May 2nd, 1874 .....	" 21st, 1874 .....	Puerperal case.
27	E. E.	F	Oct. 6th, 1868 .....	" 26th, 1874 .....	
28	M. O.	F	" 19th, 1869 .....	" 28th, 1874 .....	
29	A. K.	M	Aug. 20th, 1873 .....	" 28th, 1874 .....	Penitentiary case.
30	M. L.	F	" 13th, 1869 .....	" 29th, 1874 .....	
31	G. S. A.	M	Nov. 22nd, 1873 .....	" 29th, 1874 .....	Penitentiary case.
32	C. B.	M	Feb. 15th, 1870 .....	Sept. 7th, 1874 .....	

TABLE No. 3.

Shows the Age, Length of Residence in Asylum and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1874.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.	Proximate Cause of Death.
					yrs. months. days.	
1	B. S.	M	39	Dec. 25th, 1873...	3 1 14	Epileptic Exhaustion.
2	C. I.	M	40	Jan. 5th, 1874...	5 2 17	Ditto. do.
3	A. W. F.	F	50	Jan. 27th, 1874...	14 2 27	Phthisis.
4	R. A.	F	34	Feb. 23rd, 1874...	7 9 24	Ditto.
5	M. F.	F	68	March 5th, 1874...	16 9 23	Senile Exhaustion.
6	M. A. S.	F	64	" 9th, 1874...	2 8 13	Maniacal Exhaustion.
7	R. C.	F	28	April 15th, 1874...	0 10 15	Phthisis.
8	A. L.	F	56	" 24th, 1874...	5 8 4	Entevisis.
9	P. Mc. C.	M	67	" 25th, 1874...	5 5 1	Apoplexy.
10	N. C.	F	73	" 26th, 1874...	2 6 21	Cauliflower Excrescence of Uterus.
11	M. A. K.	F	32	May 13th, 1874...	2 0 28	Killed in attempting to elope.
12	J. K.	M	38	July 12th, 1874...	0 2 26	Exhaustion from acute mania.
13	G. D.	M	20	Aug. 24th, 1874...	1 4 11	Epilepsy.
14	A. S.	M	41	Sept. 10th 1874...	4 10 12	Ditto.



TABLE No. 4.

Shows the Admissions, Discharges, Transfers, Elopements and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum, June 25th, 1855, to the 30th day of September, 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warrant patients and others from Counties and County Gaols .....	404	289	693
Convict Lunatics from the Penitentiary .....	133	11	144
Convict from Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1	0	1
Patients from Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
Patients from Malden Asylum.....		5	5
Military Lunatics.....	5	0	5
Total number of Admissions.....	560	317	877
DISCHARGED.	M.	F.	T.
Recovered.....	201	83	284
Died.....	142	64	206
Eloped .....	7	0	7
Transferred.....	1	1	2
	351	148	499
Remaining in the Asylum 30th Sept., 1874.	209	169	378

Convicts embraced in above, 378.

	M.	F.	T.
Ontario Convicts of un-expired sentence....	11	0	11
Quebec Convicts of un-expired sentence....	2	1	3
Quebec Convicts sentence expired.....	7	0	7
	20	1	21

TABLE No. 5.

Shows the Counties and other places from which all patients were received since the establishment of the Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District Counties .....	1	1	2
Brant.....	6	4	10
Bruce.....	3	1	4
Carleton.....	36	23	59
Elgin .....	2	3	5
Essex .....	2	2	4
Frontenac .....	55	42	97
Grey.....	6	5	11
Haldimand .....	6	5	11
Halton.....	1	0	1
Hastings.. .....	26	15	41
Huron.....	6	4	10
Kent.....	2	0	2

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lambton.....	12	2	14
Lanark .....	22	18	40
Leeds and Grenville... ..	20	8	28
Lennox and Addington .....	11	7	18
Lincoln .....	9	3	12
Middlesex.....	6	3	9
Norfolk .....	6	4	10
Northumberland and Durham.....	9	15	24
Ontario .....	12	13	25
Oxford.....	14	3	17
Peel.....	7	1	8
Perth.....	7	7	14
Peterborough.....	6	5	11
Prescott and Russell .....	4	6	10
Prince Edward .....	8	4	12
Renfrew.....	9	5	14
Simcoe.....	7	5	12
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	27	17	44
Victoria.....	3	9	12
Waterloo.....	10	4	14
Welland .....	6	4	10
Wellington.....	2	3	5
Wentworth.....	11	7	18
York .....	24	31	55
Malden Asylum.....	0	5	5
Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
Penitentiary .....	133	11	144
Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1	0	1
Military .....	5	0	5
	560	317	877

TABLE No 6.

Shows the Counties and places from which the Admissions of the present official year were received.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carleton .....	2	4	6
Essex .....	0	1	1
Frontenac .....	3	7	10
Lanark.....	0	4	4
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	1	2
Lennox and Addington.....	2	0	2
Norfolk.....	0	1	1
Northumberland and Durham.....	0	1	1
Prince Edward.....	1	0	1
Prescott and Russell.....	0	1	1
Renfrew.....	1	0	1
Simcoe.....	1	1	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	2	1	3
Victoria .....	0	2	2
York.....	0	2	2
Penitentiary (expired sentence).....	5	0	5
Total admissions during year.....	18	26	44

TABLE NO. 7.

Shows Civil State and Religious Denominations of Ontario patients since opening of Asylum, including convicts of expired sentence.

SOCIAL STATE.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Married .....	140	130	270
Widowed .....	15	35	50
Single .....	250	130	380
Not reported .....	22	21	43
	427	316	743

RELIGION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apostolic Catholic .....	1	0	1
Baptists .....	10	10	20
Congregationalists .....	0	1	1
Disciples .....	1	2	3
Episcopalians .....	120	62	182
Lutherans .....	13	4	17
Methodists .....	70	51	121
Mennonites .....	4	1	5
Presbyterians .....	68	34	102
Plymouth Brethren .....	2	0	2
Quakers .....	4	0	4
Roman Catholics .....	109	115	224
Infidel .....	1	0	1
Not reported .....	24	36	60
	427	316	743

Nationalities of all Ontario patients admitted since the Asylum was opened, including convicts of expired sentence.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
American Indian .....	2	0	2
Africa .....	0	1	1
Canada .....	190	126	315
England .....	44	29	73
France .....	1	0	1
Gibraltar .....	0	1	1
Germany .....	14	4	18
Ireland .....	108	88	196
New Brunswick .....	0	1	1
Nova Scotia .....	1	0	1
Prussia .....	1	0	1
Poland .....	1	0	1
Scotland .....	31	26	57
Switzerland .....	1	0	1
United States .....	6	0	6
Wales .....	1	0	1
Not reported .....	26	41	67
Totals .....	427	316	743



TABLE No. 8.

Shows Nationalities, Religious Denominations, and Civil States of those admitted during the official year ending 30th Sept., 1874.

<i>Nationalities.</i>			
	Males.	Female.	Total.
Canadians.....	12	14	26
English .....	2	4	6
Irish.....	3	8	11
German .....	1	0	1
	18	26	44
<i>Religion.</i>			
Presbyterians .....	1	2	3
Episcopalians .....	5	6	11
Methodists .....	3	3	6
Roman Catholics .....	5	13	18
Baptist .....	0	1	1
Lutheran .....	1	0	1
Mennonite .....	1	0	1
Catholic Apostolic .....	1	0	1
Not given.....	1	1	2
	18	26	44
Married .....	6	10	16
Widowed .....	1	4	5
Single .....	11	12	23
	18	26	44

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the daily average number of Patients each month, during the year ending 30th September, 1874.

		Males.	Average. Females.	Total.
1873.	October .....	196.16	167.11	363.27
"	November .....	199.03	168.10	367.13
"	December .....	201.26	171.12	373.07
1874.	January .....	199.24	171.19	371.12
"	February .....	197.01	170.23	367.24
"	March.....	197.14	163.17	361.01
"	April .....	198.06	170.03	368.09
"	May .....	195.28	170.10	366.07
"	June .....	193.19	168.18	362.07
"	July .....	192.06	168.00	360.06
"	August .....	190.08	168.22	358.30
"	September .....	187.20	167.08	354.28
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Highest number, 1st January, 1874 .....		222	173	395
Lowest " 1st September, " .....		207	167	374

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the total number of patients admitted to the Asylum, under the warrants of the Lieutenant-Governors, since the 1st of July, 1867 to 30th September, 1874, and their disposal.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number admitted under Lieut.-Governors' warrants....	231	249	480
Disposal of same :—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged .....	50	65	115
Died .....	55	38	93
On Probation .....	2	2	4
Transferred to Toronto Asylum..	1	1	2
Eloped .....	2	0	2
	—	—	—
	110	106	216
	121	143	264

TABLE No. 11.

Showing trade or occupation of patients admitted during year ending 30th Sept., 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Artist.....	1	0	1
Blacksmiths .....	2	0	2
Carpenter's wife.....	0	1	1
Clergyman .....	1	0	1
Clerks .....	2	0	2
Farmers.....	3	0	3
Farmer's wives .....	0	2	2
Housekeepers .....	0	4	4
Laborers .....	7	0	7
Laborer's wives .....	0	1	1
Servants.....	0	10	10
Soldier's wife.....	0	1	1
Ship Carpenter .....	1	0	1
Not given .....	1	7	8
	—	—	—
Total number .....	18	26	44

TABLE No. 12.

Shows the Medical Superintendent's opinion of the present mental condition and prospect of Asylum treatment on the Ontario patients now confined in Rockwood Asylum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable .....	30	20	50
Doubtful .....	19	16	35
Incurable .....	140	132	272
	—	—	—
	189	168	357

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

## Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,*  
*Toronto.*

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith my Fourth Annual Report of the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the Year ending September 30th, 1874.

Just four years ago this Institution was formally opened for the reception of pupils, and I think it is proper that I should briefly review its history to the present date, in order that we may see what has been accomplished during this comparatively short period.

The Buildings when first occupied were in an unfinished condition, and it was evident that many additions and improvements would be required to adapt them properly to the purpose for which they were designed. Such changes have been made as were necessary for the wants and requirements of the Institution, and I am happy to state that at this time, as far as comfort and convenience are concerned, it will compare favourably with almost any Institution in America.

Every available means have been used to seek out the Deaf and Dumb in the Province and have them sent to school, and the following table will show that our efforts in this direction have been crowned with greater success than we could reasonably expect.

Number of Deaf and Dumb Pupils who have entered the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, from October 20th, 1870, to October 20th, 1874.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant - - - - -	8	2	10	Norfolk - - - - -	4	2	6
Bruce - - - - -	1	1	2	Northumberland - - - - -	6	6	12
Carleton - - - - -	5	5	10	Ontario - - - - -	6	2	8
Durham - - - - -	4	4	8	Oxford - - - - -	2	2	4
Elgin - - - - -	3	3	6	Peel - - - - -	2	2	4
Essex - - - - -	1	2	3	Perth - - - - -	12	5	17
Frontenac - - - - -	4	3	7	Peterborough - - - - -	4	1	5
Glengarry - - - - -		1	1	Prince Edward - - - - -	1		1
Grenville and Leeds - - - - -	4	2	6	Renfrew - - - - -		1	1
Grey - - - - -	8	2	10	Russell - - - - -	1	1	2
Haldimand - - - - -	3		3	Simcoe - - - - -	10	1	11
Halton - - - - -		3	3	Waterloo - - - - -	4		4
Hastings - - - - -	10	6	16	Welland - - - - -	2	1	3
Huron - - - - -	11	7	18	Wellington - - - - -	4	4	8
Kent - - - - -	3	1	4	Wentworth - - - - -	7		7
Lambton - - - - -	6	2	8	York - - - - -	10	8	18
Lanark - - - - -	2		2	New Brunswick - - - - -	1		1
Lennox and Addington - - - - -	3	2	5				
Lincoln - - - - -	2	2	4				
Middlesex - - - - -	15	3	18				
					169	87	256



From this table it will be seen that two hundred and fifty six pupils have entered the Institution, and at this time one hundred and ninety are in attendance. Sixty-six pupils have not returned to school the present term, and I think only about ten will come back. Of this number five have died, three left Canada, three married, and one left on account of ill-health, one has been expelled, and one has been appointed assistant teacher in the Institution. Seventeen on account of age or mental defects, would have received no further benefit by remaining in the Institution, but I am sorry to state that thirty-five who have been kept at home should have remained in school from three to five years longer. From what I can learn they are mostly retained at home because their parents or friends are unwilling to be deprived of their labour for the sake of giving them an education. Now, this is unjust, first to the Government which has made such ample provision for their education, secondly, to the Institution, as they leave before their education has been fairly commenced, and thirdly, to the pupils themselves, who are unjustly denied their only means of obtaining an education.

It must be remembered that deaf-mutes when they first enter school have no means of communicating their thoughts and ideas except through the medium of natural signs, and as they learn through the eye alone, it is from three to four years before they get a fair start in expressing themselves in written language, and that seven years, the time allowed for their education, is hardly sufficient to enable them to learn to write correctly. From this it will be seen what great injustice is done to deaf-mutes, by their parents or friends in thus depriving them of an education. Permit me to suggest that parents and friends in accepting the liberal provision made in behalf of their deaf-mute children should at least be required not to remove them from school during the period of education, except by permission of the Inspector. This would to some extent remedy the matter.

I have alluded to this subject in my previous reports and cannot let this occasion pass without calling your attention to it again.

The following Tables show the nationality and occupation of parents, also the ages of all who have entered this Institution since its opening :—

#### *Nationality.*

Canada .....	74	France .....	1
England .....	59	Indian (Canada).....	1
Ireland .....	60	Unknown .....	4
Scotland .....	37		
Germany.....	12	Total.....	256
United States .....	8		

#### *Religion.*

Presbyterian.....	67	Lutheran .....	9
Methodist .....	65	Evangelical Union.....	1
Church of England.....	56	Christian Disciples.....	3
Roman Catholic.....	22	Mennonite .....	1
Baptist .....	16	Unknown.....	9
Congregational .....	3		
Bible Christian.....	4	Total.....	256

#### *Occupation.*

Accountant.....	3	Blacksmith .....	5
Baggageman.....	1	Boilermaker .....	1
Boarding-house keeper.....	1	Butcher .....	1
Baker.....	1	Carpenter .....	9
Barrister.....	1	Carriage maker.....	3
Brewer.....	1	Civil service.....	1
Brickmaker .....	1	Cooper .....	2

Clerk .....	2	Miller .....	2
Currier .....	2	Nurseryman .....	
Cabman .....	1	Painter and decorator.....	
Drayman .....	3	Plasterer.....	1
Fisherman .....	2	Printer .....	1
Farmer .....	133	Sailmaker.....	1
Gardener .....	1	Sailor .....	3
Governor of gaol.....	1	Shoemaker.....	3
Gunsmith .....	1	Tavern keeper.....	1
House servant.....	1	Tailor .....	1
Ironmonger.....	1	Teacher .....	3
Labourer.....	37	Trader.....	1
Manufacturer .....	1	Washerwoman.....	1
Machinist.....	1	Watchmaker .....	1
Minister .....	1	Unknown.....	8
Merchant .....	5		
Millwright .....	1	Total.....	256

*Ages.*

36 years.....	1	15 years.....	19
29 " .....	1	14 " .....	17
27 " .....	1	13 " .....	16
26 " .....	2	12 " .....	24
25 " .....	5	11 " .....	16
24 " .....	2	10 " .....	19
23 " .....	2	9 " .....	18
22 " .....	5	8 " .....	13
21 " .....	6	7 " .....	20
20 " .....	8	6 " .....	5
19 " .....	10	5 " .....	1
18 " .....	17		
17 " .....	12	Total .....	256
16 " .....	16		

The number of pupils who have entered the Institution during the year ending September 30th, 1874, is as follows:—

Males .....	145
Females .....	76
Total.....	221

They are supported as follows:—

By Parents or friends.....	55
By the Government of Ontario as Orphans	13
Admitted free under the amended By-laws as follows:—	153
Total .....	221

County of Brant .....	4	County of Glengarry.....	1
" Bruce .....	2	" Grenville and Leeds.....	3
" Carleton .....	8	" Grey .....	7
" Durham .....	4	" Haldimand.....	1
" Elgin .....	5	" Halton.....	2
" Essex .....	1	" Hastings.....	14
" Frontenac.....	3	" Huron.....	14

County of Lambton.....	3	County of Peterborough.....	4
" Lanark.....	1	" Renfrew.....	1
" Lennox and Addington.....	5	" Russell.....	1
" Lincoln.....	2	" Simcoe.....	6
" Middlesex.....	6	" Waterloo.....	3
" Norfolk.....	2	" Welland.....	2
" Northumberland.....	11	" Wellington.....	4
" Ontario.....	5	" Wentworth.....	2
" Oxford.....	2	" York.....	11
" Peel.....	2		
" Perth.....	11	Total.....	153

In the Educational department we have pursued the same system of instruction as heretofore, and it gives me pleasure again to be able to state that the progress made has been very satisfactory, and creditable to the zeal and energy of our corps of Teachers. The semi-annual examination in February was very thorough, and showed that decided progress had been made during the past year in acquiring a correct use of written language, as well as in general information. Our aim is to give to our pupils a practical education, such as will be useful to them in after life.

The religious instruction consists as usual in simple lectures on Sabbath morning and afternoon, besides the recitation of lessons in Scripture History in the school-room. The pupils take a great interest in these exercises, and some of them have as thorough a knowledge of the principal facts in Scripture History as any other class of children.

Mr. Watson has charge of this class.

An hour is devoted each day to a class of semi-mutes in improving their articulation. While I am not yet prepared to recommend the appointment of a special Teacher of articulation, I think this class should be continued. All of those whose children can speak, wish them to be instructed in articulation, so that they will not lose what speech they possess, on account of want of practice.

Instruction in Drawing is given to such as evince a talent for it, by Mr. Ackermann. It is proposed to add painting in water colors to this branch of instruction.

Owing to the large increase in the number of pupils, it became necessary to employ two additional teachers.

I secured the services of Miss Mary Johnson, who had been teaching for five years in the New York and Wisconsin Institutions for the deaf and dumb, who I find to be well qualified for the position. I also placed Miss Annie Symes, of Ingersoll, in charge of a class of beginners. She had no previous experience in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, but as she seems so much interested in the work, I hope she will succeed in qualifying herself to become a useful Teacher.

The fifth term has opened quite favorably, and already one hundred and ninety Pupils have entered the School. It is gratifying indeed to see that they have been sent forward so promptly. We have reason to expect an increase of from fifteen to twenty, before the close of the year, which will necessitate the employment of another Teacher.

This will, I think, complete our full corps of Instructors, as we cannot in the future expect an average attendance of more than from two hundred to two hundred and twenty pupils.

It has been our custom to suspend the regular School exercises from the 24th of December to the 1st of January.

As so few of our Pupils can visit their homes, I would recommend that the School exercises be continued as usual, except on Christmas and New Year's day, and that one week be added to the Summer Vacation.

I beg leave to call your attention to the accompanying report of Dr. Hope, Physician of the Institution, from which you will see that while the general sanitary condition of the Institution has been good. We were visited with the measles in an epidemic form in February and March. While there were upwards of eighty cases all terminated favorably.

I am pained to record the deaths of three of our pupils during the past year: Charles Morse, of Elgin County, aged twenty-four years, died the 11th day of December, of chronic inflammation of the liver. He had a severe attack of sickness during the previous summer.



from the effects of which he never recovered. His father was with him at the time of his death, and his remains were sent home for interment.

Robert Robins, of the County of Simcoe, died of brain fever, on the 16th day of January, 1874. He was fifteen years of age, and was never regarded as very strong, either physically or mentally. He was buried in the cemetery near Belleville.

Hugh R. Hamilton, of Dalhousie, New Brunswick, aged fifteen years, died on the 20th of March, 1874 of pulmonary consumption. He was the only pupil who resided outside the Province of Ontario who had ever entered the Institution. His kind and gentle disposition had made him a general favourite. His father, the Hon. William Hamilton, arrived just before his death, and his remains were conveyed to his home in New Brunswick for interment.

The kind care and attention of the officers, employees, and pupils of the Institution to the sick, during the prevalence of the measles, and the continued illness of the above-mentioned pupils, are worthy of special mention. Dr. Hope was unremitting in his attentions.

Mrs. G. A. Thompson, who had for two years acted as housekeeper, resigned in August, to take the position of matron in the Nebraska Institution. Suitable arrangements have been made for the performance of the duties discharged by her, until the vacancy is filled.

The girls, out of school hours, are engaged in sewing, knitting, and other domestic work, under the care of the matron. Several of them worked in the tailoring department.

As it was impossible to obtain sufficient work to keep the pupils employed, it became necessary, for the present, to suspend the tailoring department. Mrs. Flowers, who had charge of this branch of instruction, was well qualified for the position, and we regret very much the necessity for its discontinuance.

In the shoe-shop twenty-five boys have been employed. We commenced this branch of instruction in August, 1873, and when we consider the fact that none of the pupils had any previous knowledge of the trade—and the short time they are employed each day, the amount of work done—is quite satisfactory; some of them give promise of becoming good workmen.

During the year, 884 pairs of shoes, of different kinds, have been made. They were sent principally to the Insane Asylum at London, and Toronto, and the Central Prison in Toronto. Besides this, the ordinary repairs have been done for these connected with the Institution.

In the carpenter-shop twenty-four boys have been employed. They have, under the direction of the carpenter, made the necessary repairs to the buildings and furniture, besides doing much new work, among which we will mention the following:—built an ice-house 26 by 20 feet; root-house and front porch at Mr. McGinn's residence; built winter porches at the Institution and Bursar's residence; fitted up nine clothes-closets in attic-rooms, east end, occupied by the boys; rebuilt about one-fourth of a mile of picket-fence along east-side of premises, besides making a number of settees, tables, desks, and other furniture. The pupils take a great interest in this department. About a dozen others wish to work in the carpenter's-shop, but they cannot be admitted, as with the present number, the shop is too much crowded.

I wish very much that we could secure some work of a light nature for our smaller boys, as more than fifty of them, who cannot be employed in the shops, are comparatively idle during work-hours in winter. The great difficulty we have in securing such work is owing to the distance from a large city like Toronto or Montreal.

During the coming year it will be desirable to fit up clothes-closets in the attic-rooms, occupied by the girls; build another barn; make a number of school desks, settees, beds, and other furniture, besides doing the necessary repairs.

The roof has been very much damaged by storms during the past year, and I have had just such repairs made as were absolutely required to protect the building during the coming winter. The roof and eaves need thorough repairs, and unless this is attended to during the next year, much additional damage will be done to the interior of the Institution.

I will simply call your attention to the recommendation made in my last Report concerning the necessity for the erection of a gymnasium, the addition to Bursar's residence, and the insertion of another pump with larger supply pipe at the Bay.

The following statement will show the principal products of our garden during the past year:—

29½ bushels potatoes.	172 musk melons.
87 " carrots.	167 water melons and citrons.
100 " beets.	566 Kohl rabbi.
40 " parsnips.	4175 cucumbers.
112 " turnips.	1008 gherkins.
40 " tomatoes.	570 bunches rhubarb.
30 " onions.	345 " radishes.
284 dozen "	80 " lettuce.
115 quarts green peas.	50 " Swiss chard.
2 bushels ripe "	40 " leeks.
3 " beans	31 dozen red pepper.
213 quarts snap beans.	2 bushels salsify.
516 dozen sweet corn.	1½ " Jerusalem artichokes.
4000 cabbages.	20 " spinach.
700 cauliflowers.	100 okra.
800 celery.	250 asparagus.
1162 squash.	

In addition to the above a number of vegetables have been raised, which cannot well be enumerated, and several hundred strawberry plants have been set out. The gardener has raised a large quantity of flowers, plants, &c., in the garden, besides planting and keeping in order twenty-nine flower beds in the front grounds. He has also made a number of rustic vases, which when planted with flowers added much to the ornamental appearance of our front yard.

We have kept a man employed most of the spring and summer on our front grounds, and they now present a better appearance than ever before. The trees, shrubs, and grass have grown more than ever before, and we are now having a thorough top-dressing of manure put on. Additional drains are needed. The main walks should be scraped out and a thick layer of gravel and broken stone, with fine gravel spread over the top, before we can hope to prevent the growth of weeds, thistles and grass. We expect to plant about three hundred additional shade trees in and around the premises this fall.

On the farm the spring crops were attended to in good time and condition, but it is to be regretted that we cannot show a larger yield, owing to the continuance of the drought through the months of August and September. The following products were raised during the year: barley, 140 bushels; peas, 50 bushels; corn in the ear, 250 bushels; carrots and mangold wurtzel, 350 bushels; potatoes, 775 bushels; apples from our small orchard, 40 bushels; also 12 tons of hay, and a large amount of corn fodder. Several acres have been seeded in timothy and clover which at present gives promise of a fine growth. The yield of grass was very much reduced owing to the drought. We never had a finer prospect for a large yield of potatoes, until visited by the potato bug which destroyed a great portion of the crop.

During the year the farm team hauled 308 loads of manure from the town and 100 loads of gravel, besides the necessary hauling for the Institution.

The following newspapers have been sent free to our reading room, during the year, for which courtesy the publishers are entitled to our thanks.

*The Daily Ontario*, Belleville.

*The Dominion*, Sandwich and Windsor.

*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*,  
New York.

*The Journal of Education*, Toronto.

*The Times*, Ottawa.

*The Advertiser*, London.

*The Times*, Port Hope.

*The Sentinel*, Woodstock.

*The Herald*, Stratford.

*The Beacon*, "

*The Farmer's Advocate*, London.

*The Deaf Mute*, Omaha, Neb.

*The Times*, Woodstock.

*The Courier*, Trenton.

*The Ensign*, Brighton.

*The Christian Advocate*, Hamilton.

*The Mutes' Chronicle*, Ohio Institution  
for the Deaf and Dumb.

*The Deaf Mutes' Journal*, Mexico, New  
York.

*The Times*, Orillia.

*The Tribune*, Oxford.

*Kentucky Deaf Mute*, Danville, Ky.

The Executive Committee met at this Institution, on the 17th October, 1873, for the

purpose of deciding as to the time and place for holding the Eighth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb. I addressed the following communication to the Committee :—

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
BELLEVILLE, October 16th, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I am authorized by J. W. Langmuir, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., to extend an invitation to the Executive Committee of the American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb, to hold its next Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, in this Institution, in the summer of 1874. Should the invitation be accepted, we will do all in our power to entertain the Convention in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. PALMER,

*Principal.*

E. M. Gallaudet, LL.D.,

*Chairman Executive Committee.*

The invitation was accepted, and the Convention met on Wednesday, the 15th of July, and remained in session till the 20th.

It was the largest Convention ever held in America, and was composed of more than 150 delegates and visitors, representing about thirty Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States and Dominion of Canada. The proceedings were very interesting throughout, and the discussions of various subjects appertaining to the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were of great benefit to all present. I will not attempt to give an account in detail of the proceedings of the Convention, as they will soon be published and distributed; but I cannot let this occasion pass without referring to the warm and hearty welcome extended to the members of the Convention during their stay in our midst.

In addition to the private hospitality extended by citizens of Belleville and vicinity, who opened their houses for the entertainment of delegates, a public welcome was given in the Town Hall of Belleville, on Thursday evening, the 16th of July. The Mayor presided, aided by the Warden in the Vice-chair. The address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Billia Flint, and responded to by the Rev. W. W. Turner, D.D., the President of the Convention. After which a number of addresses were delivered by prominent officials of the town and county, and members of the Convention. A bountiful collation was served after the close of the exercises in the Hall.

On Monday, the 20th, the day on which the Convention adjourned, an invitation was accepted by the members of the Convention, to visit Picton and the Sand Banks on the shore of Lake Ontario, in the County of Prince Edward, to enjoy a picnic. The steamer *Rochester* was engaged to convey the party to Picton, and on arriving there, at least a hundred conveyances were in readiness to carry the visitors to the Sand Banks, ten miles distant. Soon after arriving there, addresses of welcome were delivered by the Mayor of Picton and the Warden of the county. A nice repast was enjoyed in a beautiful grove, after which the closing exercises of the Convention took place.

All the strangers present expressed themselves highly pleased with their reception and treatment while in Canada; and too much praise cannot be given to the officials and people of Belleville and Hastings, Picton and Prince Edward, for the many courtesies, both public and private, extended to the delegates and visitors to the Convention. I feel that they have placed me under a debt of obligation which I can never repay.

I will mention in this connection that about one hundred persons were entertained in the Institution during the session of the Convention, in addition to those who accepted the hospitality of the people of Belleville.

An interesting as well as instructive feature, in connection with the Convention, was the Educational Museum, which was fitted up in the boys' sitting-room, for the exhibition of books, maps and charts, and other appliances, as well as philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c., suitable to be used in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. There were contributions of books from several sources, but nearly all the articles on exhibition were furnished from the Educational Department, Toronto.



We are under great obligations to Dr. Hodgins, Deputy-Superintendent of Education, for permitting the use of the articles, and to Dr. May, clerk of Libraries, for fitting up the museum in so tasty a manner and rendering assistance in other ways during the Convention. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Wainwright and McClure, General Passenger Agents of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies, for their assistance in arranging special rates, excursion tickets, &c., for the delegates; to H. P. Dwight, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, for the ample provision made for telegraphing the Reports of the Convention; to the reporters of the several newspapers represented, for their full and complete reports of the proceedings, for valuable aid rendered during the Convention. Permit me to express my obligations to you for affording me every facility which would contribute to the success of the Convention, as well as for the warm interest you have manifested in all measures calculated to advance the interests of the Institution since its organization.

The following railways have granted return tickets to the pupils and officers of our Institution at reduced rates, and are entitled to our thanks. The Grand Trunk Railway, the Great Western Railway, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, the Midland Railway, and the Northern Railway of Canada. We are under renewed obligations to the railway officials at Belleville and Toronto and to the conductors for kind attention shown our pupils, on their way to and from their homes.

We were honoured with a short visit from their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, on the 6th of September. An arch of "Welcome," formed of evergreens was erected at the front entrance to the premises, and the chapel was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

A short exhibition of our method of instruction was given, at which they seemed much pleased. Lord Dufferin has kindly offered a silver and a bronze medal to be competed for by our pupils, which will be awarded at the close of the present year.

To the officers of the Institution who have extended to me a hearty support in the discharge of my varied and responsible duties, I return my sincere thanks.

In conclusion we must express our humble gratitude to our Heavenly Father, who has bestowed such signal blessings on our Institution in the past; and commending it and all its interests to His continued care and protection in the future, this Report is respectfully submitted.

W. J. PALMER,

*Principal.*

October 20th, 1874.

#### PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
BELLEVILLE, October 20th, 1874.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

*Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.*

SIR.—In compliance with the By-Law defining the duties of the Physician of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I respectfully submit to you the following report for the year ending 30th September, 1874.

The number of pupils who applied for admission were 201; all were admitted but one, who was suffering from an incurable disease. Although the sanitary condition of the Institution has been good during the year, a larger number of pupils have come under my professional care than on any former occasion since I have had charge of it. This is accounted for from the fact that the Institution was visited in February last with measles, and about eighty of the pupils were attacked with the disease. I am happy to be able to say they all terminated favourably. Although we have been signally favoured in having been spared from any serious disease, I regret to announce the death of three of the pupils. Charles Morse died on the 11th December, 1873, from chronic inflammation of the liver. Robert Robins died January 16th, 1874, of brain fever, and Hugh Hamilton on the 20th March, of pulmonary consumption.

These pupils were highly esteemed for their amiability of temper and kindly disposition by their teachers and fellow pupils, and their death is much regretted by all.

I am happy in being able to state that the food and clothing of the pupils indeed everything connected with their health and comfort with one exception is all that could be desired.

The exception to which I refer is the want of a gymnasium and play shed for the boys and I must again express my strong conviction of the necessity of something of the kind, and the hope that another Session of the Legislature will not pass without provision being made for this much-to-be-desired object. I am persuaded that it would be wise economy for the Government to make this improvement at once, as the injury done to the building by using it as a place for athletic exercise and amusement, would in a short time cover the expense of a suitable gymnasium.

I desire to express my thanks to the Principal and officers of the Institution for their unvarying courtesy and kindness extended to me in the discharge of my professional duties, and their attention to the wants of the pupils in cases of sickness.

W. HOPE, M.D.,  
*Physician.*

# ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER  
30TH, 1874.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,  
*Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c., of Ontario,  
Toronto.*

SIR.—I have the honour to present, for the official year ending September 30th, 1874, the Principal's Report of the Ontario Institution for the Blind.

Having taken charge of the Institution only two months before the close of the Session 1873-4, I deemed it inexpedient to disturb the then existing classification of the pupils, or the order of the classes. Soon after my arrival, however, I opened a daily register of attendance, which hitherto had apparently been regarded as unnecessary, but which is, in my opinion, more essential in an Institution for the Blind than even in ordinary Public Schools. The attendance of pupils is now recorded at the hours of morning and evening prayer; and the names of absentees being immediately reported at my office, a very effective safeguard is thus obtained against the straying of the blind at hours when they are removed from the surveillance of their teachers. With a similar purpose, the absence of any pupil from a meal is at once reported. For statistical information, the necessity of a daily register is obvious. Indeed, for want of such record in the past, I am unable to answer your recent enquiry as to the daily or the weekly average attendance of pupils during sessions previous to the present; and only an approximation can be deduced for the average cost of pupils' maintenance. By a careful comparison of the class-books—the only sources of information now accessible—the average attendance for the whole session, 1873-4 was sixty or sixty-one.

The statistics hitherto acquired respecting the blind of Ontario appearing very incomplete and inexact, I devoted all the spare hours of the two vacation months to the compilation of fuller and more accurate data. To one inexperienced in the work of gathering such special statistics, this task presents unexpected difficulties. I addressed a circular to all the municipal corporations of Ontario (between six and seven hundred in number,) supposing that the replies would yield full and reliable information, and from many of the more carefully filled returns I have extracted some useful information. But in a large number of cases the returns showed "no blind in our municipality," although I had positive information from other sources of the existence of from one to four blind residents in that particular municipality, the residents being in some cases pupils of this Institution. The truth is, that a minute personal acquaintance with the families of a district is necessary before such inquiries can be correctly answered; and this minute acquaintance can hardly be expected in any municipal officer to extend over so large an area as a township; probably a school section



is quite as much as any individual can answer for. Now the Chief Superintendent of Education requires of each Board of Trustees to furnish annually minute statistical information regarding residents of school age; and these annual reports might very appropriately notice also the names and ages of those residents who, by reason of physical infirmities, have been debarred from the profitable use of ordinary schools, but who would be eligible for the special schools designed for the blind and for deaf mutes. Very valuable information might thus, by the kind co-operation of the Educational Department, be annually obtained for the use of this Institution and of that at Belleville.

When the building at Brantford was erected, it was designed to receive only one hundred blind inmates. This is more than once stated in the earlier reports, and it seems to have been considered improbable that this maximum would be reached for many years. Yet at the present writing, 106 pupils have been enrolled for the session 1874-5, and several additional entries will be made during the next few weeks, so that additional accommodation is already a question pressing for solution. The simple fact is, that we as yet possess no reliable statement of the actual number of our blind population. While recently engaged on this question, I carefully consulted the printed volumes of the last Dominion Census (1871), but the reference proved singularly barren of result. Either extraordinary movements of population have occurred in the brief interval since the compilation of that record, or great laxity must have prevailed in the enumeration. The most careful inquiry could in many cases develop no blind residents corresponding either to the totals or to the ages (three years of course being in every case added), exhibited in the printed Census. On the other hand, a large number of the present pupils of this Institution managed to escape enumeration, as can easily be proved by comparing their ages and residences (townships) with the printed statistics. For trustworthy information I was thus, for the present, compelled to depend chiefly upon a rather extensive correspondence, and upon the statements of the blind themselves regarding others of their own class. When sufficient particulars for a given locality had been tabulated, I then, under your general letter of instruction, dated July 3rd, 1874, despatched an officer of the Institution to that point of the Province, furnishing him with map of the district, with all the information thus far acquired, with the names, residences, and ages of the blind to be visited, the names also of municipal officers, or of benevolent persons who had shown an interest in the various cases, together with general directions as to the route to be followed, and the limits to be observed. Of these explorations, the most important and extensive was assigned to Mr. T. M. Brown, the senior instructor in the literary department of the Institution. I apportioned to Mr. Brown the large tract of country comprised between the western boundary of York County and the Ottawa River. The time allotted proved insufficient, but the following municipalities were pretty thoroughly explored and reported on:—

*Cities.*—Hamilton, Toronto, and Kingston.

*Towns.*—Whitby, Port Perry, Orillia, Lindsay, Peterborough, Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Belleville, Gananoque, Brockville, Cornwall, and Napanee.

*Villages.*—Oakville, Yorkville, Prince Albert, Uxbridge, Beaverton, Bobcaygeon, Ashburnham, Lakefield, Omeuse, Brooklyn, Millbrook, Colborne, Wellington, and Villipoint.

*Townships.*—York, Scarborough, Markham, Pickering, Whitby, Darlington, Reach, Uxbridge, Thorah, Mara, Verulam, North Monaghan, Douro, Cavan, Manvers, Hamilton, Haldimand, Cramahe, Brighton, and Murray.

It affords me the utmost pleasure to make special mention of the assiduity and zeal displayed by Mr. Brown in this extensive field of inquiry.

I despatched the Bursar of the Institution, Mr. W. N. Hossie, on two short exploratory missions; in one of which he took the townships intersected by the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway; the other was devoted to the City of London and the Townships immediately contiguous. In both cases information and results of considerable importance to the Institution were attained.

I also employed the services of Mr. George Booth, one of our senior pupils, to re-explore the City of Toronto, which I had reason to believe contained more blind residents than had yet been reported. He executed his commission with great fidelity and success; and on his way back, he brought safely to the Institution several pupils whom I had entrusted to his guidance.

The results of these applied statistics are seen not only in our largely increased attend-

ance, but in the greater interest taken by municipal bodies in our work. Though but a comparatively small area of the Province has yet been explored, it is abundantly evident that the number of blind in Ontario available for the purposes of this Institution is considerably greater than the Census records of 1871 would indicate, though these in turn considerably exceeded the estimates of the earlier Institution Reports. The published Census of 1871 (Vol. II., p. 220) assigns to Ontario 1,000 blind residents, of whom 161 were then minors. I think that a complete statistical survey of the Province, conducted with especial reference to this class of the population, would show the number of blind under age to be quite 200. It is of course probable that an important percentage of this gross number will never come within the pale of the Institution. It too often happens that the parents are apathetic or dissipated; it sometimes also happens that the children are mentally deficient, or are subject to such ailments as disqualify them for admission. As a contra item, however, it must be remembered that a limited number of average pupils are admitted, chiefly for instruction in mechanical work. On the whole, I am of opinion that the expense of maintenance cannot be safely based for the session just commenced on a much lower average than 120 pupils, and, if the explorations of 1874 be resumed during the vacation months of 1875, the benefits of the Institution may be brought within the reach of a still larger number.

The portion of the summer recess which was not given to the direction of this statistical survey, I spent in superintending certain repairs and improvements which were urgently needed, and which, after a minute examination of the premises, had been approved by you. In order to remedy the violent changes of temperature experienced in the cold season by pupils passing from the second to the highest story of the building, two large steam coils have been erected, one in each of the lobbies leading to the Music Hall. The whole of the steam pipe throughout the Institution was also carefully overhauled and repainted. The outbreak of fire in a building tenanted by so many blind inmates, would be a frightful disaster, and every precaution that has suggested itself to my mind is being taken to prevent so terrible an event. More precaution, however, without appliances presently to be noticed, must be held insufficient. The general use of coal oil in the building is at length happily discontinued. I have had the gas laid on in all the bed-rooms, ten in number, that had hitherto been unsupplied. Though the water-tanks are situated on the highest floor the water has hitherto not been available on this floor for the extinction of fire. To remedy this defect the tanks have been pierced near the bottom, and fire-plugs inserted. No hose has yet been obtained, but it is urgently needed, not only at these points but at three other points in the building. It must be borne in mind, that in case of fire, we could not receive any effective assistance from the neighbouring town. Brantford now depends for the extinction of its fires on the Waterous system of hydrants, which are very effective at the town level, but which are not available at the Institution, for the sufficient reason that our building stands higher than the reservoir itself. Where the Town does not need fire-engines for its own safety, it would be unreasonable to expect of the corporation to maintain them for the benefit of an Institution situated beyond the town limits. As we are thus thrown upon our own resources, I have been endeavouring to make our appliances as complete as possible. Having, by repeated trials, found that it requires under ordinary circumstances, two hours to raise steam for the pumping engine at the spring—a fatal loss of time if a building were on fire—I have had a slight but most important alteration introduced in the small engine connected with the boilers in the basement so that this engine can now, if required, throw a good stream of water. The average temperature of the water in these latter boilers, which are almost daily employed for laundry, cooking, and heating purposes, is of course very much higher than the temperature where the boilers are not employed for more than a few hours per week, and the time required for raising steam is, in the former case proportionally less. The hose required by the two pumping engines differs in calibre, and in order properly to equip the basement engine for fire extinction, at least two hundred feet of the best one-inch hose would be necessary. Until one or both of these engines could be got to work the Institution would have to depend for its security on the tanks situated under the roof. There are now within the building six fire-plugs, two on each of the three floors of the main building, but only the two on the ground floor are fitted with hose. The other four ought in my opinion to have constantly attached to each of them 50 feet of hose together with a branch. When the laundry tank in the rear building is fitted with a fire-plug, there ought also to be at that point kept attached and in constant readiness 100 feet of hose with branch. This



provision ought to hold well in check, until one of the engines could begin to act, a fire in either kitchen or laundry. By frequent experiment I have satisfied myself that with the branch-man standing on the ground neither engine can throw a stream higher than the attic windows of the main building, and to effect even this the engines labour very severely. The roofs can be reached only by the use of ladders, which, acting under your instructions, I have ordered. As suggested by you a few portable fire-extinguishers (discharging water impregnated with carbonic acid gas,) would prove extremely serviceable adjuncts to our fire department. Before closing this branch of my Report it is proper to mention that all the improvements effected during the summer vacation, in the gas, steam, or water supply of the Institution have been executed by our engineer Mr. Marter, and have cost nothing beyond the mere expense of materials.

Towards the close of last session we were visited by measles in epidemic form. For the reception of the sick I prepared a detached sick-ward whither all cases as fast as they developed themselves were transferred. By observing this precaution, though a considerable number of the male pupils were attacked, not more than four or five were ill simultaneously, and thus the interruption of our work and the expense of attendance were reduced to the minimum. Under the skilful treatment of Dr. Corsun, the Institution physician, all the sick speedily recovered. During the recess the whole building has been thoroughly disinfected, and a considerable portion of it whitewashed. I also had the main drain thoroughly flushed and the foul accumulations of three sessions removed.

Much delay having in former sessions been experienced in the return of pupils, I sent a guide to the terminus of each of the principal railroads, and notified intending pupils that their guide would on his return reach their nearest railway station on a certain train, to take which they must hold themselves in readiness. This plan met with so much favour that seventy-six pupils were present on September 3rd, the day appointed by the by-laws for the commencement of the session. I must here express my special indebtedness to the Great Western Railway, as represented by W. K. Muir, Esq., and also to the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, for their very liberal and truly benevolent treatment of the blind when passing over those lines. Free passes were granted to the indigent blind, and double journey tickets at single fares to all the others. Mr. Muir was also kind enough to send the car containing the blind right through to Toronto, and on their return to obviate in the same way, the to them troublesome and dangerous changes of cars at Hamilton and Harrisburg. The Northern Railway, as represented by F. W. Cumberland, Esq., issued in favour of our pupils return tickets at single fares; the Grand Trunk Railway at a fare and one-third. It is a serious obstacle with the indigent blind to bear the ordinary expense of long railway journeys from the extreme eastern and western sections of the Province, and I trust that the Grand Trunk Railway may in the future be disposed to concede more favourable rates of travel to a class whose poverty and misfortune may well touch the hearts of the most insensible.

The large number of pupils present on the first day of the session enabled me at once to proceed with the work of re-casting the programme of study and re-classifying the pupils. It appeared to me that very inadequate attention had hitherto been given to the three great instruments of knowledge—reading, writing, and arithmetic. The advantage of conducting their own correspondence is fully appreciated by the blind, and the volunteers for the new writing classes were so numerous that I have divided the work of instruction between two of the teachers. The same course was found necessary in the subject of reading. Indeed, owing to the great difficulty experienced by the mechanical class in fingering the Kneass type, it may be necessary to institute for their benefit a third class, in the Moon type, which can be “read” by even the most callous fingers. The literature of the blind, though still restricted, is rapidly extending. For many years the Scriptures have been accessible to them in various types; but until quite recently general English Literature was to the blind an unexplored tract. Now, however, under the generous enterprise of the American people, the blind can read for themselves in embossed type the *Pilgrim's Progress*; selected plays of Shakspeare; poems of Milton, Pope, Byron, and Tennyson; Gay's *Fables*; Robinson Crusoe, “The Old Curiosity Shop.” I am endeavouring by a judicious selection of such books for our “circulating library” to diffuse some tincture of literary taste and culture among the pupils. With the same object in view I have formed from among the senior boys and girls a class in English Literature, and committed its instruction to Mr. T. M. Brown. The example of Prescott in America, of Thierry in France, and Professor Fawcett in England, shows that, to men of resolute will, blindness, though a dark abyss, is not an impassable barrier. The competition



for the beautiful bronze and silver medals offered by His Excellency the Governor General formed a pleasing episode in the history of last session; and during vacation the Institution was honoured by a visit from His Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin, who showed the greatest interest in the appliances for the instruction of the blind. The Governor's medals were designed by the distinguished donor as rewards for general proficiency: and, on the unanimous verdict of the teachers, they have been awarded, the silver medal, to Miss Sarah Ann Sharp, of Teeswater, Ont., the bronze medal, to Mr. George Booth, of Toronto. The actual presentation has been deferred in the hope that Mr. Inspector Langmuir will be so kind as to preside at the ceremony.

The musical department is still administered by Mr. B. F. Cheesbro, assisted by Miss Alexander, who was appointed *vice* Miss Baker resigned. Four additional brass instruments were introduced into our Institution band at the commencement of the present session, and the progress that these new performers have already, under Mr. Cheesbro's instruction, made, is to me not less surprising than it is gratifying. A most important advance has, however, been made in another direction, which is quite likely to revolutionize the teaching of music to the blind. Mr. Cheesbro has most successfully applied point-print writing to musical notation, and devised a simple piece of apparatus for writing the score. With our present appliances only a very limited number of pupils can be instructed; but Mr. Cheesbro has devised a point print "slate" equally applicable to our ordinary school-room work and to the writing of music. This "slate" while in every way more effective than the one at present employed in the Institution, is less expensive in the proportion of \$2.05 to \$3.10. The mechanical work, which requires to be of great nicety, I have committed to a most ingenious young artisan staying in the neighbourhood. The number of music pupils is now as follows: piano and organ pupils, 29; brass band, 17; vocal class, 85. All the instruction in music is strictly by note, and, before the end of the present session, 10 pupils will be able by means of the Cheesbro Notation to read and write with ease all pieces of music that may be dictated to them. The Vocal class have now acquired about 35 Psalm tunes of all metres, about 30 sacred pieces, and about 25 pieces of a secular character. The addition of a small printing-press (second hand) would enable us to bring within the reach of the blind a wide selection from the best composers, while the expense would be but trifling.

In the Mechanical Department I am able to report most satisfactory progress. Mr. Truss has contrived for the use of his pupils simple and yet most ingenious models for the more difficult branches of basket-making. By means of these models the blind are now able to keep their work shapely and symmetrical, for want of which qualities several American Institutions have found the products of blind labour unsaleable, and consequently have abandoned mechanical instruction altogether. How the blind are to procure a livelihood after they have left their various Institutions has been for many years a most perplexing question, and one as yet by no means solved. It is found that the average blind artisan will in a given time do only one half the work performed by the average seeing mechanic. And, *in the average of cases*, it must happen—suppose the time of training the same—that the product of blind labour is inferior in quality. Unless, therefore, some compensating advantages are devised for the blind, it is quite evident that, in an ordinary commercial competition, this afflicted class must go to the wall. Such advantages may apparently be obtained in various ways. By a more extended training than seeing operators receive, or by models, &c., secured by patent for the exclusive use of the blind, better work, and more work, may be reached in a given time than is now practicable. Or, again, by keeping up communication with their Institutions the most lucrative branches of a particular manufacture may be turned over to these ex-pupils to fill orders received by the trade instructor. In basket making the usual term of apprenticeship in America is four years. Mr. Truss informs me that he was indentured for seven years, which is the ordinary term of apprenticeship in the British Islands.

It is quite clear that we must not expect the blind to accomplish in a session or two what it requires in men possessed of sight from four to seven years' training to attain. If we turn our pupils adrift before they are properly equipped, we by no means solve the question I am now considering. Like the older Institutions, we shall find that the question *will* be solved for us later on, and that this deferred solution will too often be found among our criminal statistics. Mr. Truss estimates that the shop will not, under present circumstances, turn out more than *three* finished basket makers per annum; and this, I may remark, is a much higher percentage than some of the best British Institutions reach. At the International Exhibi-

tion of 1862, the various Schools for the Blind were represented, but the jurors awarded the place of honour to "The School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields, Southwark. Of this Institution the jurors say: "It holds the first rank amongst the exhibitors for the blind in the Exhibition. This school does more in the way of education, mentally, morally and manually than any other of its kind in Europe. It clothes, feeds, educates, teaches a trade to, and instructs in music, nearly 200 blind persons, who are mostly retained for a period of six years." Then follows a table of 160 pupils in mechanical instruction, and of these from ten to twelve are turned out annually as finished. If, then, out of twenty mechanical pupils the Ontario Institution annually sends forth three, the advantage of the comparison is altogether in our favour. As to the use of Mr. Truss's ingenious and valuable models, they ought, as soon as possible, to become the subject of a Patent, to be used by the Institution for the benefit of the blind. I was glad to receive your recent intimation looking in this direction. Provided that our pupils go forth with the advantages of a thorough apprenticeship and the most approved appliances, it ought not then to be difficult for the Institution to befriended them by bringing them within the reach of the most lucrative lines of their trade. Passing to another branch of this most important subject, I have to observe that, with one exception, all the pupils at present in the workshop are certified by their respective municipalities to be in indigent circumstances. And now the obvious question is, what will the Institution do, if anything, for these pupils when they are going forth to seek their own livelihood? Here, again, the only available analogy is that of ordinary seeing apprentices. The following is, in the case of apprenticed basket makers, the usual rate of remuneration paid by the masters over and above their board:—1st year, \$25; 2nd year, \$50; 3rd year, \$100; 4th year, \$150. It may be argued that the product of a blind boy's labour is less valuable than that executed by an apprentice possessed of sight. This is quite true; but this argument would merely *reduce* the claim of the blind apprentice, not completely cancel it. It may also with considerable force be argued that the instruction of blind apprentices must be specialized, and directed separately to each individual; and that such instruction is much more costly to the State and valuable to the pupil than any ordinary form of instruction. The value to the pupil must, I apprehend, be measured by the wages which his trade yields him; and as to the matter of cost, the trade school will, I believe, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, yield a balance, after the payment of the trade-instructor's salary. But in dealing with a charitable Institution like this, the mere state of the profit and loss account in the Mechanical Department would be less regarded by the Legislature than the considerations which you, sir, yourself have, in a recent communication, suggested—viz.: What are the limits of this proposal to supply finishing pupils with an outfit? and how far, by taking such a course now, would the Province be committed to an inconvenient precedent? As I have above said, the number of pupils claiming an outfit would not for some time exceed three per annum, and the cost of their outfit may be calculated at \$80 each. This outfit would comprise a set of tools, blocks and models; also a small supply of willow. The proposal now discussed has, in the United States, in England, and on the Continent of Europe, passed far beyond the condition of experiment. At Batavia (New York State Institution for the Blind) the utmost liberality is shown in providing mechanical outfits, several hundred dollars being annually expended in the purchase or construction of broom-machines for outgoing pupils. At the Bristol (England) Institution, a stimulus of this kind is applied to basket-making with so much success that its willow-ware has been for many years considered to surpass that of every other blind school in Europe. "In Saxony," we are told, "they fit out every boy and girl completely with clothing and bedding for two years' use, a complete outfit of tools and implements, and a stock of material sufficient to give him a start in life." I am not prepared to recommend a debilitating system of charity, but I cannot, from a careful examination of all the reports accessible to me, discover a disposition to regret any well-considered measures that have been taken in the direction just indicated.

Every new outlet opened up to the blind must be regarded as a substantial benefit to these afflicted persons. Their wonderful appreciation of time in music has suggested to me whether they could not be employed in telegraph offices as operators. Their employment would necessitate a peculiar subdivision of the work; but this would not be altogether impracticable. The Dominion Telegraph Company have offered to carry, for Institution purposes, a wire into my office free of expense, and in my next report I hope to be able to



announce decided progress in what will now appear to many the hopeless experiment of training blind telegraph operators to receive and record messages.

The mechanical training of our female pupils has been with me a subject of anxious consideration. For various obvious reasons basket-making is not suitable, while cane-seating is unprofitable. I have had a very large number of our girls taught knitting, while casting about for some more lucrative employment of their time. All but the very youngest girls are already skilful in the use of their knitting needles, not a few of the more intelligent girls taking a great pleasure in teaching those more inert. It has occurred to me that a large number of simple children's toys, which I understand to yield good profits to the artisan, might be made by the girls under the instruction of some professional (female) toy-maker, who might, of course, supplement the products of blind labour with her own work, and thus contribute towards the payment of her salary. Doubtless a suitable person might be found at a moderate expense in New York or Philadelphia. The great beauty of the bead work made by our pupils, under the instruction of Miss Tyrrell (latterly also of Miss Browne), convinces me that in a more extended field of toy-manufacture the blind would exhibit similar taste and skill. Of all articles now made by our pupils, these bead-work toys yield much the highest percentage of profit, which accrues as pocket-money to the youthful manufacturer.

#### RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The religious training of the pupils is necessarily, so far as Institution exercises go, undenominational. Ten of the Brantford ministers, representing all shades of religious thought, have, with great kindness, voluntarily associated themselves together to conduct in turn a Sunday afternoon service at the Institution. The Institution vehicle calls for the minister and brings him back, and the appointments are observed with the utmost punctuality. On Sunday morning, whenever the weather permits, the pupils are marshalled for their various churches, the greatest care being taken to ascertain the religious persuasion of the parents as a guide in this matter. The following creeds are represented among the pupils of the present session:—Adventist, Baptist, Bible Christian, Catholic, Church of England, Church of Scotland, Davidite, Lutheran, Methodist (Episcopal), Methodist (Wesleyan), Presbyterian (Canada), and Quaker. We greatly feel the need of a suitable plank walk which would connect the Institution with the town, as the slightest shower of rain reduces the road to a condition almost impassable to the blind. The Corporation of Brantford ought certainly to do something for an Institution which is now spending large sums in its midst. On the other hand, it is surely high time that we were granted by the Legislature the convenience of a plank side walk from the Institution to the main entrance. The Public Works Department description (written in 1870), informs the uninitiated that "from the front entrance to the building the approach is by a gravelled circular road forty feet in width, with side-walks ten feet in width on each." I have now been here for some months, and have been a tolerably close observer of the grounds, but as yet I have been unable to find either the gravel or the sidewalks; nay, at times it has been exceedingly difficult to find even the road! I trust, for the comfort of the Institution inmates, that the Public Works Department will speedily make good the promises contained in its purely prophetic description of our walks.

The discipline of the Institution has been much facilitated by quartering the boys in that wing of the building which lies contiguous to their workshop, and removing the girls to the east wing where I have now in readiness for their mechanical instruction a spacious and comfortable room. This transposition of the pupils now renders unnecessary the awkward and dangerous circuit of the building formerly made by the blind before reaching the workshop, or the equally objectionable expedient of passing through the girls' corridor. The arrangements required for this important change were all completed before the return of the pupils.

The large increase in occupants of the great dormitories has necessitated my placing in charge, on each side of the building at night, a responsible person, who not only maintains discipline in his or her dormitory, but who, by sleeping on the spot, would be instantly aroused if any alarm or panic should occur in these immense rooms. To promote good order and render the duties of the dormitory attendants easier, gas has been introduced, and a small light is kept burning throughout the night. On the boys' side small subsidiary dormitories have been established in the third story. My private apartments being under the boys' quarters, and,



therefore, at a considerable distance (with interposing doors) from the east dormitory, I have set up an alarm-gong in my bed-room, and carried a bell-wire from it over to the girls' side of the building.

I have left myself but little space for reference to the state of the exterior premises and of the grounds surrounding the Institution, and for the improvements therein required. I beg, however, to submit herewith a memorandum that the Bursar has prepared on this subject. For the seventh item (new gratings over eleven basement windows), I respectfully bespeak your early attention not only on the ground of the pupils' security against a constant danger, but also as securing the Institution stores from nightly depredators. The question of outside sewerage the Institution physician intends, I believe, to bring specially under your attention in his report.

In conclusion, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments to yourself, Sir, and to Mr. Scoble for the kind promptitude with which every proposal of mine tending to improve this Institution has been examined, and for the very favourable consideration accorded to all my suggestions. I am not so unreasonable as to suppose that all the educational views contained in this report will receive your concurrence; for in the perplexing questions relating to the instruction of the blind, great difference of opinion may exist, without, however, any diminution of mutual respect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD HUNTER,

*Principal.*

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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD, 1874.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

*Inspector Prisons, Asylums, &c.*

I have the pleasure to report to you that during the past year there have been no deaths in this Institution, and that we have cause for congratulation not only on this account, but also that the pupils have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from severe disease, although there have been many cases of milder forms of illness. This fortunate result, no doubt, has been due in part to the comparative mildness of the last winter which permitted the buildings to be kept at a more equable and healthy temperature, and in part to the generally favourable hygienic conditions under which the pupils have been placed, supplied as they are at all times with food in abundance and variety, and breathing a pure and bracing atmosphere. This exemption from serious disease seems the more remarkable when we remember that the blind, as a class, have poor constitutions; that they are scrofulous and therefore have a natural tendency to disease, or, when disease already exists, that they present a feeble resistance to its progress.

By a fortuitous circumstance an epidemic of measles of a grave type which had prevailed the previous three months in the surrounding neighbourhood did not make its appearance, until near the close of the last term, so that not more than twenty cases occurred before the pupils were dismissed to their homes.

One of the most urgent needs of the Institution in a sanitary point of view is a proper system of sewerage, whereby all sewage matter from the water-closets may be safely and continuously delivered at a safe distance from the main buildings. If the directions of so many persons are allowed to accumulate year after year, the soil will become saturated with this sewage waste, the noxious exhalations from which must pollute the atmosphere, and from which the most serious consequences may ensue in the production of typhoid, dysentery and other diseases depending upon a specific poison. I trust this matter will receive the earnest attention which it deserves.

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On account of their infirmity the blind lead a very sedentary life, and I therefore repeat the recommendation in my last report that as soon as practicable a gymnasium should be provided which will enable the pupils to take the requisite amount of physical exercise, especially when the weather or season is unfavourable for out-door walking or games.

My acknowledgments are due to the present Principal, for the deep interest he has shown in all that pertains to the hygiene and sanitary condition of the Institution, and whose intelligent co-operation has been of such essential service in preventing as far as possible all causes of disease, especially by the timely use of disinfectants.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM C. CORSON, M.D.

# REPORT

## OF THE

# WARDEN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.  
TORONTO, 16th September, 1874.

*To the Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario, Toronto.*

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received, I have the honour herewith to transmit to you the following report of the operations of the Central Prison from its opening on the 1st of June to the 30th of September, including statistical reports of prisoners, offences, &c.

Upon my assuming the Wardenship of the Central Prison, I found the "Prison proper" to contain an area of about seven acres, surrounded with a brick wall, attached to which is a piece of ground, surrounded with a wooden fence, containing about 2½ acres, which is used for the piling and storage of lumber.

The buildings comprise a centre building, flanked by two corridors. In the centre building are the Warden's apartments, and offices, steward's storage and kitchen, &c. In rear are the prisoners' associated dining hall, the guard room, and chapel.

The corridors contain four tiers of cells, surrounded by galleries in each corridor, numbering in all 336 cells. These cells are large, airy, and well ventilated, and, with the lofty, extensive corridors, present a building of superior and imposing construction: superior to any of the same description that I witnessed when visiting the State Prisons last year.

The Prison buildings and works within the walls comprise as follows:—

### *North, or Wood Machine Shop,*

For sawing, planing, and framing the wood work connected with the construction of railway cars or buildings, and making patterns connected therewith.

### *Scrap Shed,*

For wrought-iron scraps, and for cleaning, shearing, and piling the same preparatory to melting.

### *Forge, with Four Steam Hammers,*

For making railway axles and forging heavy iron work in general.

### *Blacksmith's Shop,*

For general and light forge work.

### *Truck Erecting Shop,*

For constructing railway cars, trucks and frames.



*Foundry,*

For casting and making railroad wheels, axle boxes, and other general castings connected with railway cars.

*Brass Foundry,*

For making and casting brass car fittings.

*South Machine Shop,*

For boring wheels, turning axles, making nuts and bolts; also forging by hydraulic pressure, and fitting iron works in general.

In addition to the above buildings, there is a brick building for the storage of coal, together with a bakery, wash-house, and drying room.

The machinery connected with these buildings is of a superior character, and is adapted for work other than that for which it is at present exclusively used—the construction of rail cars.

In these different departments are employed seven gangs of prisoners, under the control and supervision of their respective guards, and instructed by the Contractor's foremen.

In the north machine shop, twenty-seven prisoners work; forge, fourteen; foundry, fifty-two.

South machine shop, twenty-three; erecting shop, thirty-nine; lumber yard, twenty-two; in all, 177.

I am happy to note the interest displayed by the prisoners, and the diligence and willingness with which they labour, and the remarkable celerity with which many prisoners attain proficiency. This is particularly remarkable in the foundry mouldings; and the turning and finishing of ironwork in the south machine shop. And I am glad to say that both the Contractor and foremen testify to the satisfaction given them by the prisoners in the various departments of labour.

The conduct of the prisoners, with but few exceptions, has been good, and I have but little to complain of. The ordinary and most frequent punishment inflicted is the darkbare cell, short rations, and deprivation of indulgences.

If prisoners have, or conceive they have, any cause of complaint against officers or any of the free labour men, they are always at liberty to bring their complaint before the Warden, and I am happy to say that complaints have been rare.

I would desire that the free labour men admitted into the Prison would have more regard for its discipline, in abstaining from bringing into the works, and placing within the convicts' reach, articles which are forbidden inside the walls, such as pipes, tobacco, &c., and likewise to abstain from the practice of expressing sympathy with the prisoners. The Contractor and foremen have been furnished with the Prison Rules and Regulations, which specify that prisoners are not to be addressed except when requiring instruction. Encouraging the convict to commit a breach of the Prison Rules is no act of kindness, as it entails upon the prisoner instant punishment when detected.

In the movement of prisoners to and from the works, I adopt the lock-step, and guards have entire charge of convicts from their cells to the workshops, and during the day, till they are locked up for the night.

Guards perform the duties of sentinels upon the walls in the day time, and are in the Prison all night.

Every prisoner is allowed to write once in four weeks, and to receive letters every week, subject to official inspection.

The staff of the Central Prison consists of the warden, a chief guard, a deputy chief guard, and thirteen Prison guards. These compose the regular discipline officers—seven of these guards are in charge of seven gangs of prisoners, one a gate guard, one hospital guard, three armed wall guards, stationed on the three towers; one night corridor patrol, one Prison yard night patrol, and one corridor day guard. The requirements of Prison discipline, and the hours of work, demand the presence of these guards on duty, on the Prison premises, from a quarter to six in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening, and a portion of them present in the Prison during the night time, hence their subsistence on the premises has been found

unavoidable. This, however, is provided with all due regard to economy, their messing being of the same quality and quantity as that generally furnished in an ordinary boarding-house in the city. The average cost of the guards' mess since the opening of the Prison, viz., from the 1st of June to 30th September (a period generally considered the most expensive in the year) has been at the rate of thirty-three cents per man per day. The duties of these officers are very onerous, requiring constant vigilance, exposure to weather, and an attentive observation of the temper and character of the prisoners comprising their respective gangs. And they are held strictly responsible for the conduct and safe custody of their prisoners; and I have impressed upon them that their success in controlling prisoners depends very much upon their own deportment, and a sharp and close observation of all that occurs around them.

The staff, in addition to the above discipline officers, comprises an accountant, a steward, who is also storekeeper; a cook, who is also baker; an engineer, a Prison bailiff, and medical officer.

Prisoners are supplied with good wholesome food. Beef, salt fish, and vegetables.

Ten hours labour a-day require them to be well fed. I have had no complaints to justify instructions for an addition to their diet. It is a noticeable fact, that almost every prisoner on his discharge has weighed from three to nine pounds heavier than when he entered the prison walls. And it is observable that of those men employed in the forge, blacksmith, and foundry departments, where the work is more severe than in the others, the weight of the prisoners has increased in the same ratio. I attribute this to the absence of alcoholic stimulants, to which so many of the prisoners have been addicted prior to their committal to prison, and constant occupation of mind and body, the skilled prisoner pursuing his former avocation with the interest that he naturally attaches to it, when apart from degrading influences, and the novice striving to acquire knowledge, when subject to the same wholesome reclaiming discipline.

The clothing issued for the use of prisoners consists of one cotton jacket, two pairs of trousers, one cotton cap, and one guernsey for summer wear. And one woollen jacket, trousers, and cap, with drawers, for the winter months. Add to these two pairs of boots and woollen socks a-year. This issue, I am instructed, will be recognised as what a prisoner will require for one year's service, and that anything over that will be considered to be unusual wear and tear, and that an account is to be kept of such, to be charged to the contracting company. This provision is found to be necessary, owing to the severity of the work upon the prisoners' clothing and boots; especially in the foundry and forge.

Average cost of messing,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per prisoner per day, and his subsistence for one year, including bedding, clothing, and bedsteads is estimated at seventy-five dollars per head.

On every alternate Sunday, one hour and a quarter is devoted to the religious instruction of those prisoners professing to belong to denominations other than Roman Catholics, by teachers detailed by the Prisoners' Aid Association. Divine service is conducted in the chapel every other Sunday by clergymen of the Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist persuasions, who volunteer their services.

Roman Catholic services are conducted every Sunday morning by an officiating priest.

The prisoners are all supplied with Bibles, and the majority with prayer books. A well-conducted service imparting warmth and interest to the feelings of a body of prisoners which composes an audience, capable of measuring a speaker's mental capacity and sincerity, not only requires convincing delivery and forcible language on the part of a clergyman, but also the interest of sacred songs and other sacred music, and I would therefore strongly recommend that some instrument such as a melodeon, should be provided for the chapel, when a good Prison choir could be organized. The Prison has a library, but a very limited number of books have been provided. Each prisoner is supplied with one library book a week, which, if not taken care of, the privileges of the library are withdrawn.

There is no hospital building; the only facilities there are for men seriously ill, requiring hospital care, are two rooms improvised for this purpose in the centre building, which were taken from the apartments built and originally intended for the Warden. It is desirable that a Hospital, although within the Prison walls, should be entirely separated from the Prison building. The insecurity of the present apartment is such, that I have considered it advisable to keep prisoners reported sick, in their cells, unless in the judgment of the Surgeon, their illness is of such severity as to render their going into Hospital absolutely necessary.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent, and they have improved in colour and weight,



and leave the Prison in far better physical condition than when they entered. The prevailing illness has been nothing more serious than indigestion and derangements of the stomach. A few prisoners have been incapacitated for work, from the effects of injuries received in the performance of their labour, but these injuries have happened through accident, and not by neglect, or any derangements of machinery, and are necessarily incidental to all work where machinery is used. I desire to bring under your notice the certificates of some of the medical officers of the County Gaols, with reference to Prisoners transferred to the Central Prison, and to request that they may be instructed to be more particular; as prisoners have been transferred, who from physical disability or disease, are unable to perform the work required of them, viz: capable of undergoing an ordinary day's labour.

I would suggest that for the further security of the prisoners, work should cease at dusk. In the State Prisons, prisoners are in their cells a little before dusk, and if this practice is considered expedient in Penitentiaries where the nature of the Prison labour confines sections of prisoners to one room under an eye of a guard, the rule is doubly necessary in this Prison where the labour is of that peculiar character, that the prisoners are scattered throughout the works, with inducements presenting themselves in every direction to invite escape, in the shape of scantlings, boards, iron rods, hooks and other articles used in the construction of Railway cars.

It is a matter of congratulation that only one escape from the Prison yard has been effected by a prisoner succeeding in scaling the Prison wall, by means of a piece of scantling nineteen feet long, late in the evening, when it was pitch dark. The other escape was made from the Hospital room at one o'clock in the morning, by a prisoner who had feigned sickness; his exit was effected with ease as the windows are without bars.

I would also suggest that the inside of the Prison walls should be whitewashed, that during the evening the form of a skulking prisoner could be more quickly detected.

There is a gloom cast from the dark red brick wall, and the prison dress being similar in colour, it is difficult for the wall guards to detect skulkers.

I have experienced some difficulty in causing the contractor to keep the Prison yard free from lumber and building material the regulated distance from the base of the Prison wall, as this is very necessary, but encroachments are being constantly made.

I beg to call your attention to the towers for the armed wall guards, in the construction of which a grave mistake has been made. The upper part of the tower should have been of glass, similar to a light house, so that the guard should have a full view of the Prison yard from inside. The galleries should have been extended along the top of the wall, and the entrance to the tower should have been from the outside of the prison wall, and not from the inside. Too much importance cannot be attached to these towers and the wall guards, as they are undoubtedly the key to the safety of the Prison, the safety of the officers and security of the prisoners. Each tower should be supplied with a small coal stove for the winter months.

I desire to call your attention to the classification of prisoners for merit, that every prisoner who does not commit a breach of prison rules and regulations, and performs his work in an orderly and diligent manner, should be entitled to a remission of a portion of his sentence, and I would suggest that it should be according to the following scale: one day the first month two days the second, three days the third, four the fourth, and so on, but this indulgence is to be extended only to those prisoners sentenced over three months. I think its results would prove very satisfactory. The system is an incentive to good conduct, and it has proved eminently successful in the State Prisons.

The adaptation of a piece of land on the west side of the Prison would be very desirable for the growth of vegetables; all the vegetables required for the consumption of the Prison could be easily raised by Prison labour, thereby saving a considerable outlay.

The absence of a horse and conveyance, carts, &c., for the use of the Prison, is felt to be a great inconvenience and expense, and as these requirements are the necessities attached to similar institutions, it is to be hoped that the Central Prison will be provided with them.

Annexed you will find a table showing the number of day's labour performed by the prisoners for the contracting company, from the first June to the thirtieth of September, and in levelling and road making, in all twelve thousand two hundred and sixty days, also a table showing the total number of prisoners received into the Prison from its opening until the 30th of September, showing further how many were discharged by lapse of sentence, and how many



by payment of fines or other process than by expiration of sentence, and how many remained in custody on the evening of the 30th.

A table showing the Counties and County Gaols from which the total commitments of the Prison were received, during the above period.

A table shewing the offences for which these prisoners were committed, and sentences.

A table showing the periods of sentence that were awarded for such offences, to all the prisoners that were received into the Central Prison, and the average period of the whole.

A table showing the nationalities of such prisoners.

A table showing what were their occupations prior to imprisonment.

A table showing the educational condition of such prisoners.

A table giving the age of such prisoners.

A table giving the civil state of such prisoners, whether single, married or widower.

A table showing their habits as reported, temperate or intemperate.

A table showing the religious denominations to which such prisoners belong,

And a table showing the distribution of Prison labour on the 30th September.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRATTON PRINCE.

*Warden.*

#### *Prison Statistics.*

Prisoners received from opening of Prison to 30th Sept., 1874.....	370
Number discharged by lapse of sentence .....	77
Number discharged by payment of fine.....	16
Escapes.....	2—95
Remaining, 30th September, 1874.....	275

#### *Distribution of Prisoners in the Central Prison, 30th September, 1874.*

#### CANADA CAR COMPANY:

North machine shop.....	27
Forge.....	14
Foundry.....	52
South machine shop.....	23
Lumber yard.....	22
Miscellaneous.....	39

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#### PRISON WORK AND IMPROVING GROUNDS:

Road making, &c.....	22
Clerk.....	1
Cooks .....	6
Corridor men.....	12
Gatekeepers.....	6
Carpenters.....	2
Painters .....	2
Runners .....	7
Guard room.....	2
Tailors .....	5
Whitewashers .....	2
Shoemakers .....	4
Hospital .....	1

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Buckets .....	2
Washing, scrubbing, &c.....	9
Bakery.....	1
Firemen .....	1
Convalescent.....	1
Total .....	263

There were twelve admissions on the 30th September, which made the total number in Prison 275.

*Nativity.*

England.....	64
Ir land .....	86
Scotland.....	27
Canada .....	142
United States.....	38
Germany .....	8
Denmark .....	2
Sweden .....	1
France .....	1
New Zealand.....	1
Total.....	370

*Religion.*

Episcopalians .....	136
Roman Catholics.....	118
Methodists .....	48
Presbyterians .....	35
Baptists .....	12
Lutherans .....	4
Quaker .....	1
No religion.....	16
	370

*Social Condition.*

Married .....	116
Unmarried .....	254
	370

*Habits.*

Temperate.....	61
Intemperate .....	309
	370

*Education.*

Number of superior education.....	15
“ who can read and write.....	205
“ do. imperfectly .....	74
“ who can read only.....	30
“ who can neither read nor write.....	46
Total committals.....	370

*Ages.*

Number of men committed	under 18 years of age.....	17
Do.	from 18 to 20.....	23
Do.	from 20 to 30.....	176
Do.	from 30 to 40.....	74
Do.	from 40 to 50.....	51
Do.	from 50 to 60.....	10
Do.	from 60 to 70.....	8
Do.	from 70 to 80.....	1
Total.....		370

*Terms of Sentences.*

2 months .....	69
3 do. ....	74
4 do. ....	50
5 do. ....	5
6 do. ....	97
7 do. ....	...
8 do. ....	6
9 do. ....	4
10 do. ....	1
11 do. ....	1
12 do. ....	38
15 do. ....	2
18 do. ....	10
19 do. ....	1
20 do. ....	2
22 do. ....	1
23 do. ....	4
2 years. ....	10
2½ do. ....	1
3 do. ....	3
3½ do. ....	1
4 do. ....	5
4½ do. ....	1
5 do. ....	4
Total.....	370

*Counties from which Committed.*

Algoma.....	1
Brant.....	11
Bruce.....	1
Carlton.....	10
Elgin.....	11
Essex.....	13
Frontenac.....	11
Haldimand.....	7
Hastings.....	2
Huron.....	3
Halton.....	1
Kent.....	8
Lambton.....	3
Lennox.....	3



Leeds.....	11
Lincoln.....	33
Middlesex.....	25
Norfolk.....	9
Northumberland.....	16
Oxford.....	5
Ontario.....	2
Perth.....	5
Peterborough.....	1
Prescott.....	1
Peel.....	4
Renfrew.....	7
Stormont.....	1
Victoria.....	1
Waterloo.....	7
Wellington.....	5
Wentworth.....	76
Welland.....	11
York.....	65
Total.....	370

*Offences.*

Assault.....	36
Assault with intent to rape.....	10
Arson.....	1
Acting deaf and dumb.....	1
Desertion.....	1
Drunkenness.....	76
Disorderly.....	2
Beastiality.....	1
Bigamy.....	2
Embezzlement.....	1
Escaping from Gaol.....	1
Felony.....	5
Forgery.....	5
Fraud.....	2
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	2
Horse stealing.....	6
House breaking.....	4
Larceny.....	133
Manslaughter.....	1
Misdemeanour.....	3
Perjury.....	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	3
Robbery.....	10
Stealing.....	7
Stabbing.....	2
Sheep stealing.....	3
Trespass.....	1
Using obscene language.....	1
Vagrancy.....	42
Wounding.....	6
Wounding cattle.....	1
Total.....	370

*Occupations previous to Committals.*

Bakers .....	3
Barbers .....	6
Blacksmiths .....	11
Bricklayers and plasterers.....	10
Butcher s.....	3
Carpenters.....	18
Clerks .....	5
Cooks .....	3
Coopers .....	2
Confectioner.....	1
Cabinetmakers .....	3
Cigar makers.....	3
Dispensers .....	2
Engineers .....	3
Farmers .....	21
Fur dresser.....	1
Grooms.....	2
Labourers .....	133
Masons .....	4
Moulders .....	6
Machinists .....	5
Printer .....	1
Painters .....	18
Saddler .....	1
Sailors .....	16
Shoemakers .....	11
Soldiers .....	2
Stone cutters.....	3
Tailors .....	11
Teacher .....	1
Teamsters.....	5
Whitewasher .....	1
Weaver .....	1
Watchmaker .....	1
No trade .....	53
Total.....	370

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario.*

The Medical Officer of the Central Prison respectfully represents that, since the opening of the Institution on the 29th of May last, the health of the prisoners has been good.

When admitted, many of them were thin, pale, feeble and mentally depressed, but after a few weeks' residence there is a marked improvement in flesh, colour and strength.

The prisoners are to day in a much better physical and mental condition than when admitted.

The ventilation of the corridors has hitherto been good; if the upper circular windows could be opened it would be better. How it will be in the winter will soon be discovered.

The southern workshop needs immediate attention in regard to the smoke pipes. The gases from the burning coal in this shop, even during the summer, are often oppressive, and

cannot be other than injurious; but when the windows are closed in winter they must be much worse, and to work there without correction may even be found impossible.

Special attention has been given to the cell buckets, so as to render their use as little deleterious as possible. They are not only thoroughly rinsed daily, but disinfected with a solution of sulphate of iron, a quantity of which is always kept in the vessel. In this way a nuisance and grave source of disease has been avoided.

The dark cells in the corridors need improvements. At present they are unhealthy from deficient ventilation.

The dietary of the prison is good; the location of the prison is both healthy and pleasant.

The discipline of the Institution, under the Warden and his subordinates, is decided and praiseworthy.

The prisoners seem comfortable, and promise better for the future. There has as yet been no death, no dysentery, no erysipelas, no typhoid fever, except one very mild case. Whether the ventilation in winter will admit of the same immunity from these diseases is uncertain.

On admission, eight of the prisoners had hernia but no trusses, and the Institution had to supply them; nor has any one been deprived of his truss on leaving. Nine had gonorrhœa and syphilis.

One had severe pleura-pneumonia, from which he nearly died, and did not recover for nearly six weeks. Another had sub-acute inflammation in both lungs, was very weak indeed, but is now steadily improving. One was mildly insane; two, from previous injury and disease, are permanently unfit for ordinary labour.

When prisoners, non-residents of Toronto, are discharged, they ought, at the public expense, to be sent to their homes, otherwise, being utterly destitute, and failing to obtain immediate employment, there must be great danger of their again falling into vice and crime.

There should be a proper hospital building in connection with the Prison. The present rooms are difficult of access; without bath or water-closet, and without bars to the windows. One prisoner has already escaped from this insecure arrangement; and prisoners are kept in their cells when they ought to be in the hospital.

In case of any contagious disease, it is not fair to the sick or to the adjoining healthy to keep the diseased in their cells. On the other hand, besides the danger of escaping it is not pleasant for the Warden to know that from the windows just adjoining his own the seeds of disease may come floating into his departments, there to produce sickness, and perhaps worse, in his own family.

#### Sick List, June 15th to Sept. 30th, 1874.

	Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.
Abscess .....	6	6	...	...
Azure .....	5	5	...	...
Amputation of finger .....	1	1	...	...
Burns .....	5	5	...	...
Bronchitis .....	13	13	...	...
Constipation .....	56	56	...	...
Contusions .....	18	18	...	...
Cramps (abdominal) .....	18	18	...	...
Diarrhoea .....	28	28	...	...
Debility .....	26	26	...	...
Dyspepsia .....	10	10	...	...
Eruptions (cutaneous) .....	16	16	...	...
Epilepsy .....	2	2	...	...
Febricula (two to four days duration) .....	7	7	...	...
Gonorrhœa, and Syphilis .....	10	10	...	...
Hæmorrhoids .....	2	1	1	...
Inflammation of throat .....	11	11	...	...
Irritability of bladder .....	1	...	...	...
Neuralgia—Spinal .....	26	26	...	...



Sick List.-- *Continued.*

	Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.
Neuralgia—Thoracic .....	20	20	..	..
“ Cephalic .....	9	9	..	..
“ Rheumatic .....	10	10	..	..
“ other .....	6	6	..	..
Ophthalmia .....	7	5	2	..
Rheumatism (mild) .....	4	4	..	..
Spermatorrhœa .....	1	..	1	..
Sprains of back .....	6	6	..	..
“ ankle .....	3	3	..	..
Wounds (one severe) .....	8	8	..	..
Varicocele .....	2	..	2	..
Hernia .....	7	Trusses	applied.	..
Teeth extracted .....	7	7	..	..

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS, M.D.,

*Surgeon to Central Prison.*

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

*Inspector of Prisons, &c., Toronto.*

TORONTO, October 20th, 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your note, I beg to say that early in June last, a number of Christian friends, who had had charge of a mission Sunday School in the Toronto Jail during the last seven years, called a meeting of those favourable to the movement, in Shaftsbury Hall, with a view to extend their operations to the new Central Prison. The meeting took place under the chairmanship of Sheriff Jarvis, our former Treasurer, and one who had actively interested himself in the movement. At that meeting a Report was read, of which the following is an extract :—

The erection of the New Central Prison will open a much larger field of usefulness than has hitherto been accessible to the friends of this Mission, and it is with a view of occupying this ground that the Committee now appeal to the Christian public. They are glad to find that in this desire they are in accord with those who, from their official position, are fully able to appreciate the necessity which exists for such an association as it is now proposed to form. In the admirable Report which has just been issued by the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons for the Province of Ontario, Mr. Langmuir says : “ It is a question for the practical philanthropists of the Province to decide what can be done for discharged prisoners. Leaving the prison with the taint of moral degradation upon their character, the recollection of their former depraved haunts and habits, and with little or no money, the discharged convict is prone to relapse into his former bad courses, and to become a hardened criminal. Few are willing to employ them ; none are willing to receive them into their homes. To leave the scenes of their former life, and seek rehabilitation of their good name among strangers, is an effort of mind that few ex convicts have the moral courage to attempt. The companions of their vices are ready to welcome them, and, in consequence, many of them relapse into their former evil ways. To aid these persons in an effort to achieve a better life, is a noble field for philanthropical effort. They need money, employment, advice, and, above all, sympathy, to encourage them in the right path.

"To this end there has been established in Great Britain, as well as in many States of the American Union, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, which have Agents specially appointed to assist ex-prisoners in obtaining employment, and in watching over their lives, until their future welfare is assured. The work done by these Societies has been the most successful in its results, as has been proved by the infrequency of the recommissions of ex-convicts. Is not the establishment of such an Association desirable in Ontario?"

"I beg most respectfully to recommend this suggestion to the consideration of Government, and the Christian people of this Province, with a view to provide for the organization and means of support for such an Association."

Responding to this suggestion, the Committee of the "Toronto Jail Mission" now propose to form an Association, having this object in view: to employ an agent who will devote his whole time to the welfare of prisoners, and give them such aid, counsel and sympathy, as may from time to time be deemed advisable. It is also proposed that the Association, when formed, shall establish for the Central Prison, a Mission of the same undenominational character, as that which now exists in connection with the Toronto Jail, and that both Missions shall work under its auspices and supervision.

For the purpose of forming this Association, and enlisting the names of persons who are willing to assist in this good work, the Committee appeal with confidence to the benevolence and philanthropy of the Christian community.

After reading the Report, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

*First Resolution*—Moved by the Rev. Septimus Jones, seconded by the Rev. J. M. Cameron:

"That the Report now read be printed and distributed for the information of subscribers."

*Second Resolution*—Moved by the Rev. J. Potts, seconded by

"That the enterprise long carried on under the name of "The Toronto Jail Mission" is deserving of the cordial sympathy of the people of Toronto; and that for the purpose of giving permanence and enlargement to such a work, that a society be organized called the "Prisoners' Aid Association of Toronto."

*Third Resolution*—Moved by Rev. Robert Wallace, seconded by Rev. John Gemley:

"That the Society now organized shall consist of all who subscribe to its funds; and that the following persons shall be the officers thereof: President, Dr. Hodgins; Vice-Presidents, George Hague, R. W. Laird, and Dr. Rosebrugh; Board of Managers, all the Teachers engaged in the Mission; Superintendent of Sabbath School at the Toronto Jail, Mr. S. E. Roberts; Treasurer, George Hague, Esq., Bank of Toronto; and that as soon as the funds will admit a suitable person shall be engaged as a Missionary Agent."

*Fourth Resolution*—Moved by J. P. Palmer, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. Greer:

"That application be made to Government for permission to hold Bible Classes in the Central Prison on Sunday mornings, and for making arrangements for a Preaching Service in the afternoon."

Immediately after the organization of the "Prisoner's Aid Association," I addressed the following circular to every clergyman and minister in this city.

#### TORONTO PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, 14th July, 1874.

REVEREND SIR,—The Prisoners' Aid Association of Toronto, representing the various Evangelical Religious Bodies of the City, being desirous of extending the work of its Mission to the new Central Prison, has applied to the authorities of that establishment for permission to do so. This has been granted, under the direction of the Provincial Prison Inspector and the Warden of the Prison.

The Association therefore propose for the present to establish in the Prison a Sunday School, and also to provide facilities for holding Divine Service on Sunday Morning. In promoting both of these objects the Association earnestly desires to secure your cordial co-operation and assistance.—1st, in volunteering to take a Sunday Morning Service, including preaching, once or twice a year, in rotation with other ministers, as may be arranged; and 2ndly, in suggesting the names of suitable and experienced teachers for the Sunday School.

For the present it is proposed to hold a Sunday School for an hour and a quarter on

every alternate Sunday Morning, commencing at 9 o'clock. Divine Service will be held (D.V.) every second Sunday Morning at 9.30 a.m., and may be conducted by you according to the form, mode or ritual observed in your own church. Bibles, Hymn, Psalm and Prayer Books will be furnished, and other facilities for conducting the service will be provided. A cab will attend at the time fixed to convey you to and from your residence or church, and an omnibus, or other conveyance, will carry teachers from some central point to the institution.

It is earnestly hoped that in the prosecution, under the Divine direction and blessing, of this humane and benevolent work, which commends itself to the heart of every Christian, the Association may confidently rely upon your warm co-operation and assistance.

Please reply at your earliest convenience, so that a plan of appointments, as I have indicated, may be drawn up, and the work entered upon without delay.

Believe me, Reverend Sir,  
(on behalf of the Association.)

Very truly and faithfully yours,

J. GEORGE HODGINS,  
*President of the Toronto Prisoners' Aid Association.*

In reply to this circular, I received a favourable response from a large number of the clergy in this city. I, therefore, with the concurrence of the committee appointed for that purpose drew up a programme of religious services in the Central Prison up to the end of February.

The system of alternate preaching service and Sunday School was adopted as an experiment, and also in consequence of the additional labour imposed on the keepers and deprivation of their time on Sundays which a Sunday School in the morning and a preaching service in the afternoon would entail. I, in common with the teachers, and I believe the prisoners generally, would much prefer to have a Sunday School held regularly once a week; and I trust that arrangements will soon be made by which this great improvement on our present desultory system can be carried out.

The importance of the preaching service to prisoners cannot easily be overestimated; but there is a special peculiarity in the advantages to them of Sunday School instruction, which no earnest, thoughtful Christian man can undervalue. It most effectively supplements the preaching service. The Divine truths which are expounded and enforced from the pulpit, are personally applied to the heart and conscience of the prisoners in the Sunday School. The impressions which are made in preaching are thus individualized and brought home to the hearer in the Sunday School. This can be done most effectively by the personal contact of the faithful Sunday School Teachers and the prisoners. He looks with a kindly interest into the eyes of the individual man in his class, and reasons with him "of righteousness and a judgment to come," while he, at the same time, in various forms, puts these questions substantially and directly to him: "Do you desire to flee from the wrath to come?" "Will you accept the blessed Saviour as your Saviour?" "Will you trust Him, obey Him, love Him?" Few men, with even so hard a heart, can long resist the kind, loving appeal of an earnest, devoted Christian man, who talks to him thus.

This personal appeal is the great charm and value of the instruction given in the ordinary Sunday Schools for children, but how much more so among a class of men, who are isolated from their fellows and deprived of their liberty—who have full time for reflection, and who, from their actual personal isolation, though herded together with others, naturally feel sad and depressed. I speak from seven years' experience in this work, and I also speak the feelings, opinions and experience of many valued friends who have laboured with me for a longer or shorter time in the same work, when I say that personal contact with, and appeal to, the prisoner, cannot fail, and has not failed, under God's blessing, to be most efficacious in awakening many criminals to a consciousness of their state, and in arousing in their breast a desire, however faint, of the prodigal of old, "to arise and go to his father," and to "say unto him, father, I have sinned before heaven and in thy sight." I append a list of the names and religious denominations of the teachers who have kindly taken part in the exercises of the Sabbath School.

For your information I insert the following order of exercises in the School:—



## ORDER OF EXERCISES.

- 9.00 A.M.—Singing a Hymn.  
                     Reading verses of Scripture alternately with the prisoners.  
                     Opening Prayer by the Superintendent.  
 9.15   "   Bible Lesson, as per "Plan of Lessons."  
 10.00   "   Giving out next Sunday's Lesson by the Superintendent.  
 10.05   "   A few words to the whole School on the Day's Lesson, (or Prayer  
                     Meeting, if on the first Sunday of the month.)  
 10.15   "   Singing a Hymn and Closing Prayer.

I shall now conclude with a few suggestions, which I respectfully offer.

1. That arrangements be made so that the Sunday School be held once a week instead of fortnightly as at present.
2. That the preaching service be held in the afternoon at 2.30 or 3.00 o'clock p.m.
3. That every second seat in the chapel be made reversible, and that narrow aisles separate each row of seats.
4. That a suitable musical instrument be provided for the religious services in the chapel.
5. That a small grant of \$200 be made towards the salary of the Agent of the Association.

N. B. The services of this Agent are indispensable to the success of the Association, and the welfare of the well-disposed prisoners when discharged.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GEORGE HODGINS,

*President Toronto Prisoners' Aid Association.*

REPORTS  
OF THE  
WARDEN, CHAPLAINS AND SURGEON  
OF THE  
PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,  
PENETANGUISHENE.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,  
PENETANGUISHENE, 29th October, 1874.  
J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.*

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the following Report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :—

At expiration of past year there were juvenile convicts.....	130	
Admitted during year .....	58	
	—	188
Discharged according to sentence .....	32	
Removed to Central Prison .....	16	
Reprieved.....	1—49	
	—	139

RELIGION.

Church of England .....	54	
Roman Catholic .....	43	
Presbyterian .....	10	
Methodist .....	22	
Lutherans .....	2	
Baptists .....	8 —	139

NATIVITY.

Upper Canada .....	98	
Lower Canada .....	6	
England .....	13	
Ireland .....	5	
Scotland .....	2	
Halifax.....	1	
United States .....	10	
Germany .....	2	
Guernsey.....	1	
France .....	1 —	139

## AGES.

1 at 8 .....	6 at 9 .....	7 at 10 .....	14 at 11 .....
13 at 12 .....	16 at 13 .....	14 at 14 .....	14 at 15 .....
17 at 16 .....	13 at 17 .....	9 at 18 .....	8 at 19 .....
5 at 20 .....	1 at 21 .....	1 at 23 .....	— 139

Showing in what manner offenders were employed 30th September, 1874:

Cigar shop.....	72
Carpenter shop .....	8
Shoe shop .....	7
Tailor shop .....	10
Cooper shop .....	7
Farm, stables and teaming .....	7
Cooks, baking, sweepers, and other domestic offices. ....	12
Cleaning wings .....	5
Sawing wood, &c.....	9
Sick .....	1
Warden's dwelling .....	1 — 139

## PUNISHMENTS AWARDED.

MONTH.	No. under Punish- ment.	Meals—Bread and Water.	No. Punished with Birch.	No. of Lashes.
1873.				
October .....	2	6		
November .....	0	0		
December .....	2	3		
1874.				
January .....	13	33	6	72
February .....	10	45	6	108
March .....	9	36	3	18
April .....	12	15	9	78
May .....	10	18	8	96
June .....	2	0	2	24
July .....	0	0		
August .....	1	3		
September .....	1	3		
	62	162	34	396

## GENERAL REMARKS.

As the Inspector will fully report upon all the necessary requirements of the Institution, and as I have given all the statistics demanded by law, it would have been unnecessary for me to add other matter, but as the Inspector has recommended certain changes in management, however reluctantly I am constrained to dissent, I trust I may not be considered presumptuous in remarking upon them and assigning my reasons for a difference in opinion, based as they are, not upon theory, but on a practical experience of sixteen years as Warden of the Reformatory.

## THE FARM.

The Inspector considers that the working of the farm is rather an expense than a profit to the Institution, and, as a consequence, has ordered the hogs and sheep to be disposed of, and that a bull should not be purchased for the use of the horned cattle, which will stay the



progress of that stock and deprive the Reformatory of a very necessary and healthy nutriment—milk—a supply of which has heretofore been available. This deprivation of the stock will of course nearly, if not entirely, put an end to the progress of the farm, which was, from a wilderness covered with boulders and stone, assuming the appearance of high cultivation, and permitted me to hope that it would ere long vie in appearance with the model farm.

As regards its operation, I believe it to be not only beneficial, but profitable to the Institution, and to corroborate my assertion, I beg leave to submit the results of its products for the last year, which speak for themselves, and show that the farm has not only been self-sustaining but profitable.

2629 lbs beef .....	at 8cts per lb .....	\$210 32
521 " veal .....	" .....	41 68
1143 " mutton .....	" .....	91 44
190 " lamb .....	" .....	15 20
4111 " pork .....	" .....	328 88
Lard .....	.....	12 63
600 bushels potatoes ...	at 40cts per bushel.....	240 00
1162 gallons milk .....	at 16cts per gallon.....	185 92
500 cords wood .....	at \$2. per cord .....	1000 00
35 tons 18 cwt. hay...	at \$15. per ton .....	538 50
Oats and straw unthrashed.....	.....	54 00
Vegetables in garden .....	.....	144 35
Wool .....	.....	19 40
Milk sold Keepers.....	.....	75 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,957 32
Deduct pay for oats, peas, hay, as over-paid in		
feed and fodder account .....		408 71
		<hr/>
		\$2,548 61

The above statement, which cannot be gainsayed, shows the result of the produce of the farm for the last year, leaving a net profit, after paying for peas, oats, hay, &c., of \$2,548 <sup>61</sup>/<sub>100</sub>. It must be borne in mind that, if the farm had not produced the articles enumerated, the estimate for this Institution would have to be increased that amount, which clearly proves the correctness of my statement that, instead of the farm being a loss, it was largely remunerative in a pecuniary point of view, while for various other reasons it should not be abandoned.

It will easily be conceded that the alternation, from beef and soup daily, to other provision, pork, veal, mutton and lamb, which the farm permitted the use of, has not only made changes of diet agreeable to the inmates of the Institution, but has been highly beneficial as a sanitary influence. Upon those and other grounds, I venture to have my difference of opinion with the Inspector as regards the farm, and I consider that a serious injury to the Institution is involved in the discontinuance of its operation.

The Inspector remarks "the boys were all visited in their cells and conversed with; there were few complaints and those of a trifling character."

It is not my duty to comment upon the manner in which it may please the Inspector to inquire as to complaints, and I should not remark on the subject, did I not find that, that gentleman could have scarcely reached Toronto, before some of the young scamps threatened to report me on his next visit, and I felt it necessary, in the cause of good discipline, to assure them that if they persisted in such language they should be severely punished, notwithstanding their impression that a threat of that kind was to alter my arrangements.

The Inspector no doubt made his inquiries in such manner as to the existence of complaints, as appeared to him least compromising to me, yet I feel, from the fact related, that it had an effect on the boys derogatory to my position as Warden, a frequent recurrence of which might seriously impair my influence; for, allow either officers or boys to be impressed with the idea that I dreaded the Inspector's visit—farewell to my authority—I should be thwarted in many ways; but they are all well aware his visits in no way affect me; that I

have always exercised my supervision over them strictly, and acted to the best of my judgment, solely for their benefit and the best interests of the Institution.

The Inspector further remarks: "While undoubtedly it would have been more desirable for the Government to have carried on the industrial employment, instead of contractors, still, when the Government had to choose between idleness and sloth in the Reformatory and the adoption of a trade to which some objections might be made, I had no hesitation in recommending the latter course."

It is not intended by me to offer an opinion *unasked* on the cigar contract, but the Inspector appears in a measure to rest the propriety of its adoption on the fact that through its means the boys can be saved from sloth and idleness.

I should not comment upon this remark of the Inspector, but from the feeling that were I silent it might be construed into a tacit assent that idleness and sloth were normal vices of the boys in the Institution.

It is only necessary for me to say that, during the winter months, those boys who were not enraged at their respective trades were always employed sawing and chopping wood, and doing other necessary work about the Institution, and as soon as the snow disappeared, they were as busy as bees on the farm; indeed the Inspector himself must have been astonished at the work accomplished by those boys, for, between his visits, they had a wharf erected with the boulders and stone taken off the farm. 628 feet long, 22 feet wide and into a depth of 12 feet water, mention of which, however, is omitted in the report of the Inspector—the omission caused no doubt by the pressure of other matter: but it is a work that will last for all time, allowing steamers and other craft to pass and repass to and from the village, calling *en passant* when required here, and will be a lasting monument of the great perseverance and industry of the boys of this Reformatory. Can I adduce better proof that I never kept the youths under my charge in *sloth and idleness*?

The Inspector further remarks: "Of the services of the two gentlemen who occupied the position of chaplains to the Institution, it is impossible to speak too highly, their zeal, efficiency and attention to the moral and religious requirements of their charge having been beyond all praise. In the death of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, the Reformatory has sustained a loss that will not be easy to supply; youth, zeal and energy were in his case tempered by a discretion and liberality beyond his years, and all denominations felt his loss alike. In the unfortunate boys of the Reformatory were centred his warmest sympathies and, in their case and for their sakes, no labour could be too great; but his death is a fitting occasion for a change in the system of combining religious and secular instruction—a system in many ways most objectionable."

The Inspector passes a high eulogium on the efficiency of the two gentlemen who have heretofore been chaplains of the Institution, and it has been the pleasing duty of every Inspector since its establishment to bear similar testimony as to the efficiency of the teaching, secular and religious.

The late Reverend Mr. Kennedy devoted his time—heart and soul—to the Catholic boys, and gave them personally a secular education, and there never has been a complaint of its efficiency. The Rev. Mr. Hallan pays a teacher from his own pocket, second to none, to perform that part of his duty, under his supervision, and no complaint has ever been made of the boys' progress, but everything in favour of it.

Under the prevalent system heretofore, the boys have progressed satisfactorily in their education, secular and religious, and the results of the teaching have borne fruits in the after good conduct of the youths discharged.

That the greatest harmony and good feeling have always existed under the present system, among the boys of all religious persuasions, I need only refer to my last year's report, from which I make the following extract:—"To the undeviating attentions and good admonitions of the Reverend Chaplains, I attribute the very great improvement effected in so many of the youths who have left this Institution; few have been so ingrained in vice when they enter, as not to largely benefit by the good instructions constantly imparted to them, and I consider without a due sense of religion there can be no lasting reformation. What an example, too, those truly Christian and pious clergymen have shown for the last fifteen years! No religious controversy, no attempt at proselytism, but each in their respective spheres, doing all the good in their power; and their noble example has been followed by the boys, for I never have heard any disputes or quarrels amongst them arising from difference in religious belief."



The same may be said of the keepers and guards, of whom, heretofore, I have had the nomination. In selecting them I have never allowed country, creed, or politics, to influence me in their appointment, I therefore have good and efficient men, always willing to obey my orders, and in whom, in any emergency, I can place the most unlimited confidence."

To alter the system that has for many years worked so satisfactorily and successfully, is a grave responsibility, and against which, if I did not protest in a firm, yet respectful manner, I should feel wanting in my duty to the office in which I am placed.

Our neighbours on the other side are now beginning to feel the evil effects of not combining a religious with a secular education. Last month I received a letter from Rochester, of which the following is a copy:—

" ROCHESTER, 21st September, 1874.

" DEAR SIR,—You will see by the enclosed that at a recent meeting of the Managers of our House of Refuge, a petition from Catholic parents for freedom of religious worship for the boys, was referred to a Committee, of which I am Chairman. Understanding that it is the practice in your Institution to allow such freedom, I beg to enquire as to its practical workings and moral effect. It seems to me that the principle is right, and that the result must be beneficial to the prisoner, to the inmates, and in the end to the community at large. But before reporting on the subject I desire to profit by the experience elsewhere, and therefore address you. An early reply will place me under great obligations.

"(Signed)

WM. PURCELL."

To which I immediately replied :

" In answer to your enquiries as to the practical working of religious instruction in this Institution, I beg to say that, after sixteen years' experience, I am firmly convinced that without religious instruction, the end for which it was established, viz., the reformation of the boys, would be entirely frustrated.

" By the Act under which the Reformatory was established, the Government was empowered to appoint a warden, two chaplains, Catholic and Protestant, surgeon, and clerk, *paid officials*.

" The duties of the chaplains are to attend to the secular and religious instruction of the boys, and the result has been most satisfactory ; a better proof cannot be adduced than the fact, as given in my report the year before last, and which I send you, out of 185 boys who served an apprenticeship here the warden of the Penitentiary states, in reply to my letter giving him the names and all particulars of the parties, " I only find four, which is a very small proportion, namely, 3, 32, 59 and 84," the best evidence that 181 are leading honest lives, and at all events, so far improved as to become orderly and peaceable citizens, and as obedient to the law as the generality of the people around them.

" I may also mention that ministers of all denominations are privileged to give religious instruction to the boys of their own persuasions at any time application is made to me for that purpose.

" In reply, therefore, to your enquiry, I must again express my unqualified opinion, that religion must be made of paramount importance in all reformatory institutions, or they will not fulfil the ends for which they were designed. Secular knowledge of itself can never reform a boy, nor support him in the various temptations to which he is exposed. An unstructed rogue is a serious nuisance, but a clever bad boy is an unmitigated evil to society at large, for the mere secular knowledge he has gained enables him the better to contrive his nefarious plans, to carry them into execution, and escape detection. It was the opinion of the late illustrious Duke of Wellington that a secular without a religious education would make them clever devils, with which I thoroughly coincide. I send you the last report, and will at all times be happy to hear from you.

" Faithfully yours,

"(Signed)

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,

" Warden."

As to the selection of this locality for a Reformatory, I am of opinion a better could not be made, it has many advantages—it is a most healthy place, as is incontestably proved by the



ick returns ; it has also the advantage of plenty of room for the employment of boys in agricultural pursuits, which is a point of great importance : the difficulty in eloping is also to be taken into consideration, for within the last sixteen years only ten succeeded in effectually making their escape. In connection with this part of my Report I may mention that, not considering the 200 acres of boulders left me to clear, sufficient for farming purposes, I have several times made application through the respective Inspectors for the square Redoubt, containing 353 acres, and the triangular Redoubt, 326 acres, Ordnance property, on the opposite side of the Bay, so that they may be granted in permanency to this Institution, and in anticipation that the Government would eventually grant my request. I have made improvements thereon to the extent of about sixty acres. Hearing, however, that application had been made by private individuals for the purchase of those lands, I was considering how I could prevent their irreparable loss to the Reformatory, when most opportunely the Honorable Mr. Fraser, Commissioner, Board of Works, officially visited this Establishment. To him I immediately mentioned the matter, explaining the great loss it would be to the Institution in respect to hay and wood, at the same time shewing that by the acquisition of those Redoubts the Reformatory would be independent of other persons for the supply of those two necessary articles of consumption.

Wood is already more difficult to get at, and consequently more expensive to purchase, but by the acquisition of these Redoubts a supply can be always secured. This, the honorable gentleman, with his usual quick perception, saw at a glance, and he forthwith telegraphed the Honorable Mr. McKenzie, Premier of the Dominion, who immediately ordered the stoppage of the sale, and acquiesced in the Hon. Mr. Fraser's views.

With the securing of those Redoubts there can be no further objection to this locality. There is, too, every probability that the North Simcoe Railway from Barrie, connecting with Toronto to this place, will be carried out, as it is supported and encouraged by persons of wealth, energy and credit ; the City of Toronto, too, is much interested to secure the increasing lumber traffic, and the local farming interests in this northern country. Lake Huron, on the eastern side, is greatly wanting in sheltered harbours, while the harbour of Penetanguishene is safe and commodious, and for those reasons, was selected years ago by the Home Government for the Naval Depot, so that I hope the Reformatory, instead of being as has been represented on the borders of civilization, will very soon, by rail, be brought within less than five hours' communication with the capital of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble Servant,  
WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,  
Warden.

*To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esquire, Inspector of Her Majesty's Prisons, &c., &c., in the Province of Ontario.*

REFORMATORY,  
PENETANGUISHENE, 21st October, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year ending the 30th of Sept., 1874. I am glad to speak favourably of the behaviour of the boys in school and in chapel, and of their progress in learning ; but I must say that the teacher stands greatly in need of an assistant, as without one he cannot do full justice either to himself or them.

We have two instances of the great disadvantage of sentencing very young boys for a short period : two brothers, aged respectively seven and eight years at the time of their commitment, were sent here in Sept., 1871, for three years ; consequently the term of their imprisonment has expired. It is to be hoped that through the united recommendations of the Inspector, Warden and Chaplains, some change will be made in the law in this respect, so that boys should not be turned adrift on the world at such a tender age. The two boys in question have no mother.

As I am ignorant of the exact nature of the great changes which are contemplated in regard to those two important branches of education, viz., religious instruction and secular instruction, and of the number of hours which will be apportioned to each, I am not enabled to give a decided opinion on the subject ; still, as I have been connected with this Institution

from its commencement to the present time, now about 15 years or more. I may be expected to give the results of my long experience bearing on these points.

As this Institution was founded specially for the reformation of boys, and as it is universally allowed by professors of all creeds and denominations that no real lasting reformation can be effected without religion, it is evident that the religious element should predominate in such Institutions, and that daily religious instruction should be provided, at whatever expense or inconvenience. It appears by your last Report that increased efficiency is to be given to the secular teaching department; this gives me great satisfaction, and I trust that the efficiency of the religious instruction of the boys, which is of so much greater importance in regard to their reformation, will not in any way be diminished or impaired.

Constant religious instruction is necessary for all children—line upon line, and precept upon precept, even for those who are piously and carefully brought up, and who have always good examples set before them at home: how much more necessary then must it be for those boys who through the neglect of careless parents, or the persuasions of wicked companions, or from want of religious instruction, or from other causes have more or less broken the laws of their country, and have been sentenced for a term of years to this Reformatory.

As the boys when not in school are fully engaged in their several employments, I can only give them religious instruction during school hours. In order to do this efficiently I have for some years at my own expense employed competent teachers to attend to the secular teaching department. My present teacher, Mr. Murphy, (a certificated teacher from the Normal School) has been employed by me about four years, and it is but justice to him to remark that he gives me entire satisfaction; he is not only a first-rate teacher, but has the rare talent of keeping his scholars in perfect order and subjection so that they both love and fear him.

In order that all boys in their turn may have religious instruction, I have divided them into twelve classes for Bible instruction, taking one division each morning after the usual prayers. I then visit any who may be sick, or confined to their cells. The time employed in these duties varies from one to two hours, never less than one hour, according to the number of boys I have to attend to. This is certainly not too much time to give to so important a concern as religion.

Many circumstances combine to enable me to give up regularly a certain portion of my time to my above-mentioned duties: by employing a teacher I have not the secular instruction to attend to—I have only a very small Parish under my care, as, in consideration of my age, the greater part of my former Mission has been given in charge to others. I also have the great advantage of living close to the Reformatory. All these circumstances enable me to give up a good portion of my time to my duties there, but I do not see how it will be possible for a Clergyman with a large Parish, and living perhaps at a distance from the Reformatory, to find time for the efficient performance of these most important duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE HALLEN,

*Protestant Chaplain.*

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.,

October 17th, 1874.

*J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,*

*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year ending October, 1874.

During this, my first year that I have acted as Chaplain to this Institution, I have tried to keep constantly in mind the end for which this Institution was established, and that I was especially charged to promote that end—the reformation of the boys sent here for correction.

As one of the principal means of moral reform has been recognized by those who established this Institution to be, as it really is, the practice of religion, it has been my endeavour to instruct the boys under my care in our holy religion, and to inculcate on them the

necessity of fulfilling the duties it prescribes, and of being faithful to the observance it commands.

I have been generally satisfied with their docility and behaviour when under my charge.

All the boys that are sent to the Reformatory are not wicked or vicious. There are some whose crime was the result more of some unfortunate circumstances, than of their viciousness or depravity. It is my practice, as they arrive, to put them and others also on their guard, and to try to make them shun the bad companions they may meet with among the inmates of the Reformatory. It might prove beneficial to the Institution to encourage the boys generally, and especially those who are comparatively innocent, to reform or continue in their good disposition by the prospect of a reprieve, in certain cases and under certain conditions.

I may be permitted to say that I think it is to be regretted that in the system inaugurated at the death of the late Chaplain, the Catholic Chaplain has no official control or authority over school or teacher. So far at least as Catholics are concerned, school and church should go hand in hand together. It is in these conditions that the school will be more efficient, and that the end of this Institution—the reformation of the boys—will be more surely obtained.

It is justly remarked in last year's Report of the Inspector there is a complaint, and not a groundless one, of a dearth of interesting reading matter, at least for the boys under my care. A list of books was prepared and it was met with the answer of, "no funds available." I hope that the recommendation of the Inspector, that an appropriation be made for the purchase of books of a suitable character, will be taken into favourable consideration. I might say generally, that the appropriations for schools and chapels is rather too restricted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOS. F. LABOUREAU,  
*Acting as R. Catholic Chaplain.*

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE,  
November 2nd, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1874, and in doing so, it affords me much satisfaction to state that no deaths have occurred during the past year.

As the general health has been good, and every case of sickness ended in recovery, I deem it unnecessary to go into the details of all the diseases and accidents treated, but merely give those most prevalent or most important, among which I find—

Abscess.  
Asthma.  
Bronchitis, acute.  
Constipation.  
Catarrh.  
Dysentery.  
Diarrhœa.  
Epilepsy.  
Erysipelas.  
Fracture (one only.)  
Fever, Simple Remittent.  
Frost Bite.

Gonorrhœa.  
Heart Disease.  
Hernia.  
Influenza.  
Masturbation.  
Neuralgia.  
Pneumonia.  
Partial Paralysis.  
Rheumatism.  
Serofula.  
Tonsilitis.  
Ulcers.

As may be seen from the above list, no malignant disease visited the Reformatory, which speaks well for the situation of this Institution in a sanitary consideration, as Typhoid Fever has prevailed to a great extent, not only in this portion of Ontario, but in all parts of the Dominion.



The high position of the building, the change of dormitory for the small boys, and the alterations made in the yard (securing better drainage) no doubt contributed largely to the general health, and, notwithstanding that cases of Scarlet Fever and Measles, as well as Typhoid Fever, were very numerous in the immediate vicinity of the Reformatory, with the kind assistance of the officials, I succeeded in so isolating the boys from the outside world that all of the above diseases kept aloof.

Notwithstanding that the object of the Government is as much to reform as punish, I thought it my duty to address the following communication to the *Warden* relative to the dismissal of Wm. Carrick:—

“PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

“SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the case of Wm. Carrick, one of the inmates of this Reformatory. Having entered with a shattered constitution about two years ago, he has passed fully half his time in the hospital or sick-rooms.

“He is now suffering from organic disease of the heart, and his nervous system is in such a state that any further detention will be very injurious, I therefore suggest that steps be taken to have him removed at once.

“As his friends are anxious to care for him, I consider his restoration to them the proper mode of alleviating his sufferings.

“I have the honour to remain,

“Your obedient servant,

“P. H. SPOHN, M. D.

“To Wm. Moore Kelly, Esq.,

“*Warden Provincial Reformatory.*”

He has since been pardoned and left the Institution.

We have a few cases of deformity at present with us, but trust that with proper instruments for the Hospital, their recovery will be reported next year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

P. H. SPOHN, M. D.,

*Surgeon, Provincial Reformatory.*

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for Ontario.*



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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NORMAL, MODEL, HIGH  
AND  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
OF  
ONTARIO,  
FOR THE YEAR 1873.

WITH APPENDICES.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

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Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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1874.





Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

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No. 16,872z<sup>2</sup>.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 31st October, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of Ontario, during the year 1873, including a Statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains extracts from local reports, and other documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the High and Public Schools throughout Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

To the Honourable ARCHIBALD MCKELLAR, M.P.P.,

*Secretary of the Province,*

*Toronto.*





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PART I.

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GENERAL REPORT

ON

EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

1873.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Normal, Model, High and Public Schools**  
IN ONTARIO,  
FOR THE YEAR 1873.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Honourable John Craxford, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I herewith present my Report to your Excellency on the condition of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1873, and for the thirtieth year of my incumbency.

I will now proceed to give a summary view of the condition of the High and Public Schools of Ontario, condensed from the tables accompanying this Report :—

I.—TABLE A.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEYS.

*The Receipts.*

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was \$224,935—increase, \$20,176. The amount apportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books was \$20,938—increase \$378.

2. The amount from County *Municipal* Assessment was \$601,351, showing a remarkable increase of \$69,960.

3. The amount available from *Trustees'* School Assessment was \$1,439,390—increase, \$207,289, being the largest increase in this item yet reported.

4. The amount from Clergy Reserves Moneys and from other sources, applied to School purposes in 1873, was \$680,748—increase, \$139,289.

5. The Total Receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1873 amounted to \$2,967,365, or nearly *three millions of dollars*, shewing an increase of \$437,094 over the total receipts of the preceding year, being by far the greatest and most gratifying increase ever reported since the establishment of our Public School System. For the past three years the rate of increase has been—for 1871, \$180,106; for 1872, \$405,799; and for 1873, \$437,094. This being the result of the operation of the new School Act, is most encouraging, and speaks well for the educational prosperity of the country.

6. As an evidence of the continued financial prosperity of our Public Schools, I insert the following interesting table, showing the progressive increase in the amounts levied by the Municipal and School Trustee Corporations, and also the yearly increase in the total receipts

since 1860—the year in which the School Law Amendment Act was passed. These facts strongly illustrate the growing interest felt in the prosperity of our Schools by the local School authorities. The table is as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
County Municipal Assessment .....	278693	278085	274471	287768	304382	308092	319154	351873	362375	372743	385234	492481	531891	601351
Trustees' School Assessment .....	560682	587297	620268	631755	659330	711197	760366	799708	855538	890834	951099	1027134	1232101	1439390
All other Receipts .....	488897	515897	501384	513362	520425	525711	528451	518754	571419	563849	607981	604806	766778	926624
Total receipts .....	1344272	1381279	1396123	1432885	1484187	1543000	1607971	1670935	1789332	1827426	1944364	2124471	2550270	2967365
Increase in total Receipts	14452	57006	14843	36762	51301	60813	62970	62364	118997	38093	116938	180106	405799	437094

### *The Expenditure.*

1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers in 1873, was \$1,520,124 - increase \$148,529, a most gratifying increase, and showing a desire on the part of trustees to give teachers a fair remuneration. (See Table D. on Annual Salaries.)

2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, \$49,858—increase, \$2,059. The Legislative aid given to trustees for these objects was \$20,938.

3. For sites and building of School houses, \$609,115—increase, 153,070. This unprecedented large increase is remarkable, and is no doubt due to that most salutary provision of the new School Law, which requires the trustees to provide suitable accommodation for all the pupils in their School divisions. The great increase, during the past three years, (being for 1871, \$54,333; 1872, \$194,208; and 1873, \$153,070) in the trustees' expenditure for sites and School-houses, proves the impetus given to School-house building by the new Act. The increased expenditure under this head, in 1870, was only \$16,129. This expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for sites and School-houses in 1873, is a permanent increase in the value of Public School property, and indicates much additional material prosperity in the several neighbourhoods which were benefited by the expenditure.

4. For rents and repairs of School-houses, \$138,076—increase, \$33,682.

5. For School books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, \$287,351—increase \$59,819. These "other expenses" are, doubtless, for fuel and other contingencies.

6. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, \$2,604,526—increase, \$397,161.

7. Balances of School Monies not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$362,839—increase, \$39,932.

### II.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL POPULATION. AGES OF PUPILS. PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

The Statute requires that the trustees' returns of School population shall include the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, resident in their School Division; but it confers the *equal* right of attending the Schools upon all residents in such divisions between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

1. The School population reported by trustees (including only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) was 504,869—increase, 9,113.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the Schools, was 439,466—increase, 5,802. Number of pupils of other ages attending the Schools, 21,518—increase 50. Total number of pupils attending the Schools, 460,984—increase, 6,322.

3. The number of boys attending the Schools, 242,615—increase, 3,767. The number of girls attending the Schools, 218,369—increase, 2,555.

4. The ages of pupils are: 1,570, under five years of age; 222,712, between five and ten; 215,427, between ten and sixteen; 21,275, between sixteen and twenty-one.

5. The number reported as not attending any School is 12,480—increase, 157. These were between the ages of seven and twelve years, which are the ages fixed by the new Law, during which all the children of a School Division should receive instruction in some School.

The attention of trustees, parents and inspectors, is called to this fact, in the hope that this ominous and humiliating item will soon be greatly lessened or disappear through the Christian and patriotic exertions of the people at large, aided by the new amendments in the School Act on the subject of compulsory education, which make it imperative on trustees to give effect to the law.

### III.—TABLE C.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

1. This Table has been rendered necessary in consequence of the system of classification of pupils which the new Programme has introduced into the Public Schools. It presents most striking facts, and shows the number of pupils which have been put back from the higher classes of the old system to the first class under the new system. It also shows how faithful have been the County Inspectors in the discharge of this most unpleasant part of their duties, in carefully examining and classifying, according to their attainments, the pupils in the various Schools.

2. Another gratifying fact is shown by this Table in the large number of pupils who are reported as studying the additional subjects required to be taught by the new Public School Act.

3. The Table is referred to for further information in regard to the number of pupils in each of the several subjects taught in the Schools—indicating, as noted, a gratifying increase in the numbers engaged in studying the higher branches of the Programme.

### IV.—TABLE D.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES, ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 4,732 Schools reported, 5,642 Teachers have been employed—increase, 166; of whom 2,581 are male Teachers—decrease, 45; and 3,061 are female Teachers—increase, 211. It will thus be seen that the number of female Teachers is year by year increasing, and that of males decreasing.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—Under this head there is little variation. The Teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions: Church of England, 903; Church of Rome, 675—increase, 18; Presbyterians (of different classes), 1,766—increase, 139; Methodists (of different classes), 1,725—decrease, 31; Baptists (of different classes), 325—increase, 23; Congregationalists, 81—decrease, 23; Lutherans, 0; Quakers, 17; Christians and Disciples, 39; reported as Protestants, 55; other persuasions, 27.

N.B.—Of the 675 teachers of the Church of Rome, 406 are employed in the Public Schools, and 269 are teachers of R. C. Separate Schools.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported is 5,642—increase, 166; Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 245—decrease, 62; 2nd class, 839—increase, 108; County Board Certificates of the Old Standard, 1st class, 654—decrease, 376; 2nd class, 507—decrease, 239; 3rd class, 73—decrease, 11; New County Board Certificates, 2,771; Interim Certificates, 553.

4. Number of Schools which have more than one teacher, 502—increase, 50.

5. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a County, \$860—the lowest, \$110 (!); in a City, the highest, \$850—the lowest, 500; in a Town, the highest, \$1,000—the lowest, \$250; in an Incorporated Village, the highest, \$700—the lowest, \$300. The average salary of male teachers in Counties was \$323—of female teachers \$229; in Cities, of male teachers, \$695—of female teachers, \$276; in Towns, of male teachers, \$516—of female teachers, \$251; in Incorporated Villages, of male teachers, \$468—of female teachers, \$222. The average increase of male teachers' salaries for the Province during 1873 is \$35 per teacher; for females, \$13 per teacher; while the increase during 1872 is eminently satisfactory and a great improvement on preceding years, still there is no doubt that amongst the worst enemies to the efficiency and progress of Public School education, are those trustees and parents whose aim is to get what they miscall a "cheap teacher," and who seek to huddle down the teacher's remuneration to as near starvation point as possible, though, in reality, they are intellectually starving their own children and wasting their time by employing an inferior teacher. Business men find it to their interest to employ good clerks; as one good clerk is worth two poor ones; and in order to obtain and retain good clerks they



pay them good salaries. Experience has long shown the soundness of this business rule and practice in the employment of teachers : yet how many trustees and parents, in School matters, abandon a rule on which not only the merchant, but the sensible farmer acts in employing labourers, preferring to give higher wages for good labourers than to give lower wages to poor labourers. Good teachers cannot be got for inferior salaries.

V.—TABLE E.—SCHOOL SECTIONS, SCHOOL-HOUSES AND TITLES, SCHOOL VISITS, SCHOOL LECTURES, SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS AND RECITATIONS, PRIZES, TIME OF KEEPING OPEN THE SCHOOLS, PRAYERS, &c.

1. The whole number of *School Sections* reported, 4,805—increase, 28, chiefly in new Townships. The number of *Schools reported as kept open* is 4,732—increase, 71, these also mostly in new Townships.

2. The increase in number of *School-houses* was 74, 143 brick, 11 stone, 84 frame. There is a most satisfactory decrease in the number of log-built School-houses, there being no less than 164 of this class either demolished or sold, while stone, brick, and frame School-houses have been substituted.

3. The whole number of School-houses reported is 4,791, of which, 1,133 are *brick*, 463 *stone*, 2,083 *frame*, 1,112 *log*.

4. *Titles to School-Sites*.—*Freehold*, 4,466—increase, 63 ; *Leased and Rented*, 325—decrease, 11.

5. *School Visits*.—By Inspectors, 10,348—decrease, 265 ; by Clergymen, 7,135—decrease, 789 ; by Municipal Councillors and Magistrates, 2,029—decrease, 59 ; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 332—decrease, 37 ; by Trustees, 20,235—increase, 951 ; by other persons, 41,829—increase, 5,455. Total School visits, 81,908—increase, 5,256. This does not indicate any great diminution of zeal and interest in Public School education on the part of those whose duty, and interest, and privilege it is to elevate and strengthen public opinion in this first work of civilization, and by personal presence and counsel to prompt and encourage the most indifferent parents to educate their children.

6. *School Lectures*.—By Inspectors, 1,853—decrease, 436 ; by other persons, 259—decrease, 50. The lectures delivered by other than Inspectors are, of course, voluntary ; but the law provides that every Inspector shall deliver, under certain regulations, a lecture on education in the School Sections under his charge. The large reduction in the number of Township Superintendents has, of course, to do with the falling off in the number of lectures delivered. Many of the County Inspectors have suggested that in most cases it would be wiser to give the time to the examination and classification, and where required, to the actual organization of Schools. I trust soon to witness a revival of this most useful and appropriate means of stimulating local zeal in educational matters. It would be singular, indeed, if one lecture a year, on some subject of educational requirement or progress, could not be made instructive and popular. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the number of visits to Schools by the Inspectors was equal to the requirements of the law. Their effect has already been most salutary upon the Schools.

7. *Time of Keeping the Schools Open*.—The average time of keeping the Schools open, including the holidays, was *eleven months and seven days* in 1873. This is nearly twice the average time of keeping open the Public Schools in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and about three months more than the average time of keeping them open in the States of New York and Massachusetts—arising chiefly from our making the apportionment of the School Fund to School Sections not according to population, but according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open such Schools—that is according to the number of pupils instructed in the Schools.

8. *Public School Examinations*.—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 10,347—increase, 1,144 ; though less than two for each School. The law requires that there should be in each School a public *quarterly* examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the School visitors (clergymen, magistrates, &c.,) resident in the School Sections. I think the time has now arrived (under the new and improved system inaugurated by the School Law and Regulations,) to make it my duty hereafter to withhold the apportionment of the School Fund from the Schools in which this provision of the law is violated. Good teachers do not shrink from, or are indifferent to,

public examinations of their Schools. They seek occasions to exhibit the results of their skill and industry; but incompetent and indolent teachers shrink from the publicity and labour attendant on public examinations of their Schools. The stimulus to progress caused by such examinations, together with tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on parents, pupils and teachers, as well as on the interests of general and thorough Public School education; and such examinations will doubtless, under the new and improved programme of studies, command a large attendance of parents, trustees and friends of the pupils of the Schools.

9. *The Number of Schools holding Public Recitations* of prose or poetry by the pupils was 3,056—increase, 215. This exercise should be practised in every School, (and I am glad its use is increasing,) as it tends to promote habits of accurate learning by heart, improvement in reading and spelling, and is an agreeable and often amusing diversion for all parties concerned. The little episodes of such exercises in the ordinary routine of School duties exert a salutary influence upon the mind of pupils and are happy interludes in the exercise on days of public examinations; and the more agreeable and attractive such exercises, as well as school examinations, can be made, the more rapid and successful will school progress become.

10. *School Prizes and Merit Cards*.—The number of Schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils is 1,801—increase, 93—there has also been an increase in the aggregate amounts of prize books applied for and sent out to the Schools. As noted in my former report, I may remark that in every instance, as far as I can learn, where the distribution of prizes has not proved both satisfactory and beneficial, the failure may be traced to the want of intelligence or fairness, or both, in the awarding of them. In some cases it may be ascribed to the same causes which caused the violation of the law in not holding public examinations of Schools—the want of competence and industry in teachers—their not attending to and recording the individual conduct and progress of each pupil, and, therefore, the absence of data essential to an impartial and intelligent judgment as to the merits of pupils. In other cases, there has been a desire to give something to every pupil without reference to either conduct or progress, in order that none may complain, thus defeating the very object of prizes, and rejecting the principle on which the true system of prizes is established, and on which the Divine Government itself is based, namely, *rewarding every one according to his works*. I may also here repeat again what I have already remarked on this subject, that the hackneyed objection as to the distribution of prizes exciting feelings of dissatisfaction, envy and hatred in the minds of those who do not obtain them, is an objection against all competition, and is therefore contrary to every day practice in all the relations of life. If the distribution of prizes is decided fairly according to merit there can be no *just* ground for dissatisfaction; and facilities are now provided and their employment prescribed, with a view to determine the merit of *punctuality, of good conduct, of diligence, of proficiency* on the part of each pupil during each term of the year—a four fold motive to exertion and emulation in everything that constitutes a good pupil and a good School. But the indifferent and flagging teacher does not wish such a pressure to be brought to bear upon his every-day teaching and attention to everything essential to an efficient School; nor does he desire the *test* of a periodical examination of his pupils by an examining committee to be applied to his teaching and management of the School. The objection that the distribution of prizes to deserving pupils excites the envy and hatred of the undeserving is a convenient pretext to protect and permit incompetence and indifference on the part of the teacher.

But the existence of such alleged dissatisfaction in no reason for refusing rewards to punctuality, to good conduct, to diligence, to proficiency on the part of pupils. There is often great dissatisfaction on the part of unsuccessful candidates and their friends in the results of Municipal and Parliamentary elections, and the distribution of prizes by Agricultural and Horticultural Associations; but this is no argument against the value of free and elective institutions; nor does it prevent the people generally from honouring with their suffrages those on whose merits they place the most value, even though they may sometimes err in their judgment. Nor do the managers of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies withhold prizes from the most successful cultivators of grains and vegetables, and fruits and flowers, because of dissatisfaction among the envious of the less diligent and less skilful farmers and gardeners.



It is the very order of Providence, and a maxim of Revelation, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty ; that to him that hath (that is, improves what he hath) shall be given, and the neglecter shall be sent empty away. Providence does not reverse its order or administration, because some persons are discontented and envious at the success of the faithful diligence and skill of others ; nor does Providence appeal alone to the transcendental motives of duty, gratitude, immortality, but presents also the motives of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.

I prefer the order of Providence, and the principles on which our civil institutions and all our associations for public and social improvements are conducted, to the dead-level notions of stationary teachers, and the envious murmurings of negligent and unsuccessful pupils and their too partial friends. Were the true principles, non-personal competition, as laid down in our system of merit cards, carried out by teachers, very little objection would ever be heard against the plan of awarding prizes in Schools.

An explanation of this feature of our School System will be its best justification, and evince its great importance. I therefore present it again as follows :—

A comprehensive catalogue of carefully selected and beautiful prize books has been prepared and furnished by the Department to trustees and Municipalities applying for them ; and, besides furnishing the books at the reduced price, the Department adds one hundred per cent. to whatever amounts may be provided by trustees and Municipal Councils to procure these prize books for the encouragement of children in their Schools. A series of merit cards, with appropriate illustrations and mottoes, has been prepared by the Department, and is supplied to trustees and teachers at a very small charge—half the cost—and these merit cards are to be awarded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One class of cards is for *punctuality* ; another for *good conduct* ; a third for *diligence* ; a fourth for *perfect recitations*. There are generally three or four prizes under each of these heads ; and the pupil or pupils who get the largest number of merit cards under each head, will at the end of the quarter or half-year, be entitled to the prize books awarded. Thus an influence is exerted upon every part of the pupil's conduct, and during every day of his School career. If he cannot learn as fast as another pupil, that he can be as *punctual*, as *diligent* and maintain as *good conduct*, and so acquire distinction and an entertaining and beautiful book, for *punctuality*, *diligence*, *good conduct*, or *perfect recitations* or exercises, must be a just ground of satisfaction, not only to the pupil, but also to his or her parents and friends. There are two peculiarities of this system of merit cards worthy of special notice. The one is, that it does not rest upon the comparative success of single examinations at the end of the term, or half-year or year, but on the daily conduct and diligence of each pupil during the whole period, and irrespective of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalry at a single examination is avoided, and each pupil is judged and rewarded according to his merits, as exhibited in his every day school life. The second peculiarity is, that the standard of merit is founded on the *Holy Scriptures*, as the mottoes on each card are all taken from the sacred volume, and the illustrations on each card consist of a portrait of a character illustrative of the principle of the motto, and as worthy of imitation. The prize book system, and especially in connection with that of *merit cards*, has a most salutary influence upon the School discipline, upon both teachers and pupils, besides diffusing a large amount of entertaining and useful reading.

12. *Prayers and Ten Commandments*.—Of the 4,732 Schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 3,910 of them—increase, 207 ; and the Ten Commandments were taught in 3,028—increase, 85. The law wisely provides that “no child can be compelled to be present at religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians expressed in writing.” The religious instruction, reading and exercises, are like religion itself, a voluntary matter with trustees, teachers, parents and guardians. The Council of Public Instruction provides facilities, even forms of prayer, and makes recommendations on the subject, but does not assume authority to enforce or compel compliance with those provisions and recommendations. In some instances the reading and prayers may be according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church ; but generally, those exercises are Protestant. The fact that in 3,910, out of 4,732 Schools, religious exercises of some kind are voluntarily practised, indicates the prevalent religious principles and feelings of the people ; although the absence of such religious exercises in a School does not by any means indicate the absence of religious principles or feelings in the neighbourhood of such



School. There are many religious persons who think the day School, like the farm fields, the place of secular work, the religious exercises of the workers being performed, in the case as in the other, in the household, and not in the field of labour. But as Christian principles and morals are the foundation of all that is most noble in man, and the great fulcrum and lever of public freedom and prosperity in a country, it is gratifying to see general and avowed recognition of them in the Public Schools. It is delightful to think that (although in some few instances, this duty may be unworthily performed, yet) from so many humble shrines of learning the prayer for Divine wisdom and guidance goes up with faith to HIM who has promised to give "liberally" to them that ask Him and to upbraid them not.

13. *Text Books.*—In a previous annual report I explained fully the steps which had been taken and the measures adopted, not only to secure a uniform series of text books for the Schools, but a uniform series of excellent Canadian text books, and the complete success of those measures. These text books are now universally used. Though it has been frequently stated that the text books of Schools were so often changed, I desire to state that up to the present time no changes have been made, but once or twice (in arithmetic and grammar) in twenty-five years.

14. *Maps, Globes, and other Apparatus.*—The maps and globes, and most of the other apparatus used in the Schools, are now manufactured in Ontario, forming a most interesting branch of Canadian manufacture. — Blackboards are used in 4,599 (or nearly all) the Schools—increase 18; globes are used in 1,726 Schools—increase 142; maps are used in 4,363 Schools—increase 272. Total number of maps used in the Schools, 32,870—increase 2,123.

#### VI.—TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 170—decrease during the year 1.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Chief Superintendent from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance of pupils, as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was \$12,450—increase \$938. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was \$907—increase, \$93. The amount of School rates from the supporters of Separate Schools, was \$47,167—increase, \$6,033. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was \$22,745—increase, \$7,395. Total amount received from all sources was \$83,269—increase, \$14,459.

3. *Expenditures.*—For payments of teachers, \$49,306—increase, \$3,482; for maps, prize books and libraries, \$2,342—increase, \$626; for other School purposes, \$31,620—increase, \$10,351.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 22,073—increase, 667. Average attendance, 11,123—increase, 539.

5. The whole number of teachers employed in the Separate Schools was 269—increase, 15; male teachers, 91—increase, 4; female teachers, 178—increase, 11. Teachers of religious orders, male, 41—increase, 12; female, 53—decrease, 4.

6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; also the number of Schools using maps, apparatus and black-boards.

*General Remarks.*—1. It is proper for me again to repeat the remark, that the Public Schools of Ontario are non-denominational. Equal protection is secured to, and enjoyed by, every religious persuasion. No child is compelled to receive religious instruction, or attend any religious exercise or reading, against the wishes of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing. I have known of no instance of proselytism in the Public Schools nor have I received, during the year, a single complaint of interference with religious rights so fully secured by law.

2. According to the returns of the religious denominations of teachers, as given in Table D and noted previously, the number of Roman Catholic teachers of the Public Schools is 675, of whom 269 only are teachers in Separate Schools. There were, therefore, 406 (increase during the year, 3) Roman Catholic teachers employed in the non-denominational Public Schools—an illustrative proof of the absence of exclusiveness in

the local as well as executive administration of the School System. I may also observe, that according to the Inspectors' Returns, for 1873, there were 504,869 children in Ontario between the ages of 5 and 16. Of these, according to the proportion of Roman Catholic population, at least 75,000 must be assumed to be the children of Roman Catholic parents. Of these 75,000 Roman Catholic children, only 22,073 (not one-third of the R. C. School population) attend the Separate Schools: the other two-thirds (allowing even 10,000 as not attending any School) attend the Public Schools, in which no less than 406 Roman Catholic teachers are employed; and yet not a complaint has been made of even an attempt at proselytism or interference with religious rights guaranteed by law.

3. It is gratifying to be able to state that several of these Separate Schools are admirably managed, and are doing good service in their localities. The law has been fairly and equitably administered to them, and I hear of no complaint from them.

#### VII.—TABLE G.—HIGH SCHOOLS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. PUPILS' FEES.

*Receipts.*—The balances reported from the preceding year (that is, of moneys not paid out by the 31st of December, 1873), were \$13,259—increase, 2,960. The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative Grant for the salaries of teachers, was \$77,126—decrease, \$1,803. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned for *maps, prize books, etc.*, was \$1,337—decrease, \$275. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of High Schools, was \$96,650—increase, \$11,679. The amount received for *pupils' fees*, was \$19,798—decrease, \$471. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, \$39,627—increase, \$11,442. Total receipts, \$246,801—increase, \$23,532.

*Expenditures.*—For salaries of masters and teachers, \$165,358—increase, \$23,545; for building, rents and repairs, \$32,939—increase, \$1,579; for fuel, books and contingencies, \$32,514—decrease, \$447; for maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, \$3,402—decrease, \$466. Total expenditure for the year 1873, \$234,215—increase, \$24,209. Balances of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, \$12,585—decrease, \$677.

*Number of Pupils*, 8,437—increase, 469.

*Number of Schools*, 108.

#### VIII.—TABLE H.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Table H shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in such subject in each of the High Schools, the names, university degree (or certificate) of the Head Masters, and the number of masters employed in each School, &c.

No. of Pupils—*English Grammar and Literature*, 8,445; in *Composition*, 7,990; in *Reading, Dictation and Elocution*, 8,356; in *Pennmanship*, 7,489; in *Linear Drawing*, 3,397; in *Book-keeping*, 3,524; in *Arithmetic*, 9,261; in *Algebra*, 6,621; in *Geometry*, 3,974; in *Christian Morals*, 1,963; in *Logic*, 390; in *Trigonometry*, 201; in *Mensuration*, 2,654; in *History*, 7,557; in *Geography*, 7,163; in *Natural Philosophy*, 2,391; in *Chemistry*, 2,309; in *Natural History*, 2,792; in *Physiology*, 2,026; in *French*, 2,847; in *German*, 372; in *Latin*, 4,077; in *Greek*, 897; in *Gymnastics and Drill*, 558.

Of the School-houses, 57 were of brick, 25 stone, 22 frame and 1 concrete; 19 were rented or leased, the remainder freehold. Galt has the finest play ground of any of the High Schools—it consists of 7 acres; Lindsay and Metcalfe, 6 acres; London, 5 acres; Barrie and Guelph, 4 acres. The other play grounds vary in size, the smallest being only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre—or one fourth of the minimum size required of the smallest Public School. The estimated value of each School-house and site varies from \$35,000 and \$30,000 (Toronto and Peterboro') down to \$100! (Vankleekhill.)

66 High Schools were under Union High and Public Schools Boards; Kingston is the oldest High School in Ontario, dating from 1791; Cornwall, 1806; Brockville, 1818; Niagara, 1828; St. Catharines, 1829. 1,847 maps were used in the 108 High Schools; 63 Schools use the Bible; in 94 there were daily prayers; 91 pupils matriculated at some University during 1873; 502 pupils entered mercantile life; 279 adopted agriculture as a pursuit; 290 joined the learned professions; 622 went to other occupations. The num-



ber of masters engaged was 252, nearly all the Schools having now additional masters, a great improvement on the old system, when the great majority of the Schools were content with the services of but one master. This great defect is now remedied, and the High Schools will be in a position to do more justice than formerly to the pupils who attend them.

I shall revert to the subject of High Schools in a subsequent part of this report. In the meantime I would refer to the admirable report to me of the able Inspectors, Messrs. McLellan, Buchan and Marling, in Appendix A.

In regard to the establishment of new High Schools, the Department has not encouraged their multiplication, unless it could be shown that their existence in the locality desiring them was a necessity, and that their proper standing and character could be maintained. With this view, the following conditions were laid down by the Department for establishing both High Schools and Collegiate Institutes :—

“The new School Law provides for the establishment and maintenance of three classes of superior English or Classical Schools, viz :—

“I. HIGH SCHOOLS for teaching Classical and English subjects—in which boys and girls may be instructed together or separately.

“II. HIGH SCHOOLS in which boys and girls may be instructed in English subjects alone.

“III. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, for giving instruction in Classical and English subjects, in which there shall be an average daily attendance of at least sixty boys in Greek and Latin.

#### “CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING HIGH SCHOOLS.

“Parties wishing to have a High School for either class in their locality, authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are requested to furnish the Education Department with the following information :—

“1. The distance of the proposed High School from the nearest adjoining High Schools.

“2. The population of the town or village municipality in which it is proposed to place the High School.

“3. The boundaries of the proposed new High School District as fixed by the County Council (with copy of the proceedings of Council in the case).

“4. The amount of taxable property in such High School District.

“5. The description of the proposed High School building, as regards—

“(a) Its situation ; the extent of its site ; size of playground ; and extent of outward conveniences, &c.

“(b) Size, site and description of the proposed building ; number of class-rooms devoted to teaching ; room for teacher ; hat, clock, map and book presses, &c.

“6. Written guarantee must be given to the Department by responsible parties, (1) that a suitable building distinct from the Public School-house (or if in the Public School building, on a separate flat, or in a separate wing), will be provided : (2) that at least two competent teachers shall be employed in the proposed High School, and that no preparatory department will be introduced except in the manner provided by law.

#### “CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

“Trustees of High Schools who desire to have the title of COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE conferred upon their School by the Lieutenant-Governor, are requested to furnish the Education Department with the following information :—

“1. The name and designation of each master employed in the School, and the number of his teaching hours per day.

“2. The name and designation of each assistant teacher (if any) and the number of his teaching hours per day.

“3. The aggregate attendance of boys studying Latin or Greek during the whole of the previous civil year, and during the two terms of the School preceding the application.



"4. The daily average attendance of boys in Latin and Greek during the periods named.

"5. The income from all local sources during the preceding civil year.

"6. The description of the proposed Collegiate Institute building, as regards—

"(a) Its situation and extent of its site ; description and size of the building ; and its state of repair.

"(b) The number of rooms devoted to teaching purposes in it ; and their sizes.

"(c) Description of apparatus for illustrating natural philosophy and chemistry ; number and description of maps, number of volumes in library (if any).

"(d) Size of playground and extent of outside conveniences, &c.

"7. A written guarantee must be given by the trustees that no preparatory department or classes will be introduced except in the manner provided by law, and that the requirements of the Act and Regulations in regard to Collegiate Institutes will be fully complied with."

#### COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to confer upon the undermentioned High Schools the name and privileges of Collegiate Institutes, in accordance with the provisions of the School Law of Ontario, viz :

1. GALT. 2. HAMILTON. 3. PETERBORO'. 4. COBOURG. 5. KINGSTON. 6. ST. CATHARINES. 7. OTTAWA. 8. TORONTO.

#### IX.—TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of late years the practical value of the science of Meteorology, as I intimated previously, has been recognized by all civilized governments, and systems of simultaneous observations have been widely established, the results of which must tend to elucidate the laws which control atmospheric phenomena. The recent establishment of the storm signal office at Washington, and the extension of the system to this Dominion, will, no doubt, exhibit fresh evidence of the practical value of Meteorological observations. The daily weather reports and the "probabilities" founded on the observations, have been most valuable, instructive and interesting. The system of "drum signals" established on the English coast by the late Admiral Fitzroy, though not appreciated at first, has become a necessity, and, under the good providence of God, has been the means of averting great destruction of life and property. The Admiral, when head of the Meteorological Office in England, thus referred to the importance of returns of temperature, and the especial need of observations in British America :—"Tables of the mean temperature of the air in the year, and in the different months and seasons of the year, at above one thousand stations on the globe, have recently been compiled by Professor Dove, and published under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. This work, which is a true model of the method in which a great body of Meteorological facts, collected by different observers and at different times, should be brought together and co-ordinated, has conducted, as is well known, to conclusions of very considerable importance in their bearing on climatology, and on the general laws of the distribution of heat on the surface of the globe. In regard to *land stations*, Professor Dove's tables have shown that "data are still pressingly required from the British North American Possessions intermediate between the stations of the Arctic expeditions and those of the United States ; and that the deficiency extends across the whole North American continent, in those latitudes from the Atlantic to the Pacific." A recent return published under the authority of the Parliament of Canada evinces the gradual progress being made in the establishment of a complete Meteorological system for the Dominion, which cannot fail to be of great service to the cause of science and to the great agricultural as well as the maritime interests of the country.

The High School system of Ontario secures the continuous residence of a class of men, at different points, who are well qualified by education to perform the work of observation, and the law authorizes the establishment and maintenance of a limited number

of stations, selected by the Council of Public Instruction, with the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, at which daily observations are taken of barometric pressure, temperature of the air, tension of vapour, humidity of the air, direction and velocity of the wind, amount of cloudiness, rain, snow, auroras, and other meteoric phenomena. The observations are taken at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m. The instruments used have been subjected to the proper tests. Full abstracts of the daily records are sent to the Education office monthly, in addition to a weekly report of certain observations, which is prepared for publication in any local newspaper the observer may select. Abstracts of the results for each month are regularly published in the *Journal of Education*, and the observers' reports, after strict examination, are arranged and preserved for further investigation.

In my Report of 1867, the results of most of the observations were presented in the form of synchronous curves, but as the expense proved an objection, a synopsis is now given in figures. For the same reason the important notes of the observers are omitted.

I have pleasure in adding that the observers are, upon the whole, discharging their duties with fidelity, and that through their exertions the materials for investigating the climatology of the Province are rapidly accumulating.

#### X.—TABLE K.—NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The County examinations held throughout the Province, in 1873, have demonstrated the great value and usefulness of the Normal School. Every one of its students who was examined has acquitted himself well. Of the five who obtained first class certificates in July, 1873, *three*, and of the three who passed in December, 1873, *all* were Normal School students. The great practical value of the instruction given to the students of that institution by the Rev. Dr. Davies, the Principal, Dr. Carlyle and Mr. Kirkland, fully sustain the high reputation which the Institution has acquired throughout the country. The whole system has been of late years brought to a degree of thoroughness and practical efficiency even in its minutest details that I have not witnessed in any other establishment of the kind. The standard of admission to the Normal School has been raised much above that of former years, and therefore the entrance examination (which is always in writing) has been made increasingly severe. 122 of those admitted have been teachers. The establishment of the third mastership, with a view to give greater prominence to the subject of Natural Science, has had a most beneficial and salutary effect upon the introduction and teaching of those subjects in our Public Schools, as required by the new School Act. The newly enlarged buildings for the Model Schools have greatly added to the practical character and efficiency of these Schools of practice in the Normal School course.

Of late years I have felt so impressed with the importance of increased facilities for Normal School training that I have suggested the advisability of establishing additional Normal Schools. I am glad that the subject has not been lost sight of, but that my suggestions will likely be carried out, and possibly two Normal Schools, in addition to the new one at Ottawa, may soon be established.

Table K contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, the number that had been teachers before entering the Normal School, attendance of teachers in training, certificates, and other particulars respecting them during the twenty-four years' existence of the Normal School; the second abstract gives the counties whence the students have come; and the third gives the religious persuasions of these students.

Table K shows that of the 7,030 admitted to the Normal School (out of 7,748 applications) 3,290 of them had been teachers; and of those admitted, 3,562 were males, and 3,468 were females. Of the 3,562 male candidates admitted, 2,362 of them had been teachers; of the 3,468 female candidates admitted, 1,050 of them had been teachers. The number admitted the first session of 1873 was 141, the second session, 130—total, 271. Of the whole number admitted, 114 were males, and 157 females. Of the male students admitted, 76 had been teachers; of the female students admitted, 46 had been teachers.



# XI.—TABLE L.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Public and High Schools are only a part of our educational agencies, the Private Schools, Academies and Colleges must therefore be referred to in order to form an approximate idea of the state and progress of education throughout the Province. Table L contains an abstract of the information collected respecting these institutions. As the information is obtained and given voluntarily, it can only be regarded as an approximation to accuracy, and, of course, very much below the real facts. According to the information obtained, there are 16 Colleges (several of them possessing University powers), with 2,700 students; 265 Academies and Private Schools, with 7,758 pupils, which are kept open 10 months, and employ 429 teachers. Total students and pupils, 10,458.

# XII.—TABLE M.—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.\*

1. The amount expended in library books during 1873, was \$3,834, of which one-half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied was 5,367.

2. The value of Public Free Libraries furnished to the end of 1873 was \$147,081—increase, 3,834. The number of Libraries, exclusive of subdivisions, 1,283—increase 57. The number of volumes in these libraries was 258,879—increase 5,367.

3. *Sunday School Libraries* reported, 2,735. The number of volumes in these libraries was 367,658.

4. *Other Public Libraries* reported, 164. The number of volumes in these libraries was 128,765.

The total number of Public Libraries in Ontario. 4,182. The total of the number of volumes in these libraries, 755,302.

6. *Number and classification of public libraries and prize books which have been sent out from the Depository of the Department from 1853 to 1873 inclusive.* The Total number of volumes for Public Free Libraries sent out, 258,879. The classification of these books is as follows:—*History*, 44,660; *Zoology and Physiology*, 15,838; *Botany*, 2,964; *Phenomena*, 6,322; *Physical Science*, 4,951; *Geology*, 2,228; *Natural Philosophy and Manufactures*, 13,649; *Chemistry*, 1,597; *Agricultural Chemistry*, 797; *Practical Agriculture*, 10,051; *Literature*, 24,598; *Voyages*, 23,154; *Biography*, 29,476; *Tales and Sketches, Practical Life*, 73,142; *Fiction*, 1,849; *Teachers' Library*, 3,663. Total number of Prize Books sent out 627,590. Grand Total of library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 19,807 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources, 977,217.)

7. In regard to the Free Public Libraries, it may be proper to repeat the explanation that these libraries are managed by Local Municipal Councils and School trustees (chiefly by the latter), under regulations prepared according to law by the Council of Public Instruction. The books are procured by the Education Department, from publishers both in Europe and America, at as low prices for cash as possible; and a carefully prepared classified catalogue of about 4,000 works (which have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction) is printed, and sent to the Trustees of each School Section, and the Council of each Municipality. From this select and comprehensive catalogue the local municipal and school authorities desirous of establishing and increasing a library, select such works as they think proper, or request the Department to do so for them, and receive from the Department not only the books at prices about from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. cheaper than the ordinary retail prices, but an apportionment in books of 100 per cent. upon the amount which they provide for the purchase of such books. None of these works are disposed of to any private parties, except Teachers and School Inspectors, for their professional use; and the rule is not to keep a large supply of any one work on hand, so as to prevent the accumulation of stock, and to add to the catalogue yearly

\* As an instance of what practical use libraries may be in numberless directions, I would call attention to the following statement of the library enterprise of the American Seaman's Friend Society of New York City. The American Seaman's Friend Society has been engaged for several years in supplying sea-going vessels with libraries for the special use of the men in the fore-castle. \* \* \* They say, "The amount of good accomplished through these libraries is beyond computation. Sea-captains pronounce them indispensable help in administering the ship discipline, while seamen acknowledge the personal obligation for what this work has done to ameliorate and elevate their condition. It has wrought, in some instances, the reformation of the whole crew; and everywhere abroad under its influence, intemperance, profanity, and ignorance gave way to intelligence and morality, foreshadowing for our sailors a brighter future through a better informed and a more hopeful life."



new and useful books which are constantly issuing from the European and American Press. There is also kept in the Department a record of every public library, and of the books which have been furnished for it, so that additions can be made to such libraries without liability to send second copies of the same books.

XIII.—TABLE N.—SUMMARY OF THE MAPS, APPARATUS, AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO THE COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

1. The amount expended in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the Schools, was \$42,902; increase, \$636. The one-half of this sum was provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied for, and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned before being sent. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 371; of Europe, 418; of Asia, 327; of Africa, 281; of America, 412; of British North America and Canada, 543; of Great Britain and Ireland, 224; of Single Hemispheres, 272; of Scriptural and Classical, 147; of other charts and maps, 534; of globes, 214; of sets of apparatus, 85; of other pieces of school apparatus, 2,816; of Historical and other Lessons, in sheets, 27,121. Number of volumes of prize books 71,557.

2. It may be proper to repeat that the map, apparatus, and prize book branch of the School System was not established till 1855. From that time to the end of 1873, the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was \$408,287, one half of which has been provided from local sources, from which all applications have been made. The number of maps of the *World* furnished is 3,407; of *Europe*, 5,032; of *Asia*, 4,053; of *Africa*, 3,703; of *America*, 4,328; of *British North America and Canada*, 5,005; of *Great Britain and Ireland*, 4,335; of *Single Hemispheres*, 3,387; of *Classical and Scriptural Maps*, 3,110; other *Maps and Charts*, 7,252; *Globes*, 2,554; *sets of apparatus*, 594; single articles of school apparatus, 19,943; *Historical and other Lessons in Sheets*, 225,649; *volumes of Prize Books*, 699,147.

3. I also repeat the following explanation of this branch of the Department:—

The maps, globes, and various articles of School apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Ontario, and at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind have been heretofore obtained. The globes and maps manufactured (even the material) in Ontario contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurions, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical powers, &c., &c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to Municipal and School authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistic skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to School and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown amongst us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty, and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to Municipal and School authorities all over the country.

The following Tables will also be found of much interest in connection with this part of our School System.

(1) TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATION DEPOSITORY DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1873, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize & School Books, Maps and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851.....			1,414	1,414
1852.....			2,981	2,981
1853.....			4,233	4,233
1854.....	51,376		5,514	56,890
1855.....	9,947	4,655	4,389	18,991
1856.....	7,205	9,320	5,726	22,251
1857.....	16,200	18,118	6,452	40,770
1858.....	3,982	11,810	6,972	22,764
1859.....	5,805	11,905	6,679	24,389
1860.....	5,289	16,832	5,416	27,537
1861.....	4,084	16,251	4,894	25,229
1862.....	3,273	16,194	4,844	24,311
1863.....	4,022	15,887	3,461	23,370
1864.....	1,931	17,260	4,454	23,645
1865.....	2,400	20,224	3,818	26,442
1866.....	4,375	27,114	4,172	35,661
1867.....	3,404	28,270	7,419	39,093
1868.....	4,420	25,923	4,793	35,136
1869.....	4,655	24,475	5,678	34,808
1870.....	3,396	28,810	6,175	38,381
1871.....	3,300	30,076	8,138	41,514
1872.....	4,421	42,265	10,481	57,167
1873.....	3,834	42,902	7,010	53,746

## (2) BOOKS IMPORTS INTO ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or School apparatus) imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850.....	101,880	141,700	243,580	84
1851.....	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852.....	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853.....	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854.....	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855.....	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856.....	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857.....	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858.....	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859.....	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860.....	155,604	252,504	408,108	8,846
1861.....	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862.....	183,987	249,234	433,221	7,800
1863.....	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,085
1 of 1864.....	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,668
1864-1865.....	189,386	200,304	389,690	9,522
1865-1866.....	222,559	247,749	470,308	14,749
1866-1867.....	233,837	273,615	507,452	20,743
1867-1868.....	224,582	254,048	478,630	12,374
1868-1869.....	278,914	373,758	652,672	11,874
1869-1870.....	220,371	351,171	571,542	13,019
1870-1871.....	146,435	411,518	557,953	13,078
1871-1872.....	212,644	477,581	690,225	20,315
1872-1873.....	221,978	540,143	762,121	16,597

## (3). THE GENERAL QUESTION PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED.

In every country the interests of education, at least in its elementary organization, are committed to the care and oversight of some department of Government. Experience proves the necessity of doing so. But, it may be asked: "What is expected of such a department in its administration of the system?" "Is it the merely perfunctory duty of keeping a certain statutory machinery in motion, receiving formal reports, and making the same in return, which is expected? Or is it the dealing with the great interest of popular education as if it were the nation's life blood, every pulsation of which indicated a healthy, vigorous growth of intellectual and moral life, or the torpidity of bare existence, maintained at large cost, but producing little fruit and no satisfactory returns?" The prevention of this latter, and the promotion of the former are, we think, the true objects for which popular education is especially entrusted to the care and oversight of a responsible public department. If it be so, the question then is, "How can this be best accomplished, and in what light should the Schools be regarded and treated, so as to bring about the best possible results?" whether as the joint property of the State and people, their interests should be paramount to private interests, or should they be treated merely as institutions that should be made to subserve the interests of the trades and professions, whether it be of booksellers or of private schools, or institutions for the training of School-masters.

## (4) PRACTICE AND OPINIONS OF AMERICAN EDUCATIONISTS IN REGARD TO A DEPOSITORY.

The Commissioner of Public Schools in the State of Rhode Island, in discussing the question of School libraries in his report, thus remarks:

*"The plan of providing such district School libraries, adopted by the Parliament of Canada West, is undoubtedly the wisest that has yet been acted upon."* It is in short this:—The Parliament by vote appropriated a specific sum to purchase a suitable number of books, charts, and articles of apparatus for Schools and School libraries. This sum was expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Education, and a large Depository of excellent and select books for the reading of youth and older persons was made at the Office of Education. Whenever any School district or municipality wishes to form a library, it may send to the office of the General Superintendent a sum not less than five dollars, and the Superintendent adds one hundred per cent. to the sum, and returns, at cost price, such books to the district as may, by a committee or otherwise, have been selected from the printed catalogue of the Depository. Thus the books that go into libraries are books that have been well examined, and contain nothing that is frivolous, or that could poison the morals of those who read them; the libraries purchase them at the wholesale price, and of course, can obtain a much larger amount of reading matter for their money than as though they had each made the purchase direct from the booksellers for themselves, and at the same time they are stimulated to do something for themselves, as well as to ask that something may be done for them. It is believed that some such plan might be carried into effect in our own State greatly to the profit of the whole community."

In my *Special Report* to the Legislature in 1858, in regard to the State of New York, I said:—

"The unsatisfactory working and declining state of the Public School library system in the State of New York, as detailed in a preceding page, is a sufficient illustration of the fruits of what is demanded by the bookselling assailants of our public library system, in a country where the private book trade is much more extended in its supplies and operations than in Upper Canada.

"Whether, therefore, our system of providing public libraries, as well as maps, globes and other School apparatus, be considered in regard to the higher or lower grounds above stated, the conclusion is that which was expressed by the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, at a late anniversary of that noble society, as quoted by the Earl of Elgin in a speech at Glasgow, after his return from Canada. The report says: 'The President made some remarks on the difficulty in the United States of procuring proper libraries for Schools, keeping out bad books and procuring good ones at reasonable rates, and he strongly recommended the system adopted by the Education Department at Toronto, Canada West.'



Examples of the practice in the States, and in Nova Scotia, Australia, &c. (which are in the main similar to that in our own Province), will be found on pages 40 and 43 of the *Special Report* just quoted, and pages 100 and 101 of the *Journal of Education* for June, 1867.

#### (5) CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS OF AMERICAN EDUCATIONISTS.

We have already cited the opinion of two prominent American authorities in favour of the Depository system adopted in this Province. In the *Journal of Education* for June, 1867, will be found regulations similar in effect to those in this Province, which have been adopted in Michigan, Maryland, Nova Scotia and Australia.

We will now quote the following extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan on this subject. He says (after speaking of some other difficulties in carrying out their library system) :

"But a worse evil grew up in the systematic plans of peddlers to palm upon the libraries a mass of cheap, trashy and often pernicious literature. One or two wealthy booksellers kept their peddling agents traversing the State, and many are the tricks by which they boasted that they cajoled the Inspectors. A few libraries were well selected and well kept : but so valueless for the public good, and especially for the education of the young, had the great majority become, that all intelligent friends of education desired a change." See an illustration of the existence of this pernicious system of peddling in our Province, given in the *Globe's Book Trade Review* for 1862.\*

These "wealthy" and other "booksellers" here mentioned were determined, however, not to permit their "trade" to be interfered with by State authority, and their next course of action in the interest of the "trade" may be best gathered from the following notice, which the State Superintendent found it necessary to issue to the Schools :—

"CAUTION.—School Officers are especially cautioned against travelling book peddlers, who pretending to be agents of the State contractors, or asserting that they will sell cheaper than the contract prices, palm on to the libraries inferior and cheap editions of the works selected, or of worthless books in their places, and in common and frail bindings.

"Every book on this list is contracted for at considerably less than the publisher's retail price for the same in common binding, while the binding provided for by the contract is much more expensive, as well as durable binding, than ordinary cloth or even sheep binding.

"No book peddler can furnish these books in equally good editions, and in equal binding, for the prices given in this circular.

\* \* \* \* \*

"It is hoped that this simple and easy method of supplying the libraries with books will commend itself to the good sense of the people, and will induce a more liberal support of these valuable agencies of popular education. It would be difficult to devise a more simple plan. It is like bringing a large bookstore home to each district. A large list of good books—more than twice as large as any book store in the State can show—has been selected, with the aid of some of the best men in the State.

\* \* \* \* \*

"All orders for books and stationery must be sent to the State Superintendent through the Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners, the Secretary keeping an account of the same," &c.

C. S. Stebbins, Esq., in his *Educational Needs of Michigan*, published in 1869, says : "The founders of our School system thought libraries indispensable to furnish reading to the young. *We do not need them now so much to furnish reading as to secure the proper kind of reading.* This, our present law, would do but for one fatal defect—a defect as fatal as would be the omission of the connecting rod in a locomotive. \* \* \* And what kind of books were they? Some good ones, doubtless; but generally it were better to sow oats in the dust that covered them than to give them to the young to read

\* In the *Globe Newspaper* "Trade Review" for 1862, the writer states that "for years the country has been flooded with the lowest and most trashy class of literature from the American press. Books whose only merit was their bulk and binding, have been hawked into every nook of the Province by a migratory tribe of itinerant peddlers."

Every year, soon after the taxes were collected, the State swarmed with peddlers with all the unsalable books of Eastern houses—the sensational novels of all ages, tales of piracies, murders and love intrigues—the yellow-covered literature of the world.”

In the State of New York the library system has, under the pernicious efforts of itinerant vendors, as just pointed out, greatly declined. The *New York Teacher* thus gives some of the reasons for this decline :

“The Trustees refuse to be troubled with the care of the library, thus consigning it to an unfavourable location in the Section, and often hide it in some dark corner of the garret, or stow it into some out-buildings where its only visitors are rats, mice and spiders. They exercise a low and pernicious taste in the selection of books. *Dark and bloody tales of war and bloodshed, the silly catch-penny publications of unprincipled publishers, and the dry, uninteresting matter of some cheap old book,* usurp the place of the instructive, and elevating, the refining, the progressive issues of reputable publishing houses. They seem to regard it as a great evil that they cannot divert this sacred fund from its appropriate channel. Almost daily applications are made to the State Superintendent for permission to apply the library money to the payment of Teachers’ wages, and that, too, when the Section is destitute of many useful items of apparatus ; sometimes even of a globe and black board.”

(6) STEPS TAKEN BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FOR ONTARIO TO SUPPLY OUR SCHOOLS WITH CHEAP AND USEFUL BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS, &c.

It now remains for us to state what are the steps which have been taken by the Ontario Department to supply the Schools with prize and library books, maps and apparatus. In 1850 and 1851, I went to England and the United States, and made special and advantageous arrangements with publishers there to furnish the Department with such books, &c., as might be required, at the lowest rates. These arrangements have been revised from time to time. The last revision was made in 1867, when the Deputy Superintendent was authorized to proceed to England to confer with the leading publishers personally on the subject, which he did, and made arrangements with about fifty publishers. From his Report to me on the result of his mission, I make the following extracts. He says : “Upon enquiry I found that none of our old publishers were disposed to offer better terms than I had been enabled to make with them some years ago. The new publishers, too, were as little disposed as the old ones to offer more than the usual trade terms to exporters. With several of the publishers I had some little difficulty, when I first called, to induce them to modify their terms. They alleged that they had already given us their best export terms for cash. After sundry conferences and explanations, they were at length induced, with two or three exceptions, to agree to an additional discount for cash of 2½, 5, 7½, or 10 per cent. (as the case might be) over and above their former rates of discount to the Department. Five per cent. was the average additional discount which I was thus enabled to secure for the Department, together with the advantage, in most cases, as heretofore, of the odd books, viz. :—7 as 6½, 13 as 12, 25 as 24. This additional discount will be quite sufficient to pay the customs duty which has recently been imposed upon books coming into the Province, and thus enable the Department to supply the Schools with a very greatly increased variety of books at the old rate, viz. : on an average currency for sterling prices (*i. e.* 20 cents for the shilling sterling.)”

These arrangements for the purchase of books, &c., having been explained to the Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the matter, together with the terms on which the books are supplied to the Schools, the Committee reported to the House upon the facts as follows :

“Your Committee have also made a thorough investigation of the Depository department, and find that the existing arrangements for purchasing stock are *satisfactory and well fitted for securing the same on the most favourable terms. The mode of disposing of the books is equally satisfactory.*”

XIV.—TABLE O.—SUPERANNUATED AND WORN-OUT TEACHERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. This table shows the age and service of each Public School pensioner in Ontario up to the close of 1873, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to



which aid is given to worn-out Public School teachers, is as follows :—In 1853, the Legislature appropriated \$2,000, which it afterwards increased to \$4,000 and then to \$6,000 ; on the adoption of the system of compulsory subscriptions, which increased the revenue to \$11,800 for 1873 the vote was again increased, and for 1874 is \$23,100 per annum, in aid of superannuated or worn-out Public School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed \$6 annually for each year the recipient has taught School in Ontario. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of \$4 for the current year, and \$5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his \$4 any year ; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854, (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. When a teacher omits his annual subscription, he must pay at the rate of \$5 for that year in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out. The Legislative Grant is now sufficient to pay each pensioner the full amount permitted by law, and it is divided among the claimants according to the number of years each one has taught.

2. It appears from the Table that 292 have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 139 have died, have not been heard from, or have resumed teaching, or have withdrawn from the fund before or during the year 1873, the amount of their subscriptions having been returned to them.

3. The average age of the pensioners in 1873, was 65 years ; the average length of time of service in Ontario was 22 years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been spent in teaching a Public School in Ontario ; though their having taught Schools many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the British Provinces, has induced the Council in some instances, to admit applicants to the list of worn-out Public School teachers after teaching only a few years in this Province, which would not have been done had the candidate taught, altogether, only a few years of his life.

#### OFFICIAL REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

4. The regulations for the administration of the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, are as follows :—

(1.) Teachers who became superannuated or worn out, on or *before* the first day of January, 1854, and who produce the proofs required by law, of character and service as such, may share in this Fund according to the number of years they have respectively taught a Public School in Ontario by depositing with the Chief Superintendent of Education the preliminary subscriptions to the fund required by law.

(2.) Every teacher engaged in teaching *since* 1854, in order to be entitled, when he shall have become superannuated or worn-out, to share in this Fund, must have contributed to it at the rate of five dollars per annum for each year, from the time when he began to teach up to the time of his first annual subscription of four dollars (as required by the statute), for each subsequent year during which he was engaged in teaching. No subscriptions, either for arrears or otherwise, can be received from those who have ceased to teach and in all cases the annual payment, unless made within the year for which it is due, will be at the rate of five dollars.\*]

(3.) No teacher shall be eligible to receive a pension from this Fund, who shall not have become disabled for further service, while teaching a Public School, or who shall not have been worn out in the work of a Public School teacher.

(4.) All applications must be accompanied with the requisite certificates and proofs according to the prescribed forms and instructions. No certificate in favour of an applicant should be signed by any teacher already admitted as a pensioner on the Fund.

(5.) In case the Fund shall at any time not be sufficient to pay the several claimants

\* With respect to the arrears of subscription, it is to be observed that they can be paid at any time while the teacher is still engaged in that capacity, not after he has ceased. No payment is required for any year during which the teacher was not employed, or for any year prior to 1854, even if the teacher was teaching before that time.

It is further to be remembered that payment of the arrears is not *obligatory*, but is to the interest of the teacher, as the years (from 1854), for which there has been no subscription, will not be reckoned in making up the time of service for the pension.

In no case are subscriptions required except for the years of teaching, for which a pension will be earned.



the highest sum permitted by law, the income shall be equitably divided among them, according to their respective periods of service.

(6.) Communications and subscriptions in connection with this Fund, are to be sent to the Chief Superintendent of Education.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE SCHOOL LAW.

\* \* "On the decease of any teacher, his wife, her husband or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid into the superannuation fund by such teacher, with interest at the rate of seven per centum, per annum."

\* \* "Any teacher retiring from the profession shall be entitled to receive back from the Chief Superintendent one-half of any sums paid in by him or her to the Fund." (through the Public School Inspector or otherwise.)

#### XV.—TABLE P.—EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR 1873.

This table exhibits, in a single page, the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, as far as I have been able to obtain returns, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support. The whole number of these institutions in 1873, was 5,124—increase, 82; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 480,679—increase, 7,879; the total amount expended for all educational purposes was \$3,258,125 increase \$437,899; total amount available for educational purposes \$3,633,550—increase, \$477,154.

#### XVI.—TABLE Q.—GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ONTARIO, FROM 1842 TO 1873, INCLUSIVE.

This most important table is highly suggestive, it is only by comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support, that we can form a correct idea of the educational progress of a country. The statistics for such comparisons should be kept constantly before the public mind to prevent erroneous and injurious impressions, and to animate to efforts of further and higher advancement.

Congratulations have often been expressed at the great improvements which have been made in all our institutions of education, in regard both to the subjects and methods of teaching, as in the accommodations and facilities of instruction; also in the number of our Educational Institutions, in attendance upon them; and in the provision for their support. But it is only by analyzing and comparing the statistics contained in Table Q, that a correct and full impression can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last twenty years. Take a few items, as example. In 1842, the number of Public Schools was only 1,721. In 1851, this had increased to 3,001; and in 1873, to 4,832; and the number of pupils attending them from 108,159 in 1851, to 460,984 in 1873. The amount paid for the support of Public Schools has been increased from \$468,644 in 1851, to \$2,604,526 in 1873, (not including balances not paid at the date of the local reports,) including the amount paid for the purchase, erection, repairs of School-houses and for other purposes, of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only \$56,756, and \$77,336 in 1851, but which in 1873 amounted to 1,084,403, making the aggregate actually paid for Public School purposes in 1873, with the balances available and not paid out at the date of the local reports, \$2,967,365. These facts will be more clearly seen from the following table, in addition to which may be added the Normal and Model Schools, the system of uniform text-books, maps, globes, apparatus (of domestic manufacture), prize books and public libraries:

REPORT FOR THE YEAR.	1850.	1851.	1860.	1861.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
No. of Public Schools reported.	3059	3001	3969	4019	4393	4379	4422	4450	4524	4566	4598	4661	4832
Amt. paid for Public School Teachers' salaries,.....	\$ 353716	\$ 391308	\$ 596301	\$ 918113	\$ 1041652	\$ 1066880	\$ 1093516	\$ 1146543	\$ 1175166	\$ 1222681	\$ 1191476	\$ 1371594	\$ 1520123
Amt. paid for erection, repairs of School-houses, fuel and contingencies.	56756	77336	264183	273305	314827	320353	379672	441891	449730	489380	611819	825770	1084403
Balance forward each year .....	24016	16893	164495	189561	159121	220738	197147	200898	202530	232303	321176	322906	362839
Total amount available each year.....	434488	485537	1324272	1381279	1545000	1607971	1670335	1789332	1827426	1944304	2124471	2530270	2967365

## XVII. THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

This fourth branch of the Education Department is probably the most attractive as it is both suggestive and instructive. The other three branches are : (1). The department proper for the administration of the laws relative to the Public and High Schools. (2). the Normal School for the training of skilled teachers. (3). The Depository for the supply of maps, apparatus and prize and School books.

Nothing is more important than that such an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the Schools have been established, and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means furnished would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of forming the taste and character of the people.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.

The Museum consists of a collection of School apparatus for Public and High Schools, of models of agriculture and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal Museums in Europe, including the busts of several of the most celebrated characters in English and French history, also, copies of some of the works of the great masters in Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be able to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the works of Raffaele and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction is in part the result of a small annual sum, which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario Education Grants, for the purpose of improving School architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science and literature, by the means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum connected with the Department.



The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears from successive reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art, connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds in drawing, painting, modelling, &c., &c.

A large portion of the contents of our museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again: and I believe the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

The more recent additions to the Museum may be referred to under the following heads:—

#### I.—ASSYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE.

Of the exceedingly valuable collection of sculptures with which Mr. Layard's explorations at Nineveh have enriched the British Museum, we have several of the most interesting casts authorized by the Museum. This selection includes, I. A colossal human headed, winged bull; II. A four winged figure with mace; III. Slabs representing (1) Sardanapalus I., with winged human figure and offerings, (2) the eagle headed deity (Nis-roch) with mystic offerings, beside the sacred tree, (3) an attendant (eunuch) with bow and arrows, &c., (4) Sardanapalus and army besieging a city, (5) a royal lion hunt, (6) Sardanapalus II. at an altar pouring a libation over dead lions, (7) Sardanapalus III., and his Queen feasting after the lion hunt, (8) a very striking slab representing a wounded lioness, (9-11) horses, lions, male and female figures; IV. Black obelisk from the great mound set up by Shalmaneser (King of Assyria,) about 850 years B. C. I also procured V. Two most interesting stones (recently added to the British Museum collection,) containing records, in cuneiform character, &c., of the sale of land, about 1120 B.C.; VI. Large statue of Memnon; VII. Lid of large sarcophagus; VIII. Side of an obelisk from Temple of Thoth (from Cairo); IX. Rosetta stone, with inscription in honour of Ptolemy.

#### 2.—CASTS OF GEMS, MEDALS, &c.

(1) A beautiful set of (470) casts of the celebrated Poniatowski gems. (A similar collection is in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.) (2) A set of 170 medals, illustrative of Roman History, the Emperors, &c.; (3) a collection of medals of the Popes; (4) A set of the great seals of England; (5) 38 medals of the Kings of England; (6) 80 of the Kings &c., France; (7) 24 of Roman Emperors, &c.; (8) 250 modern celebrated men; (9) besides numerous casts of medallions, Tazza, pieces of armour, &c., &c.; (10) a beautiful collection of casts of leaves, fruit, &c.; (11) about 60 busts, life size, of noted modern characters, &c.

#### 3.—IVORY CARVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS.

From the collection of the Arundel Society, published in connection with the South Kensington Museum, have been procured, (1) a full set of 150 specimens ivory carvings, of various periods from the second to the sixteenth century, in fictile ivory; (2) 60 chromo-lithographs, beautifully coloured, illustrating Italian art; (3) 573 photographs of National portraits, illustrative of English history, including the Tudor period; (4) 400 miscellaneous photographs of objects of art, scenes, &c.; (5) 170 engravings of modern sculpture.

#### 4.—ELECTROTYPES OF ART TREASURES.

Of the rich and beautiful collection of Elkington and Franchi's electrotypes of art treasures in the South Kensington collection, we have only a small selection owing to the expense of the copies for sale.



## 5.—FOOD ANALYSIS.

We were enabled to procure from the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, a full set of the printed labels of the numerous samples of Food Analysis exhibited in the Museum. We have specimens of the Analysis boxes with glass covers, so as to enable us to form a similar collection, on a smaller scale, for our own Museum. This collection, when made, will form a most interesting and instructive study for the farmer and food consumers.

## 6.—INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURES.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Macintosh & Co., the eminent India Rubber Manufacturers of Manchester, we obtained several interesting specimens of Rubber-work, illustrative of the various uses to which India Rubber is applied. Some of these specimens are highly artistic in design.

## 7.—NAVAL MODELS.

Beautiful models of war and merchant ships, yachts, and boats, including a line of battle ship, steam ram, and steam vessels.

## 8.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Greek, Roman and English Coins, with a few curiosities and specimens of Natural History, &c. Samples of Esquimaux dress, etc.

Some striking photographs of objects and places in India, from the India Office in London, and models from the National Life-Boat Association.

The South Kensington Museum is unrivalled in the beauty and extent of its internal fittings and arrangements, no less than in the extent and value of its collections of objects of art, and of industrial and practical value, as well as of articles of *virtu* of great historical interest. It is itself the parent institution of many of the admirable collections and local Museums and Schools of Art throughout the three Kingdoms. The travelling collections of objects of art which it sends to the local exhibitions of these Schools of Art is most varied and interesting. This, it may well be said, is "object teaching" on a grand scale, and in a most attractive form, for the adult masses of England, Ireland and Scotland, and so it emphatically is. This is clearly the policy of the educational authorities in England at present, as it has been for years to some extent on the Continent of Europe. Looking over these large and attractive popular Museums, it is gratifying that we have thus far been enabled by the liberality of our own Legislature, to keep pace in a humble degree with the great efforts which are now being systematically made in England to popularize science and art. These efforts are not only designed to promote this object, but at the same time they tend to interest and instruct the masses not only by cultivating the taste, but by gratifying and delighting the eye by means of well appointed Educational Museums and popular exhibitions.

## XVIII.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

In connection with recent discussions on the condition of our High Schools, I beg to direct special attention to the Report of the Inspectors of High Schools, which will be found in Appendix A. The Report of the Inspectors J. A. McLellan, Esq., LL.D., J. M. Buchan, M. A., and S. Arthur Marling, M.A., this year is alike replete, with practical remarks and suggestions; it points out most forcibly the defects of many High Schools, and shows clearly, in the interests of higher English, as well as of sound classical education, the necessity of a thorough reform in the present system, as contemplated by the principal provisions of the High School part of the Act which were adopted in 1871 by the Legislative Assembly.

## XIX.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In all of the most important reports both in Great Britain and the neighbouring States, a large space is devoted to extracts from local reports, as illustrating the practical

working of the system, the inner and practical life of the people in their social relations and development, and their efforts, and even struggles, in the newer parts of the country, to educate their children. I have, therefore, appended (Appendix B) the many excellent remarks which I have received from the Inspectors on the condition and working of our Public Schools.

*Character of these Reports.*—In reading over these reports, one cannot fail to be struck with the comprehensive survey which the Inspectors take of the new ground which has been assigned to them as their educational field. Being many of them practical teachers of considerable experience, who have risen in their profession, they have at once been able, with tact and discretion, to point out defects and to suggest means of remedying them. These reports have, however, brought out into still stronger relief the following facts,—to which I adverted in my last report,—and which still impede the progress of the Schools in many parts of the country :—

1. *Apathy and Selfishness a cause of Backwardness.*—That the inefficiency and stationary condition of the Schools in many places, does not arise from any complained-of defects in the School law or system, but in most instances from the apathy and misguided selfishness of the parties concerned—in a few instances from the newness and poverty of the settlements.

2. *Spirit and Enterprise of Old and New Townships contrasted.*—That, on the contrary, the gratifying advancement of the Schools in other places does not depend upon the age or wealth of the settlement, but upon the spirit of the people. Some of the oldest settlements of the Province are far behind the greater part of the newer townships.

3. *Best Teachers the Cheapest.*—That the best made shoes, and waggons, and fences, and farm tools are the most serviceable and cheapest in the long run, so the best teachers, and school-houses and furniture, are by far the cheapest, as well as the most profitable for all parties, and all the interests of education and knowledge.

4. *Evils of the "Cheap" Teachers and Bad School-House Accommodation.*—That the most serious obstacles to the education of children in many parts of the country are bad school-house accommodation, and the employment of incompetent and mis-called "cheap" teachers; the only remedy for which is requiring proper school-house accommodation, doing away with the lowest class of teachers, and prescribing a minimum teacher's salary, which will secure the employment and continuance in the profession of competent teachers. That is what the country, as a whole, owes to itself, as well as to the helpless and injured youthful members of it.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would say that last year, I entered somewhat fully into an exposition and justification of the various new features of our system of Public Instruction, which have been embodied in the "School Law Improvement Act of 1871." I did so with a view to furnish the many friends of our School system with the facts and reasonings illustrative of the necessity for the recent changes in our law, which had influenced me in endeavouring to embody in our School Law certain great principles which underlie and are common to every really comprehensive system of National Education. No intelligent person who has carefully read over the extracts which I gave of the views and proceedings of educationists in other countries can avoid coming to the conclusion, that to have done less than we have done, would be to place this Province in the rear rather than abreast of other educating countries. They would have felt that I should have been recreant to my duty had I failed to strongly press upon the Government and Legislature the necessity of giving their highest sanction to the recommendation which I have made with a view to improve the School Law of this Province—recommendations which were founded upon the knowledge and experience of the most accomplished educationists of the present day.

After now fully thirty years' service, completed in the early part of this month, in promoting what I believed to be the best interests of our School System, I am more than ever profoundly impressed with the conviction of the correctness of the views on these subjects which I expressed in my preliminary *Report on a System of Public Instruction for*

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*Upper Canada*, which I submitted to the Government in 1846. It has been the purpose and aim of my life, since I assumed the direction of the Education Department, to give practical effects to these views, and, with the Divine favour, to secure and perpetuate to my native country the inestimable blessings of a free, comprehensive, Christian education for every child in the land.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient, humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Toronto, October, 1874.



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PART II.

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STATISTICAL REPORT.  
1873.

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TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers Salaries, (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Fund, balances, and other sources.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Glengarry .....	2796 00	302 80	2787 65	12094 17	1872 67
Stormont .....	2297 00	149 50	2108 71	16302 57	1536 62
Dundas .....	2282 00	77 20	1977 90	19761 69	3698 16
Prescott .....	2114 00	79 00	1411 70	7165 98	1102 42
Russell .....	1178 00	55 16	1143 96	12458 58	3931 10
Carleton .....	4242 00	434 37	3407 65	31061 76	8083 76
Grenville .....	2461 00	45 35	2155 99	13963 84	5362 84
Leeds .....	3995 00	299 12	3555 81	28404 67	8388 22
Lanark .....	3851 00	373 19	2911 78	27577 78	6855 15
Renfrew .....	3834 13	151 95	2866 30	21420 37	8086 45
Frontenac .....	3677 00	670 71	3077 16	23804 91	9700 95
Lennox and Addington .....	3356 00	331 37	2915 08	25025 94	7974 27
Prince Edward .....	2365 00	157 08	2302 36	22389 65	4433 51
Hastings .....	5913 00	371 68	4386 25	39408 96	12463 74
Northumberland .....	4593 50	410 37	3676 26	38473 30	16822 55
Durham .....	3811 00	738 03	3521 73	38192 44	8715 16
Peterborough .....	3671 00	185 53	2469 54	20100 85	4187 16
Victoria .....	4875 00	558 43	4025 88	29673 08	10442 98
Ontario .....	5099 00	538 39	4914 84	42812 08	9701 58
York .....	7220 00	935 51	6462 86	62174 03	40260 15
Peel .....	3083 00	298 53	2651 79	28361 71	11523 59
Simcoe .....	8761 00	670 52	7216 13	58167 04	12272 08
Halton .....	2540 00	434 62	2700 00	25345 38	16683 91
Wentworth .....	3829 00	478 95	3309 64	39157 95	17090 32
Brant .....	2562 00	360 21	2588 99	23506 92	5056 95
Lincoln .....	2567 00	203 38	2568 20	26001 88	9795 22
Welland .....	2499 00	307 02	2531 72	24693 58	12096 09
Haldimand .....	2891 00	188 75	3030 20	32451 62	11504 08
Norfolk .....	4012 00	436 20	3678 72	30442 08	10329 72
Oxford .....	5169 00	616 19	5091 55	45021 25	19157 60
Waterloo .....	3893 00	316 50	3791 60	40737 22	10922 17
Wellington .....	6701 00	600 60	6889 55	67779 55	31663 45
Grey .....	7637 00	933 64	6491 95	51409 04	14497 13
Perth .....	5098 00	508 20	4471 32	46924 71	11100 54
Huron .....	7723 00	651 61	7467 40	72044 39	18160 01
Bruce .....	6237 00	502 86	5190 25	47075 34	29996 41
Middlesex .....	8090 00	987 00	7264 09	74941 80	29121 35
Elgin .....	4133 00	384 92	3592 43	32778 54	9633 90
Kent .....	4479 00	443 80	3931 54	41068 45	13200 80
Lambton .....	4284 00	604 29	3969 61	49280 17	14440 82
Essex .....	3408 00	314 23	3126 36	32448 94	8869 57
Districts .....	1250 00	132 69	975 14	.....	1178 66
Total .....	174476 63	17239 45	154607 59	1421904 21	491913 81
CITIES.					
Toronto .....	7601 00	474 32	57062 63	.....	20917 84
Hamilton .....	3655 00	169 52	31670 13	.....	8507 91
Kingston .....	1421 00	80 00	10748 71	.....	1484 90
London .....	2116 00	31 00	22135 92	.....	9104 81
Ottawa .....	3622 00	248 75	39856 84	.....	22730 83
Total .....	18415 00	1003 59	161474 23	.....	62746 29

## Schools of Ontario.

## EXPENDITURE.

Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.
£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
19853 29	11943 51	605 60	384 29	3012 41	1464 44	17410 25	2443 04
22394 40	12129 59	299 00	578 58	5887 75	1649 69	20544 61	1849 79
27796 95	13949 30	200 23	866 53	8539 85	1882 25	25438 16	2358 79
11873 10	7586 51	158 00	303 46	1185 20	1056 59	10289 76	1583 34
18766 80	8588 68	325 16	828 18	3241 05	1549 05	14532 12	4234 68
47229 54	28747 24	868 74	1843 24	8188 08	2897 70	42545 00	4684 54
23989 02	14570 51	112 15	458 56	4467 22	2202 30	21810 74	2178 28
44642 82	28209 20	598 24	1293 56	3809 45	4174 79	38085 24	6557 58
41568 90	24739 27	746 38	2692 39	6460 19	2932 87	37571 10	3097 80
36359 20	20539 01	876 05	1508 30	7265 03	2630 31	32818 70	3540 50
40930 73	20392 80	1366 89	3152 28	8053 42	3740 19	36705 58	4225 15
39602 66	20897 83	770 69	3383 17	7137 24	3048 84	35237 77	4364 89
31647 60	22093 14	334 90	772 70	2993 71	2588 87	28783 32	2864 28
62543 63	31529 08	743 36	3825 84	13833 28	4419 24	54350 80	8192 83
63975 98	33498 45	820 74	1733 87	16458 95	4661 04	57173 05	6802 93
54978 36	32414 94	1476 06	2238 42	10723 63	3787 24	50640 29	4338 07
30614 08	19497 88	429 24	704 44	2022 74	1951 84	24606 14	6007 94
49575 37	26548 50	1011 59	2117 13	16748 57	7197 64	47623 43	1951 94
63065 89	39164 90	1116 86	3488 74	7363 16	5982 45	57116 11	5949 78
117052 55	55976 65	2025 09	4661 79	27349 03	14765 10	104977 66	12074 89
45918 62	24140 34	631 83	2541 90	9907 72	3499 44	40721 23	5197 39
87086 77	54227 76	1546 83	3191 70	11336 05	6534 59	76836 93	10249 84
47703 91	21509 96	877 52	3226 15	15999 67	2917 47	44530 77	3173 14
63865 86	26954 19	957 90	3464 61	20769 42	4993 92	57140 04	6725 82
34075 67	19785 78	720 42	1588 30	5385 27	3117 36	30607 13	3467 94
41135 68	20877 54	455 63	1474 23	8771 25	2891 55	34470 20	6065 48
42127 41	20246 45	674 57	968 01	8078 83	3850 96	33818 82	8308 59
50065 65	22743 60	377 50	2173 36	14276 00	2861 85	42508 31	7557 34
48898 72	28706 00	872 40	1756 67	6355 23	3870 16	41560 46	7398 26
75055 49	40578 54	1336 91	5152 41	20109 59	6103 18	73080 63	1974 96
50660 49	35022 14	649 67	3110 94	8280 34	3952 30	51015 39	8645 10
113634 15	48480 25	1700 20	3912 80	39528 68	9253 45	102875 38	10758 77
80968 76	47324 11	1867 28	2224 26	14277 10	6259 62	71952 31	9016 45
68102 77	37172 22	1016 40	4358 43	13864 25	4983 31	61394 61	6708 16
106046 41	62062 38	1400 31	5364 88	26208 79	7589 23	102625 59	3420 82
89001 86	41885 51	1393 85	3130 70	27363 71	5276 26	79050 03	9651 83
120404 24	59288 53	1974 00	4793 23	33633 16	6965 01	106893 93	13510 31
50522 79	30922 50	769 84	3522 53	6313 95	5883 49	45412 31	5110 48
63123 59	34317 54	930 80	3400 21	9481 22	5302 06	53431 83	9691 76
72578 89	37506 67	1489 33	4212 61	17357 16	7305 92	67871 69	4767 20
45167 10	24965 90	869 06	3035 95	11966 94	3732 60	44570 45	3556 65
3536 49	2391 71	265 38	78 55		480 27	3221 91	314 58
2260141 69	1213926 61	37662 60	16555 84	488504 29	180222 44	2023849 78	236291 91
86055 79	34576 42	1420 39	3620 39	14916 01	14096 54	68629 75	17420 04
44002 56	24068 32	3410 36	1803 48	6690 00	6933 98	42906 14	1096 42
13734 61	7345 00	160 00	334 15	2600 00	2619 30	13158 45	376 16
33387 73	9409 12	63 25	1953 77	2420 32	3264 49	17110 95	16276 78
66458 42	14558 83	551 76	1792 18	1792 26	11138 39	29833 42	36625 00
243639 11	89957 69	5605 76	9603 97	28418 59	38652 70	171638 71	72000 40



TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers' Salaries, (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries. (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, balances, and other sources.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amherstburgh .....	251 00	69 50	1410 00	925 00	461 14
Barrie .....	74 00	58 55	2500 00	377 12	1284 41
Bellefleur .....	977 00	81 75	9891 32	1382 59	2075 40
Berlin .....	368 00	48 30	4473 00	250 70	552 18
Bethwell .....	135 00	25 00	2159 72	35 57	905 77
Bowmanville .....	405 00	29 62	4077 42		2286 53
Brampton .....	283 00		1650 00		478 42
Brockford .....	1103 00	130 00	9000 00	679 28	2027 34
Brockville .....	663 00	25 00	4030 00		2312 20
Chatham .....	773 00	28 85	7965 00	456 85	9725 98
Clifton .....	223 00	20 00	3800 00	172 26	1162 52
Cobourg .....	689 00	51 00	4000 00	473 73	3107 44
Collingwood .....	383 00		3927 21		307 79
Cornwall .....	312 00		1550 00	181 07	2165 08
Dundas .....	422 00	7 20	2781 66	1059 21	412 99
Durham .....	134 00	10 00	2108 17		38 78
Gait .....	518 00	142 00	4987 00		1792 46
Goderich .....	536 00	40 00	5000 00		
Guelph .....	939 00	30 50	7146 64	1146 95	32 09
Ingersoll .....	544 00		6945 56	577 44	2520 02
Lindsay .....	557 00	75 00	2514 58	1178 10	4967 68
Milton .....	126 00	10 50	1177 59		3290 79
Napanee .....	402 00	80 00	4652 30		5 26
Niagara .....	216 00	20 45	1273 24	268 85	201 25
Oakville .....	225 00		926 52	147 30	405 98
Orangeville .....	199 00		1550 00		1227 14
Owen Sound .....	455 00		3464 37		104 83
Paris .....	356 00	13 14	2661 37	182 46	452 66
Perth .....	329 00	65 00	2097 65	559 92	2102 45
Peterborough .....	656 00		2300 00	530 00	3941 00
Pictou .....	308 00		2500 00	469 26	678 34
Port Hope .....	693 00	88 23	5012 00		3574 24
Prescott .....	346 00	33 92	1626 62	829 95	848 92
Sandwich .....	158 00	25 95	1832 90		56 56
Sarnia .....	393 00	162 00	3394 00	310 00	631 10
St. Catharines .....	1061 00	58 40	11800 00	1138 40	503 18
St. Marys .....	420 00		3950 00	238 72	586 50
St. Thomas .....	297 00	5 00	4500 00	175 00	294 06
Simcoe .....	250 00	72 20	1338 34		60 00
Strathroy .....	438 00	26 52	10500 00		264 26
Stratford .....	584 00	66 05	8384 44	550 00	141 13
Tilsonburgh .....	217 00		2416 76		758 05
Walkerton .....	149 00	20 00	2511 00		1124 93
Whitby .....	374 00	88 64	3062 92		203 66
Windsor .....	576 00	147 39	8321 75		6262 29
Woodstock .....	539 00		1000 00		3536 62
Total .....	20056 00	1855 66	184071 05	14295 73	69871 42
VILLAGES.					
Almonte .....	282 00		2341 18		1296 89
Arthur .....	85 00		1077 12	385 00	374 79
Aylmer .....	120 00		1456 83		40 06
Arnprior .....	232 00	30 00	2500 00		193 07
Ashburnham .....	166 00		800 00		60 20
Aurora .....	154 00		1800 00		166 49

## Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE.

Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3116 64	2000 00	139 00	316 79	204 00	1285 50	2945 29	171 35
4294 08	2193 37	120 08	128 75	443 40	1365 97	4251 57	42 51
14408 06	5926 47	163 50	839 37	5876 77	1273 93	14080 04	328 02
5692 18	3375 00	96 60	1362 32		467 60	5301 52	300 66
3261 06	1377 50	51 50	35 50	276 00	281 74	2022 24	1238 82
6798 57	2345 21	59 25		2240 45	1797 94	6442 85	355 72
2411 42	1632 50		214 85	172 63	359 64	2379 62	31 80
12939 62	7724 18	839 82	2093 92		1612 33	12270 25	669 37
7030 20	3780 00	60 00	219 85		1557 24	5617 09	1413 11
18949 68	6157 13	83 68	119 18	5821 18	2510 23	14691 40	4258 28
5377 78	1390 00	40 00	263 66	126 41	253 10	2073 17	3304 61
8321 17	3400 00	118 50	446 84	3000 00	806 15	7771 49	549 68
4618 00	1862 50		134 07	1966 04	391 62	4354 23	203 77
4208 15	1770 45			1555 25	880 65	4206 35	1 80
4683 06	2790 70	14 40			1119 42	2924 52	758 54
2290 95	1716 68	21 60	269 63		263 98	2271 89	19 06
7430 46	3798 90	284 00	1034 86		615 01	5732 77	1706 69
5576 00	3541 87	80 00	119 04		1284 62	5025 53	550 47
9295 18	5663 10	61 00	794 83	198 40	1284 84	8002 17	1293 01
10587 02	3390 16		917 13	3673 92	1752 16	9755 37	853 65
9292 36	3923 17	163 20	600 02	894 36	2405 37	7986 12	1300 24
4604 88	1125 00	22 15	72 25	2364 32	165 84	3999 50	655 32
5139 56	2125 97	160 00	56 81	1895 96	895 42	5134 15	5 41
1879 79	1325 00	45 30	71 58		352 51	1794 19	85 60
1704 80	1066 55	5 85	104 76		301 31	1478 47	226 33
2976 14	856 00	13 63	509 00	1261 28	356 23	2976 14	
4024 20	2497 50		104 28		1305 67	3907 45	116 75
3665 63	2220 00	26 28	385 61	37 00	719 37	3408 27	257 36
5154 02	2335 00	130 00	595 75		1402 51	4463 26	600 76
7427 00	3094 49	46 65	126 65	1226 82	2518 89	7613 50	413 50
3955 60	2002 65	20 00	68 26		459 89	2550 80	1404 80
9367 47	4896 01	176 46	246 81	1300 00	2705 74	9325 02	42 45
3685 41	1800 01	66 84	112 21	418 00	620 50	3017 56	667 85
2073 41	1642 68	60 24	75 02		248 17	2026 11	47 30
4890 10	3248 04	324 00	542 32		775 74	4890 10	
14560 98	7818 01	154 40	829 93	2688 14	1878 04	13368 52	1192 46
5195 22	2300 00		233 81	704 96	1031 96	4270 67	924 55
5271 06	1736 00	10 00	261 53	1838 81	1026 44	4892 78	378 28
1720 54	1246 00	144 40	24 95		305 19	1720 54	
11228 78	2091 76	60 62	147 40	7637 34	958 89	10896 01	332 77
9725 62	3274 81	198 55	340 98	4733 39	680 46	9228 19	497 43
3391 81	1549 24		847 38	163 00	619 38	3179 00	212 81
3804 93	1004 88	40 00	220 00	1113 30	1057 87	3436 05	508 88
3729 22	2634 58	177 28	378 72		538 64	3729 22	
15307 43	4152 00	297 39	182 98	4405 60	1698 59	10736 56	4570 87
5075 62	3453 58		166 35		1181 69	4801 62	274 00
290149 86	131274 65	4576 17	16615 95	58456 67	46353 78	257277 22	52872 64
3920 07	1235 00	43 59	108 01	805 20	1384 62	3576 42	343 65
1921 91	885 50	31 00	171 10	331 48	104 78	1523 86	398 05
1616 89	1004 51		394 99	27 99	129 32	1556 81	60 08
2955 07	1600 00	60 00	44 86	477 00	308 99	2490 85	464 22
1026 20	800 00		12 25		202 95	1015 20	11 00
2120 49	845 00		570 89	178 50	146 87	1741 26	379 23

TABLE A.—The Public

VILLAGES.—Continued.		RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers' Salaries, (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries: (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Fund, balances, and other sources.	Reserve
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Bath	82 00	22 00	618 00			385 53
Bolton			1257 65			483 92
Bradford	154 00	18 00	1000 00			18 95
Brighton	184 00		684 00			1436 51
Brussels	106 00		903 66			38 35
Caledonia	170 00		1382 23			49 19
Carleton Place	165 00	15 00	917 97			878 08
Cayuga	110 00		1050 00			258 09
Chippawa	125 00	11 00	800 00			498 01
Clinton	274 00		2340 00			214 33
Colborne	113 00		709 96			278 00
Dresden	139 00	10 00	1934 44			382 36
Dunnville	198 00	16 00	1350 00			886 56
Elora	202 00	5 00	1556 37			380 39
Embro	65 00		473 89			83 34
Exeter	140 00		1012 05			108 46
Fergus	222 00		1480 15	287 00		58 79
Fort Erie	114 00		860 00	21 00		690 64
Forest	149 00	30 00	703 00			1728 45
Gananoque	275 00		3050 26			1805 92
Garden Island	103 00	40 49	507 14			
Georgetown	175 00	47 40	1163 85			73 85
Harriston		20 00	1085 92			286 40
Hawkesbury	226 00		987 25			4639 26
Hespeler	108 00		1117 24			118 40
Holland Landing	87 00	10 00	700 00			117 16
Iroquois	105 00	17 08	518 34			97 72
Kemptville	120 00		700 00			76 22
Kincardine	261 00	9 00	87 82			3468 21
Lanark	101 00	10 00	1180 00			204 04
Listowel	133 00		1652 00			26 51
Lucan	127 00	5 21	1027 75			51 49
Merrickville	126 00		985 00			4807 41
Millpoint	119 00		850 00			446 28
Mitchell	244 00	45 00	2091 00			1020 82
Morrisburgh	159 00	47 00	456 75			
Mount Forest	185 00		2634 22			48 02
Newbury	107 00	25 00	758 88			258 35
Newburgh	113 00	50 00	740 16			
Newcastle	150 00		1296 50			
New Edinburgh	82 00		1000 00			185 06
New Hamburg	138 00		1400 00			510 84
Newmarket	232 00		1450 00	49 00		863 66
Oilsprings	76 00		738 72			269 22
Orillia	197 00	10 00	1736 32			2232 73
Oshawa	435 00		3029 11			406 54
Parkhill	191 00		1717 60	38 00		2202 50
Pembroke	123 00	6 50	1168 82	636 46		254 38
Petrolia	358 00		3900 00			1064 96
Portsmouth	223 00	5 00	864 91	147 75		311 99
Port Colborne	124 00		1200 00	326 25		777 90
Port Dalhousie	142 00		1000 00	214 00		1026 27
Port Perry	238 00	95 18	3507 69			1508 19
Preston	205 00		1600 00	85 55		1114 59
Renfrew	127 36		839 94	215 94		17 39
Richmond	106 00	5 00	1434 73	15 30		574 91
Richmond Hill			900 00	107 98		339 74
Seaforth	187 00	20 50	2550 00			795 17
Smith's Falls	158 00	7 25	1834 10			1295 85



## Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.							
Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Wages, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1107 53	725 00	44 00	50 80	50 00	111 36	981 16	126 37
1741 57	771 66	25 20	36 55	400 00	226 83	1460 24	281 33
1190 95	901 59	36 00	36 91		153 54	1128 04	62 91
2304 51	777 61			386 87	200 17	1364 65	939 86
1048 01	935 00		36 22		73 84	1045 06	2 95
1601 42	1194 50		5 52		306 40	1506 42	95 00
1976 05	1288 00	30 00	101 65		294 06	1713 71	262 34
1418 09	640 00		229 56		136 37	1005 93	412 16
1434 01	689 38	23 85	41 54		53 38	808 15	625 86
2828 33	2182 28		20 00	29 70	435 97	2667 95	160 38
1100 96	615 00	15 00	126 30		94 80	851 10	249 86
2465 80	1194 00	21 48	381 33	250 00	477 35	2324 16	141 64
2450 56	985 00	47 65	126 99		197 17	1356 81	1093 75
2143 76	1409 57	20 36	81 82	300 00	188 68	2000 43	143 33
622 23	511 30		53 42		57 51	622 23	
1260 51	914 05		43 51		142 44	1100 00	160 51
2047 94	1450 92		223 72		339 63	2014 27	33 67
1685 64	740 00	25 00	82 56		122 62	970 18	715 46
2610 45	615 00	60 00	87 04	1656 00	104 70	2522 74	87 71
5131 18	1270 00		234 86	2577 50	474 53	4556 89	574 29
650 63	500 00	80 98	9 00		60 65	650 63	
1460 10	1150 00	94 80			215 30	1460 10	
1392 32	908 74	40 00	212 13		185 75	1346 62	45 70
5852 51	832 17		3 64	4500 00	138 87	5474 68	377 83
1343 64	963 00		32 42		205 80	1201 22	142 42
914 16	640 38	20 00	20 06	95 97	130 74	907 15	7 01
738 14	550 00	34 18	11 46		69 05	664 69	75 45
896 22	710 00		29 44		95 59	835 03	61 19
3826 03	1560 00	18 00		796 58	1448 32	3822 90	3 13
1495 04	788 39	20 00	78 08		128 06	1014 53	480 51
1811 51	1420 60	6 31	3 75	4 64	177 41	1612 71	198 80
1211 45	1000 00	11 07	62 13		138 25	1211 45	
5918 41	876 00		48 00	4578 57	415 84	5918 41	
1415 28	602 68		34 24		23 91	660 83	754 45
3400 82	1786 92	90 00	234 25		387 23	2498 40	902 42
662 75	528 75	94 00	40 00			662 75	
2867 24	2040 41	1 18	0 75	419 73	318 52	2780 59	86 65
1149 23	597 33	51 05	13 18	65 13	147 92	874 61	274 62
903 16	594 87	100 00	115 49		92 80	903 16	
1446 50	700 00		700 00		46 50	1446 50	
1267 06	700 00	29 15	13 65	136 00	193 96	1072 76	194 30
2048 84	1130 04		28 54		143 33	1301 91	746 93
2594 66	1244 50		288 14		310 05	1842 69	751 97
1083 94	780 00		71 75		232 19	1083 94	
4176 05	1568 69	41 65	29 20	1351 00	1067 24	4057 78	118 27
3870 65	2241 00		230 06	808 64	566 07	3845 77	24 88
4149 10	766 00		184 21	3065 36	119 45	4135 02	14 08
2189 16	1794 96	31 75	172 22		182 29	2181 22	7 94
5322 96	2280 00		251 90	1755 41	990 24	5277 55	45 41
1552 65	915 75	10 00	258 64		368 26	1552 65	
2428 15	1010 54	5 00	357 78		192 92	1566 24	861 91
2382 27	1378 00		205 56		294 58	1878 14	504 13
5349 06	3437 75	190 36	110 00		1610 95	5349 06	
3005 14	1580 00		222 92		188 07	1990 99	1014 15
1200 63	806 85			261 00	130 70	1198 55	2 08
2135 94	587 75	10 00		1189 20	41 56	1828 31	307 63
1338 72	750 00				145 32	895 32	443 40
3552 67	1745 00	41 00	236 10	682 75	47 23	3072 08	480 59
3295 20	1433 35	17 29			154 29	2983 93	311 27

TABLE A.—The Public

VILLAGES.—Continued.	RECEIPTS.				
	For Teachers' Salaries, (Legislative Grant.)	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, (Legislative Grant.)	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Charity Reserve Fund, balances, and other sources.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Southampton .....	118 00		973 86		
St. John's .....			701 98		263 21
Stirling .....	106 00	13 40	938 21		222 65
Streetsville .....	83 00		662 00		204 54
Thornhill .....	197 00	12 69	1325 00		1261 44
Trenton .....	244 00	46 25	1586 25	661 81	479 01
Uxbridge .....	203 00	34 88	1644 41		8536 75
Vernon .....	82 00	55 00	971 40		167 75
Wardsville .....	76 00		823 88		38 07
Warrington .....	235 00		2000 00		292 85
Wellington .....	153 00		899 10		88 20
Wellington .....	74 00		777 41		11 82
Yorkville .....	299 00	45 21	1425 00		372 34
Total .....	11987 36	840 04	101199 02	3191 04	56217 03
Total Counties .....	174476 63	17239 45	154607 59	1421904 21	491913 81
Do Cities .....	18415 00	1003 59	161474 23		62746 29
Do Towns .....	20056 00	1855 66	184071 05	14295 73	69871 42
Do Villages .....	11987 36	840 04	101199 02	3191 04	56217 03
Grand Total, 1873 .....	224934 99	20938 74	601351 89	1439390 98	680748 55
Do 1872 .....	204758 31	20560 48	531391 30	1232101 34	541559 14
Increase .....	20176 68	378 26	69960 59	207289 64	139289 41
Decrease .....					

NOTE.—All moneys reported in the Tables represent actual payments made between the 1st January and the 31st December. Tables A, B, C, D and E, include the statistics of Separate Schools. These are given

Schools of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

## EXPENDITURE.

Total Receipts for all Public School purposes.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel, and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1091 86	784 00		185 71		122 15	1091 86	
965 19	766 20		88 09		72 81	927 10	38 09
1280 26	758 33	26 80	26 54	325 00	84 85	1221 52	58 74
940 54	823 11				67 55	890 66	58 88
2796 13	1823 00	30 88		68 00	441 61	2363 49	432 64
3017 32	1174 95	92 50	64 28	182 20	593 69	2107 62	909 70
10419 04	1220 66	129 90	113 35	5978 36	351 02	7793 29	2625 75
1276 15	815 75	111 00			349 40	1276 15	
937 95	655 00				180 60	835 00	102 35
2527 85	2036 00		69 52		336 84	2442 36	85 49
1140 30	1010 00				130 30	1140 30	
863 23	648 78		6 10		105 22	760 10	103 13
2141 55	1368 59	191 72	158 09		316 50	1944 90	196 65
173434 49	84964 66	2013 70	8322 77	33733 78	22725 43	151760 34	21674 15
2260141 69	1213926 61	37662 60	103533 84	488504 29	180222 44	2023849 78	236291 91
243639 11	89957 69	5605 76	9603 97	28418 59	38052 70	171638 71	72000 40
290149 86	131274 65	4576 17	16615 95	58456 67	46353 78	257277 22	32872 64
173434 49	84964 66	2013 70	8322 77	33733 78	22725 43	151760 34	21674 15
2967365 15	1520123 61	49858 23	138076 53	609113 33	287354 35	2604526 05	362839
2530270 57	1371593 81	47798 58	104394 42	456042 93	227534 37	2207364 11	322906
437094 58	148529 80	2059 65	33682 11	153070 40	59819 98	397161 94	39932 64

and 31st December.  
separately in Table F.



TABLE B.—The Public

COUNTIES.	School population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
							Under 5.	5 to 10.
Glengarry .....	5800	4811	253	5064	2609	2455	29	2134
Stormont .....	4920	4334	216	4550	2368	2182	29	2086
Dundas .....	5940	4922	262	5184	2691	2493	17	2410
Prescott .....	3500	2943	50	2993	1488	1505	9	1558
Russell .....	3321	2580	264	2844	1531	1313	60	1458
Carleton .....	9500	7749	295	8044	4187	3857	31	3609
Grenville .....	5620	4823	242	5065	2601	2464	7	2262
Leeds .....	8923	7427	492	7919	4154	3765	35	3491
Lanark .....	7218	6345	243	6588	3514	3074	21	2976
Renfrew .....	6702	5480	628	6108	3233	2875	36	2715
Frontenac .....	8001	6292	318	6610	3392	3218	27	3079
Lennox and Addington .....	6600	5935	408	6343	3321	3022	6	2815
Prince Edward .....	4610	4395	517	4912	2601	2311	14	2127
Hastings .....	10408	8776	316	9092	4775	4317	19	4397
Northumberland .....	9786	8468	613	9081	4806	4215	13	3871
Durham .....	8601	7537	594	8131	4359	3772	42	3555
Peterborough .....	6530	5884	229	6113	3183	2930	34	2899
Victoria .....	9192	8079	385	8464	4336	4128	54	4146
Ontario .....	11900	10523	803	11326	5989	5337	34	5125
York .....	16000	14370	1236	15606	8598	7008	50	7262
Peel .....	6550	6150	500	6650	3606	3044	8	3019
Simcoe .....	19112	15819	891	16710	8788	7922	84	7858
Halton .....	5930	4961	339	5300	2896	2404	10	2305
Wentworth .....	7986	7320	432	7752	4177	3575	25	3545
Brant .....	5401	4758	383	5141	2745	2396	20	2290
Lincoln .....	5481	4685	268	4953	2618	2335	20	2303
Welland .....	5610	4948	328	5276	2794	2482	21	2429
Haldimand .....	6598	5941	406	6347	3342	3005	1	2867
Norfolk .....	9037	8547	509	9056	4696	4360	43	4216
Oxford .....	12000	10079	754	10833	5898	4935	23	4888
Waterloo .....	9078	8088	348	8436	4768	3668	12	4152
Wellington .....	15985	14251	698	14949	7841	7108	76	7071
Grey .....	19603	16970	924	17894	9297	8597	90	8582
Perth .....	12729	10749	524	11273	6005	5268	34	5306
Huron .....	21874	19103	917	20020	10720	9300	59	9869
Brace .....	15000	13338	617	13955	7496	6459	88	6636
Middlesex .....	19454	16380	977	17357	9195	8162	71	7817
Elgin .....	8843	7922	633	8557	4562	3995	56	3688
Kent .....	10615	9033	425	9458	5038	4420	54	4470
Lambton .....	10500	9543	338	9881	5166	4715	16	4673
Essex .....	8008	6789	243	7032	3707	3325	27	3192
Districts .....	683	489	17	506	275	231	3	281
Total .....	389149	337536	19837	357373	189426	167947	1408	165832
CITIES.								
Toronto .....	14000	12296	76	12372	6336	6036	.....	7443
Hamilton .....	7200	6730	58	6783	3392	3391	19	4673
Kingston .....	3400	3157	22	3179	1554	1625	.....	1693
London .....	5204	4736	30	4766	2571	2195	2	2557
Ottawa .....	5300	4172	54	4226	2245	1981	.....	2760
Total .....	35104	31091	235	31326	16098	15228	21	19126

## Schools of Ontario.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
10 to 16.	16 to 21.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.		
2677	224	613	1125	1449	1112	610	155	286	1660
2244	191	611	1088	1361	860	572	58	129	1575
2502	255	659	1142	1424	1139	659	161	53	2600
1378	48	387	695	956	524	391	40	220	961
1122	204	455	538	790	560	369	132	302	1059
4075	329	970	1653	2346	1808	992	275	362	3162
2545	251	619	1211	1510	1035	567	123	101	1980
3961	432	920	1776	2280	1575	1083	285	166	3314
3277	314	757	1392	1767	1370	1012	290	139	2809
2954	403	864	1255	1760	1122	821	286	370	2272
3226	278	1011	1610	1982	1173	682	152	262	2407
3120	402	766	1304	1780	1368	926	199	109	2384
2253	518	437	900	1367	1142	821	245	73	2034
4259	417	1189	2106	2420	1835	1276	266	468	3722
4550	647	1015	1912	2649	1894	1298	313	184	3601
3956	578	840	1789	2331	1786	1133	252	136	3000
2928	252	947	1415	1725	1184	691	151	376	2171
3935	329	1000	1801	2498	1709	1219	237	293	3087
5277	890	1123	2136	2828	2500	1928	811	292	4960
7258	1036	1704	3441	4093	3404	2452	512	527	6192
3126	497	830	1673	1864	1294	905	114	123	2228
7949	819	2144	3773	4641	3448	2211	493	587	5858
2655	330	566	1074	1583	1147	805	125	180	2075
3734	448	749	1599	2371	1687	1151	195	138	3038
2438	393	550	1175	1443	1053	733	187	44	1998
2305	325	635	1080	1460	990	643	125	119	1908
2494	332	661	1160	1620	1117	605	113	103	1897
3033	446	644	1464	1735	1284	976	244	10	2458
4331	466	1125	2134	2671	1872	1055	199	112	3251
5138	784	952	2097	3070	2344	1810	360	141	4490
3940	332	649	1444	2433	1841	1762	307	108	3692
6975	827	1624	3338	4330	3104	1987	566	327	5818
8308	914	2557	4275	5322	3415	1843	482	858	5939
5443	490	1066	2213	3109	2480	1912	493	217	4694
9200	892	2265	4365	5632	4104	3093	561	324	7326
6658	573	1770	3287	4046	2801	1680	371	421	4918
8511	958	1871	3559	4595	3816	2870	646	168	7134
3971	842	959	1915	2444	1771	1164	304	66	3359
4496	438	1207	2029	2669	1982	1272	299	349	3610
4859	333	1178	2095	2711	2077	1562	258	219	3992
3192	221	825	1612	2156	1418	826	195	254	2627
209	13	90	106	138	98	61	13	17	199
170462	19671	41824	77756	101359	74413	50428	11593	9733	142568
4852	77	1051	1963	3220	2444	2563	1131	400	5994
2057	34	346	899	1427	1311	1786	1014	200	3939
1464	22	149	456	752	612	566	644	16	1533
2142	65	616	910	1170	980	904	186	16	2822
1412	54	310	594	1130	805	1010	377	16	2030
11927	252	2472	4822	7699	6152	6829	3352	616	15788

TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
							Under 5.	5 to 10.
Amherstburgh .....	700	639	14	653	327	326	4	311
Barric .....	950	909	.....	909	435	474	.....	457
Belleville .....	2200	2083	19	2102	1005	1097	3	1176
Berlin .....	893	830	2	832	430	402	.....	467
Bathwell .....	380	358	5	363	191	172	.....	180
Bowmanville .....	800	737	5	742	383	359	.....	400
Brampton .....	619	583	4	587	285	302	.....	325
Brantford .....	2300	2228	58	2286	1131	1155	.....	532
Brockville .....	1250	1220	.....	1220	588	632	.....	700
Chatham .....	1950	1845	103	1948	979	969	.....	1085
Clifton .....	480	412	28	440	210	230	.....	231
Colborne .....	1200	1094	28	1122	645	477	.....	560
Collingwood .....	1150	1001	9	1010	568	442	.....	441
Cornwall .....	620	542	8	550	301	249	.....	321
Dundas .....	1150	1045	8	1053	571	482	.....	576
Durham .....	300	264	14	278	153	125	.....	104
Galt .....	1224	945	.....	945	480	465	.....	628
Goderich .....	1300	1062	20	1082	557	525	.....	611
Georgina .....	1900	1810	35	1845	844	1001	.....	1048
Ingersoll .....	1300	1161	20	1181	562	619	.....	685
Lindsay .....	1500	1266	39	1305	698	607	8	784
Milton .....	350	313	13	326	178	148	.....	186
Napanee .....	880	738	.....	738	391	347	.....	246
Niagara .....	539	348	20	368	157	211	1	123
Oakville .....	550	521	7	528	298	230	.....	317
Orangeville .....	650	600	16	616	300	316	.....	257
Owen Sound .....	1050	960	16	976	514	462	1	575
Paris .....	805	771	3	774	393	381	.....	394
Perth .....	1000	672	8	680	337	343	3	389
Peterborough .....	1600	1427	19	1446	761	685	.....	734
Pictou .....	655	632	11	643	325	318	.....	301
Port Hope .....	2450	1555	86	1641	817	824	.....	785
Prescott .....	600	585	.....	585	295	290	.....	329
Sandwich .....	350	291	.....	291	122	169	.....	169
Sarnia .....	1100	1023	5	1028	540	488	.....	557
St. Catharines .....	2300	2078	40	2118	1101	1017	16	1099
St. Mary's .....	1000	845	6	851	398	453	.....	639
St. Thomas .....	1100	1095	6	1101	580	521	.....	588
Simcoe .....	550	473	6	479	248	231	3	254
Strathroy .....	900	864	4	868	427	441	.....	510
Stratford .....	1300	1253	10	1263	660	603	.....	641
Tilsonburgh .....	510	446	3	449	234	215	.....	222
Walkerton .....	600	417	16	433	234	199	.....	277
Whitby .....	900	754	12	766	433	333	12	441
Windsor .....	1100	1074	5	1079	537	542	.....	630
Woodstock .....	1220	977	34	1011	501	510	20	554
Total.....	48225	42746	765	43511	22124	21387	71	22815
VILLAGES.								
Almonte .....	1000	707	5	712	357	355	.....	351
Arthur .....	375	360	15	375	204	171	.....	188
Aylmer .....	450	403	21	424	247	177	.....	177
Arnprior .....	600	493	6	499	288	211	.....	287



## Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
10 to 16.	16 to 21.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.		
310	22	39	76	134	136	198	79	125	434
452		60	94	185	228	180	143		454
901	22	122	246	431	568	677	58	169	573
364	1	56	85	214	292	264	14		114
178	5	46	59	91	110	49	5		141
337	5	38	80	154	148	243	79	19	405
258	4	28	74	113	128	199	45	26	323
1696	38	136	356	567	510	573	136	79	1215
516	4	85	182	308	248	374	23		650
766	27	247	344	498	455	280	137		682
181	28	32	45	115	81	134	33		235
534	28	125	217	290	154	191	142		531
560	9	182	271	287	195	122	56		355
221	8	42	95	174	130	75	34		226
474	3	123	174	347	248	149	12		416
161	13	13	51	79	75	64	5		111
317		73	148	292	129	262	131		568
451	20	62	138	260	230	298	94		569
762	35	149	310	561	434	322	48		882
476	20	125	191	362	237	236	30		530
482	31	130	264	356	237	287	31	54	646
157	13	27	48	76	75	57	13	6	176
492		127	163	234	149	65			360
225	19	44	64	92	67	52	49		189
204	7	4	102	99	175	144	4		260
343	16		59	162	264	175	19	37	218
385	15	94	136	269	193	274	10		595
376	4	29	87	189	279	165	25		307
283	5	41	54	112	134	246	93		456
693	19	148	237	356	295	303	117		701
323	19	47	183	157	111	122	23	39	359
770	86	187	216	331	401	263	49		682
256		30	87	114	53	144	137	100	315
122		5	4	82	51	59	90		157
466	5	112	148	246	242	269	11		546
974	29	200	317	611	409	397	184		1644
204	8	65	114	239	234	297	2		433
507	6	132	211	318	224	148	71		416
219	3	46	84	119	113	165	12		239
384	4	81	174	283	217	110	3		444
612	10	131	197	297	261	346	31	50	
224	3	33	84	111	99	30	32		266
140	16	17	84	78	154	100			214
309	4	79	132	224	156	158	17		471
444	5	113	193	305	227	236	5		569
417	20	102	184	265	292	190	68	139	481
19896	729	3735	6883	11244	9630	9651	2368	763	26511
356	5	54	137	136	124	142	119	293	291
171	16	42	48	106	78	83	18	20	173
226	21	25	75	121	80	82	41		157
206	6	63	103	123	101	92	17		226

TABLE B.—The Public

VILLAGES.—Continued.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
							Under 5.	5 to 10.
Ashburnham	460	301	.....	301	169	132	.....	200
Aurora	368	325	8	333	168	165	.....	159
Bath	190	165	5	170	94	76	.....	89
Belton	300	214	12	226	99	127	.....	88
Bradford	279	249	2	251	128	123	.....	121
Brighton	320	293	8	301	153	148	.....	148
Brussels	340	318	16	334	196	138	.....	158
Caledonia	400	376	5	381	199	182	.....	187
Carleton Place	500	472	6	478	240	238	.....	337
Cayuga	270	267	4	271	143	128	.....	140
Chippawa	300	253	8	261	146	115	.....	57
Clinton	700	626	1	627	300	327	.....	240
Colborne	324	324	.....	324	166	158	.....	181
Dresden	393	351	16	367	172	195	15	161
Dunnville	300	275	20	295	155	140	.....	80
Elora	550	496	5	501	273	228	1	299
Embro	200	173	14	187	106	81	2	75
Exeter	350	329	6	335	174	161	.....	186
Fergus	500	480	7	487	278	209	.....	229
Fort Erie	300	268	.....	268	151	117	.....	152
Forest	270	261	1	262	133	129	.....	168
Gananoque	684	569	53	622	318	304	30	368
Garden Island	226	185	.....	185	106	79	.....	109
Georgetown	350	329	2	331	166	165	1	169
Hamilton	360	347	3	350	171	179	.....	227
Hawkesbury	450	319	7	326	167	159	.....	164
Hespeler	300	272	2	274	149	125	.....	174
Holland Landing	220	188	11	199	101	98	.....	99
Iroquois	220	170	5	175	108	67	.....	88
Kemptville	350	296	12	308	167	141	2	135
Kincardine	750	726	7	733	382	351	7	437
Lanark	201	186	3	189	100	89	.....	112
Listowel	420	380	5	385	190	195	.....	200
Lucan	250	240	11	251	123	128	.....	133
Mersickville	400	376	18	394	220	174	.....	173
Milpoint	260	240	19	259	138	121	.....	139
Mitchell	590	551	15	566	276	290	.....	331
Morrisburgh	336	269	7	276	149	127	.....	196
Mount Forest	590	551	51	602	269	333	.....	300
Newbury	215	205	5	210	92	118	.....	89
Newburgh	300	216	.....	216	111	105	.....	108
Newcastle	300	241	15	276	160	116	2	137
New Edinburgh	180	164	.....	164	75	89	.....	70
New Hamburg	385	328	.....	328	168	160	.....	195
Newmarket	500	434	1	435	241	194	.....	198
Oilsprings	275	194	7	201	83	118	.....	110
Orillia	500	459	2	461	256	205	.....	238
Oshawa	1160	1025	4	1029	550	479	.....	570
Parkhill	450	416	2	418	211	207	.....	252
Pembroke	480	394	16	410	229	181	.....	198
Petrolia	1300	866	8	874	489	385	.....	512
Portsmouth	350	264	.....	264	119	145	.....	129
Port Colborne	400	385	6	391	196	195	.....	204
Port Dalhousie	380	329	34	363	200	163	5	152
Port Perry	650	544	6	550	276	274	.....	280
Preston	450	398	.....	398	199	199	.....	204
Renfrew	329	310	4	314	160	154	.....	141

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
10 to 16.	16 to 21.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.		
101		21	39	71	67	100	3	25	138
166	8	45	56	92	61	49	30		178
76	5	12	20	22	34	35	47	3	104
124	14	19	31	88	46	30	12		128
128	2	2	20	53	54	53	69		126
145	8	35	64	63	68	69	2	20	146
160	16	39	63	94	69	62	7	3	138
189	5	49	60	96	80	89	7	15	184
135	6	53	68	112	99	110	36	20	207
127	4	26	70	63	63	40	9		174
196	8	14	30	63	66	74	14	30	138
386	1	30	144	170	145	105	33		349
143		20	61	82	69	51	41		138
175	16	41	67	78	61	88	32		174
195	20			60	130	50	55		155
197	4	5	39	98	143	177	39	7	258
98	12	5	31	56	68	23	4		73
144	5	15	45	83	83	81	28	1	164
245	13	39	71	110	117	121	29		221
116		40	56	84	43	44	4		97
93	1	33	43	65	50	71			84
201	23	77	115	158	121	129	22		344
76		6	20	32	52	61	14	30	104
160	1	33	60	98	56	74	10		146
120	3	12	60	115	58	68	37		165
155	7	33	73	161	43	16		25	95
98	2	16	43	44	41	74	56	3	160
89	11	21	31	68	44	33	2	6	82
82	5	20	35	45	33	37	5		75
159	12	3	39	66	73	60	67		156
282	7	92	135	243	143	113	7		277
74	3	12	34	57	52	17	17		89
180	5	20	43	122	132	60	8	10	180
107	11	9	12	56	72	81	21		163
186	35	53	75	71	91	48	53		102
101	19	17	27	102	75	30	8		104
220	15	43	64	101	159	162	37	15	321
74	6	12	42	89	64	67	2	30	138
276	26	32	89	143	127	177	34		292
116	5	12	15	25	40	48	70	12	73
108		33	30	46	53	54		20	96
124	13	27	52	76	67	49	5		122
94		16	25	38	46	39			84
133		11	58	69	84	96	10		164
236	1	46	78	108	80	81	42		213
84	7	15	57	59	30	39	1	21	81
211	12	13	71	157	139	43	38		213
455	4	87	188	339	168	120	127		452
164	2	61	71	102	88	92	4		177
196	16	45	80	108	77	87	13	124	168
354	8	121	175	199	170	178	31	250	367
135		7	17	76	64	58	42	112	148
181	6	31	82	71	99	77	31		153
177	29	28	67	84	80	95	9	30	176
250	20	45	101	153	118	117	15	4	236
194		32	44	89	74	137	22	50	214
169	4	11	42	118	100	31	12		132



TABLE B.—The Public

VILLAGES. <i>Continued.</i>	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.	AGES	
							Under 5.	5 to 10.
Richmond .....	200	183	.....	183	95	88	.....	73
Richmond Hill .....	274	221	8	229	108	121	.....	74
Sarnforth .....	463	434	8	442	228	214	.....	236
Smith Falls .....	536	498	.....	498	259	239	1	286
Southampton .....	367	337	8	345	174	171	.....	72
Seymour .....	500	435	8	443	221	222	.....	228
Stirling .....	330	223	3	226	99	127	.....	110
Stouffville .....	230	203	4	207	113	94	.....	121
Thorold .....	600	570	11	581	279	302	.....	315
Trenton .....	600	542	6	548	317	231	.....	311
Uxbridge .....	500	399	55	454	227	227	.....	232
Vienna .....	275	215	7	222	99	123	.....	112
Wardsville .....	214	182	3	185	105	80	.....	117
Waterloo .....	550	478	6	484	254	230	.....	231
Welland .....	350	326	.....	326	172	154	.....	193
Wellington .....	150	131	18	149	80	69	.....	65
Yorkville .....	721	551	4	555	283	272	.....	364
Total .....	32391	28093	681	28774	14967	13807	70	14939
Total Counties .....	389149	337536	19837	357373	189426	167947	1408	165832
“ Cities .....	35104	31091	235	31326	16098	15228	21	19126
“ Towns .....	48225	42746	765	43511	22124	21387	71	22815
“ Villages .....	32391	28093	681	28774	14967	13807	70	14939
Grand Total. 1873 .....	504869	439466	21518	460984	242615	218369	1570	222712
“ 1872 .....	495756	433664	20998	454662	238848	215814	2274	217618
Increase .....	9113	5802	520	6322	3767	2555	.....	5094
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701	.....

Schools of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OF PUPILS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 12 not attending any school.	Average attendance of pupils.
10 to 15.	16 to 21.	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.		
110	.....	2	10	62	94	6	.....	.....	48
148	.....	3	35	60	40	55	32	86	160
198	.....	21	72	141	39	105	4	.....	24
211	.....	32	56	111	97	169	33	24	265
265	.....	8	73	78	82	41	15	12	148
207	.....	61	8	119	79	85	13	.....	198
113	.....	8	25	48	45	100	.....	10	155
82	.....	4	25	37	59	42	2	13	97
255	.....	9	115	81	166	117	79	24	294
213	.....	22	49	120	168	110	82	19	215
222	.....	43	67	109	113	115	7	40	202
103	.....	7	24	34	62	58	5	.....	107
65	.....	3	12	48	42	55	28	.....	77
247	.....	6	34	42	87	126	33	.....	170
133	.....	.....	40	51	99	67	60	.....	153
64	.....	20	10	29	32	30	.....	.....	63
187	.....	4	52	125	141	114	57	20	241
13142	623	2465	4681	7481	6388	5077	1782	1508	13234
170462	19671	41824	77736	101359	74413	50428	11763	9733	142508
11927	252	2472	4822	7099	9132	6829	3452	676	15788
19806	729	3535	6883	11244	9000	9651	2508	707	20571
13142	623	2465	4681	7481	6388	5077	1782	1508	13234
215427	21275	50496	94142	127783	94503	72883	19095	12489	107001
213566	21204	51075	93333	123509	97130	71270	18279	12327	106501
1861	71	.....	809	1214	.....	1615	816	157	.....
.....	.....	579	.....	.....	533	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE C.—The Public

## NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Object Lessons.	Composition.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.
	1st class, (lowest.)	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.								
Glengarry .....	2250	1037	582	880	218	97	4130	3804	3633	2006	775	1199	1702	1034
Stormont .....	1351	851	799	732	697	120	3622	2885	2903	1234	263	709	1378	589
Dundas .....	1200	815	868	828	848	625	4077	3087	3057	1174	.....	384	1275	419
Prescott .....	1265	768	780	180	.....	.....	2669	2134	2358	794	76	594	1107	389
Russell .....	1399	750	400	162	71	62	2069	1826	1844	774	587	484	822	244
Carleton .....	2276	1527	1591	1491	912	247	6030	5926	5284	2104	403	1141	2049	1386
Greenville .....	1988	953	924	857	319	24	3977	3677	3669	1705	123	769	1704	538
Leeds .....	3124	1837	1715	1049	176	18	6509	5739	5636	3501	508	1201	3311	1689
Lanark .....	2847	1708	1078	887	68	.....	5716	5044	5083	2913	1275	1803	3214	1708
Renfrew .....	2000	1108	1140	970	560	330	4061	4365	3309	1662	578	907	1658	1087
Frontenac .....	3216	1825	1014	521	34	.....	5818	4485	4532	2638	180	876	2965	1175
Lennox Addington .....	2816	1642	1537	348	.....	.....	5965	5704	5428	3190	3183	2448	4387	1399
Prince Edward .....	1593	971	1056	1042	229	21	4232	3977	4041	2305	977	1998	2965	1856
Hastings .....	4380	2205	1501	883	123	.....	6691	6382	6202	3022	2940	2892	4107	1887
Northumberland .....	3843	2148	1705	1097	233	55	7774	7133	6727	4593	1782	2297	4921	3192
Durham .....	3364	1706	1489	1223	340	9	6699	6108	6235	3609	2557	2801	4284	2341
Peterborough .....	2035	1229	1247	925	504	83	5298	5480	4587	2101	309	1396	2662	1498
Victoria .....	3785	1868	1484	973	326	28	7107	6106	6240	3459	1276	1679	3343	1693
Ontario .....	4353	2416	2333	1614	500	110	9799	8588	8284	4930	3150	3533	5052	2646
York .....	5997	2943	2723	2427	1135	381	13971	12550	12086	6359	4339	4717	6099	4443
Peel .....	3520	1363	867	818	81	1	5897	5076	4912	2998	934	1889	3072	1950
Simcoe .....	6984	3853	3272	2111	458	32	12036	11024	10837	6464	1356	3751	6908	3567
Halton .....	2551	1301	863	552	33	.....	4781	4594	4507	2555	1342	2392	2129	1630
Wentworth .....	3229	1728	1379	1079	297	40	6768	5911	6167	3587	1613	1951	3832	2592
Brant .....	1766	917	886	817	549	206	4433	3937	3602	2478	1648	1875	2782	1702
Lincoln .....	1794	974	899	787	413	86	4051	3425	3648	1729	1084	964	2227	1325
Welland .....	1993	1161	990	690	402	40	4439	4308	4122	1156	411	1345	2453	1023
Haldimand .....	1900	1149	1324	1179	658	137	5377	4472	4605	2763	303	1605	2956	1512
Norfolk .....	2773	1851	1955	1539	892	26	7557	6336	6521	2560	688	1585	3346	1710
Oxford .....	4872	2573	1871	1361	156	.....	8981	8123	8440	5206	2540	2862	5775	3413
Waterloo .....	5055	2094	958	293	36	.....	7423	7383	7467	3442	5563	3437	4486	2359
Wellington .....	5378	3322	2980	2483	709	77	12510	10619	10536	5838	1483	3172	6137	3650
Grey .....	5941	4091	3944	2485	978	455	13981	11634	11982	5241	1997	2524	5369	3732
Perth .....	4757	2373	2066	1642	435	.....	9499	8500	8391	4573	1668	2721	4639	3764
Huron .....	8996	4406	3271	2625	710	12	18143	16370	16303	9252	8118	8204	10211	7394
Bruce .....	5778	3341	2678	1735	360	63	11043	9699	10168	5200	3647	3889	5516	3966
Middlesex .....	5917	3538	3452	2723	1143	584	14618	13148	13064	7082	2443	4681	8083	5405
Elgin .....	2266	1448	1815	1643	1383	2	6584	6112	6136	3744	2310	2210	3675	1447
Kent .....	4722	2179	1431	879	226	21	8208	7421	7264	3872	4786	3636	5076	2586
Lambton .....	3719	1955	1790	1539	686	192	8028	6851	6788	3873	1669	2549	4499	2728
Essex .....	2687	1516	1274	892	497	166	5587	4812	4978	2121	2748	1244	3236	1538
Districts .....	176	123	124	64	16	3	403	397	394	217	34	86	201	151
Total .....	141856	77563	66055	49045	18501	4353	296561	265152	261970	140114	73866	92400	156213	90357
CITIES.														
Toronto .....	4171	2584	2628	1600	1149	240	10122	8431	10056	5494	1266	2209	8841	4281
Hamilton .....	2350	1218	1726	892	272	325	6555	6368	6368	2027	4885	1361	5038	5538
Kingston .....	1178	686	472	500	172	171	2790	2474	2478	1382	1481	1118	1793	971
London .....	1753	1263	874	578	298	.....	3119	2666	3200	1836	2116	1836	3119	2036
Ottawa .....	1758	800	990	435	183	60	3030	3537	3659	1938	2235	1064	2228	2152
Total .....	11210	6551	6690	4005	2074	796	25616	23476	25761	12677	11983	7588	21919	14978



Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Ancient History.	Modern History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Human Physiology.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Botany.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Measurement.	Book-keeping.	Domestic Economy (Girls only.)	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
188	211	444	315	145	32	102	41	43	29	42	27	6	102	20	764	1053	254	
84	98	234	160	234	32	17	24	1	20	26	39	6	52	84	80	442		
67	106	260	220	220		17	14	3	7	32	10		57			30		
45	29	245	72	995		13	10	10		14	13	5	17	20		54	424	
41	10	110	23	143		7	3	4	4	8	6	3	18			384	345	1
146	308	670	583	467	136	70	63	41	65	36	97	66	55	146	13	361	835	43
46	118	370	331	95	38	5	13	10	21	2	43	8	12	96	21	129	619	26
133	329	512	853	109	2	53	94	47	96	89	101	23	103	190	18	263	622	
99	134	355	390	200		12	3	3	29		22	17	3	39		407	788	51
25	62	254	260	198		6	21	35	51	8	46	13	35	45		92	198	41
26	78	299	291			11	69	25	58	21	30	4	12	82	10	199	1005	24
17	12	191	256	226		61		75	14					95	10	594	1614	12
208	360	779	849	627	393	528	459	121	378	407	185	61	85	343	9	1601	699	20
141	313	531	639	1170	350	116	141	43	314	57	50	22	74	192	4	2890	3246	710
153	323	540	779	774	35	123	87	93	62	91	185	109	69	183	49	649	1310	149
198	419	797	954	324	111	614	384	165	478	246	206	130	151	230	22	889	1768	239
109	288	372	368	947	37	46	170	44	89	94	54	18	62	124	71	394	793	186
244	306	311	796	891	44	385	350	80	209	193	101	36	66	129	9	992	2897	242
300	518	819	1377	1548	426	408	402	185	261	193	192	104	136	208	33	1126	2344	661
409	1004	1771	2303	913	300	498	585	160	486	239	299	149	224	545	107	4017	5048	814
68	145	572	759	149		88	251	32	229	123	74	48	74	111	18	567	1082	974
463	740	1172	1416	1551	489	484	216	117	273	160	155	102	94	382	40	1063	2275	288
4		534	544	202		66	294	50	329	58	59	26	49	89	32	1900	1229	88
129	430	759	663	685	78	297	11	115	173	102	196	95	154	256	39	1023	2004	54
164	252	518	818	269	1	362	295	30	108	161	149	32	117	187	11	1372	923	20
198	196	442	429	124		82		18	34	18	79	21	75	169		186	473	149
110	135	73	426	218	47	234	107	110	90	74	147	30	60	184	18	570	1206	4
85	247	672	1027	95		252	72	98	142	164	179	84	129	195	60	281	547	30
100	423	431	971	479	23	341	205	53	101	167	174	147	91	414	50	846	1300	172
170	402	832	1111	81		377	218	44	370	163	104	53	70	193	23	1598	2339	89
50	138	352	383	983	32	165	271	72	264	240	41	27	76	40	68	4183	5231	87
425	799	761	1790	782	181	526	175	121	181	174	190	141	212	341	114	1183	3929	615
211	622	565	1624	1215	213	393	229	64	161	139	175	72	112	317	39	1512	3566	171
314	624	709	1397	335	143	785	50	255	141	115	348	146	350	125		496	4114	58
278	741	935	2010	966	100	684	550	182	474	424	294	212	287	333	34	8803	5507	551
322	631	884	1157	732	30	567	431	147	323	169	143	98	230	282	125	1653	3734	327
576	985	1244	2200	423	121	767	387	162	363	447	311	180	272	379	52	1422	3518	634
342	567	512	1191			503	184	173	304	63	271	133	125	444	10	337	333	
111	348	752	739	930	109	320	417	148	434	344	217	131	192	256	38	3481	3420	280
135	302	527	723	491	50	134	223	57	50	195	95	26	71	163	24	410	1486	
77	168	329	273	168		98	45	9	2	164	40	11	30	50	4	580	299	11
4	19	19	47			2	11	12			6	3	5	6		134	37	
7015	14242	23568	33717	20884	3527	10480	7683	3193	7228	5425	5243	2638	4040	7937	1195	52751	74609	8132
916	1220	2408	2258	1824		2321	1474	1139	88	798	423	826	1117	407	1680	7406	72	
30	40	798	157	6783		342		74		25	6	117	30	150		4935	4297	40
104	249	481	451	2921		121	281	146		270	129	60	151	161		1749	1830	
969	1736	969	1736	584		899	524	549	769	769	355	20	315	60	184	764	2869	769
755	755	755	755	2235	2235	448	448	207	207	207	247	228	327	333	90	2255	3029	
2774	4000	5411	5357	14347	2235	1810	3574	2450	2115	1334	1554	737	1736	1701	891	11383	19341	881

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Object Lessons.	Composition.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.
	1st class (lowest.)	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.								
Amherstburgh.....	286	212	79	64	9	3	583	590	544	193	147	131	316	315
Barrie.....	331	315	140	91	24	8	768	720	740	552	331	309	253	199
Belleville.....	1077	344	265	371	45		1833	1859	1857	1151	1227	915	1368	944
Berlin.....	497	224	59	40	12		778	778	739	369	619	233	730	109
Bonawell.....	100	102	39	50	52		58	199	239	126			211	
Bowmanville.....	271	110	212	149			742	548	644	361	93	331	567	288
Brampton.....	312	96	105	74			572	427	431	275	377	275	335	219
Brentford.....	873	638	435	165	125	50	1986	1762	1755	909	1365	694	1250	1318
Brockville.....	528	225	273	131	63		1016	1164	1004	562		194	623	349
Chatham.....	870	413	327	168	102	68	1762	1419	1466	843	773	891	815	161
Clinton.....	177	91	42	65	65		414	403	403	253	271	134	342	121
Georgetown.....	450	266	210	131	55	10	843	849	886	710	74	427	687	628
Collingwood.....	214	308	272	156	60		951	814	786	284		248	498	488
Cornwall.....	250	109	91	57	43		560	401	481	228	295	223	328	192
Dundas.....	330	211	235	141	112	23	854	818	856	529	50	165	759	592
Durham.....	60	45	102	51	16	4	268	228	258	173		71	198	198
Galt.....	447	144	145	76	78	55	700	941	755	361	347	354	420	222
Georgetown.....	368	243	317	154			1682	1082	1082	471	928	714	1082	1082
Godolphin.....	623	382	361	251	120	105	1703	1607	1615	953	703	797	1030	739
Ingersoll.....	555	191	146	190	99		856	1128	1128	535	796	535	681	454
Lincolnton.....	587	318	251	115	28	6	564	960	1143	560	763	302	763	471
Milton.....	164	76	28	47	11		302	326	260	162		130	86	162
Napanee.....	338	281	72	47			738	738	632	400	738	400	738	119
Niagara.....	147	81	58	61	21		337	272	341	241	101	80	332	184
Oakville.....	167	119	116	126			324	310	408	244		151	340	120
Orangeville.....	362	90	97	67			500	500	450	450		67	450	567
Owen Sound.....	365	104	278	229			946	667	767	377	84	229	712	548
Paris.....	253	186	158	177			774	718	748	475	415	171	708	719
Perth.....	330	109	107	122	12		521	347	518	401		189	225	25
Peterborough.....	607	225	180	351	39	44	1272	1255	1388	685	513	468	728	553
Pictou.....	175	118	90	143	117		643	608	608	350	221	250	606	796
Port Hope.....	864	292	189	163	133		1641	1172	1204	744	485	485	862	501
Prescott.....	206	128	132	96	18	5	550	465	450	330	405	112	355	160
Sandwich.....	99	89	70	33			290	277	277	187	111	141	241	01
Samia.....	584	123	120	191	10		867	809	843	586		259	896	880
St. Catharines.....	745	462	348	249	152	162	2098	1898	1960	1039	917	973	1772	1540
St. Mary's.....	448	119	97	93	94		821	741	590	321	390	172	565	565
St. Thomas.....	446	317	181	151	6		879	789	819	439	580	262	588	588
Simcoe.....	80	90	119	98	92		479	479	479	309	170	399	479	309
Stratford.....	657	304	84	208	10		1123	1123	1123	429	815	379	802	282
Strathroy.....	280	209	119	116	144		868	868	868	403	592	403	463	403
Tilsonburgh.....	186	107	75	79	2		449	353	449	254	107	81	296	173
Walkerton.....	187	96	79	71			358	358	358	269	433	358	358	121
Whitby.....	235	174	182	158	17		714	710	685	455	236	224	469	432
Windsor.....	512	196	230	120	21		884	725	831	495	373	229	650	307
Woodstock.....	216	266	170	151	208		1011	1011	1011	645	360	334	1011	493
Total.....	17862	9348	7506	6037	2215	543	38272	36214	36949	20778	17205	14889	27988	17317
VILLAGES.														
Aimonte.....	184	128	297	103			628	628	628	400		103	400	400
Arthur.....	139	146	48	34	6	2	183	147	157	115	190	98	181	88
Avonmore.....	142	55	50	66	59	52	378	378	403	282	111	227	378	227
Arnprior.....	249	98	70	82			499	276	265	167		51	237	139

## Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

## DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Ancient History.	Modern History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Human Physiology.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Botany.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Domestic Economy (Girls only).	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
16	12	20	6	643	370	1	1	2	.....	12	2	7	1	10	200	273	459	.....
47	47	85	53	239	.....	53	44	21	21	32	3	12	8	82	115	350	741	.....
37	45	124	198	862	.....	233	37	233	99	99	12	12	15	150	1588	150	1588	1211
.....	.....	46	53	.....	.....	46	46	12	46	46	12	8	8	50	.....	722	736	.....
.....	.....	25	40	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	31	.....	363	.....	.....
.....	.....	149	149	.....	.....	65	35	.....	75	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	381	.....
.....	.....	71	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	373	.....
85	363	335	349	2356	.....	314	694	310	30	121	344	110	118	76	.....	878	1847	.....
61	194	194	194	260	.....	133	45	133	60	47	6	6	42	.....	.....	472	.....	.....
91	117	107	92	182	.....	82	80	82	60	147	64	74	76	.....	.....	974	652	.....
66	130	71	116	.....	57	67	107	57	107	104	23	12	39	62	49	107	330	.....
65	93	100	135	220	.....	30	20	30	.....	25	31	3	30	47	.....	349	201	.....
.....	77	77	120	.....	.....	20	20	.....	12	.....	6	.....	20	20	.....	348	255	.....
23	23	25	70	.....	.....	.....	37	10	.....	.....	27	16	10	11	.....	189	.....	.....
43	75	202	257	230	.....	160	162	10	8	.....	13	4	4	7	.....	.....	65	.....
2	2	.....	22	.....	.....	70	92	92	60	60	4	4	4	70	.....	70	.....	.....
55	133	76	78	340	78	78	78	55	.....	55	133	59	133	55	.....	133	349	.....
.....	154	87	67	.....	.....	67	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611	1082	.....
163	60	251	285	1845	.....	168	67	196	194	135	162	41	55	136	135	1340	1441	235
.....	206	149	111	.....	.....	59	147	.....	123	193	59	22	59	59	.....	1002	.....	.....
42	223	163	237	562	.....	89	.....	36	153	79	32	11	23	10	36	200	600	.....
11	.....	58	58	.....	.....	11	47	11	58	.....	11	6	6	6	.....	162	326	.....
.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	738	.....
20	159	89	135	108	.....	17	65	.....	21	.....	27	.....	11	15	.....	17	.....	.....
11	.....	30	11	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	128	.....
67	67	67	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	200	.....	.....
.....	.....	54	229	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....
30	166	166	166	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	116	341
.....	.....	41	47	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
62	95	25	80	365	.....	25	.....	20	13	100	27	13	24	35	18	250	50	1681
.....	186	108	186	130	99	99	99	9	99	99	6	3	.....	18	1	223	53	360
.....	.....	133	206	.....	.....	133	133	.....	67	.....	.....	67	133	.....	.....	134	.....	.....
8	12	12	98	120	.....	18	86	5	5	.....	4	.....	4	10	.....	86	405	.....
29	28	28	36	255	.....	28	28	28	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	.....	125	.....	.....
.....	.....	85	79	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	79	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	371	789	.....
168	360	188	198	804	112	166	188	188	176	124	176	80	172	196	100	320	600	.....
.....	20	167	147	.....	.....	147	79	79	79	147	79	32	79	.....	.....	602	534	.....
40	13	134	134	50	.....	121	121	.....	121	121	6	.....	6	.....	.....	121	20	.....
.....	190	190	190	479	.....	92	170	92	92	92	92	30	30	30	.....	289	479	248
.....	10	113	177	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	103	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1063	.....	.....
.....	.....	221	221	868	.....	175	175	.....	.....	.....	20	8	20	20	.....	606	868	.....
.....	.....	81	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	61	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	101	99	97	72	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	14	13	.....	.....	153	559	.....
37	37	148	132	123	10	6	88	6	104	.....	.....	6	6	8	35	.....	543	.....
396	396	198	396	.....	.....	63	67	.....	44	67	38	12	96	42	.....	1011	854	80
1687	3855	4853	6072	12349	726	2061	3686	1460	2467	1725	1579	591	1120	1461	729	14399	19558	3556
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	16	10	20	190	.....	56	56	.....	56	56	5	3	5	5	.....	.....	226	.....
52	52	177	177	.....	.....	111	177	111	.....	177	111	111	111	111	.....	403	403	.....
.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499	.....	.....



TABLE C.—The Public

## NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

VILLAGES.— Continued.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Object Lessons.	Composition.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.
	1st class (lowest.)	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.								
Ashburnham.....	138	67	63	20	13		163	219	219	163		63	219	96
Aurora.....	193	77	40	23			240	220	220	197	200	197	150	115
Bath.....	70	30	27	24	19		150	170	150	100	170	100	100	150
Belton.....	117	35	32	17	25		226	226	188	107	154	74	226	226
Bradford.....	109	69	57	8	7	1	220	142	142	130	109	100	130	73
Brighton.....	90	82	92	37			222	169	222	129	132	129	222	206
Brussels.....	142	49	71	53	19		334	334	110	192	334	190	190	192
Caledonia.....	166	71	61	83			281	281	281	144	166	83	144	213
Carleton Place....	156	126	104	92			478	342	342	196	20	92	322	92
Cayuga.....	75	47	70	43	36		267	183	183	108		36	112	40
Chippawa.....	57	72	54	43	20	15	261	261	261	187		78	15	35
Clinton.....	200	173	100	80	74		566	471	500	480	275	120	158	179
Colborne.....	120	122	41	41			304	304	304	264	242	204	264	204
Dresden.....	123	102	57	46	39		367	351	316	244	87	244	316	211
Dunnville.....	75	60	40	60	60		295	200	200	150	100	65	180	295
Elora.....	132	188	96	37	21	27	266	266	398	247	96	266	181	103
Embro.....	84	32	42	23	6		187	187	187	103	116	71	103	71
Exeter.....	132	90	39	45	23	6	335	291	311	261	345	145	251	145
Fergus.....	137	109	118	86	37		486	293	360	216	60	220	306	21
Port Erie.....	140	60	23	24	21		128	128	149	57		21	45	45
Forest.....	163	43	40	16			262	99	148	62		16	99	99
Gananoque.....	346	134	86	56			622	622	622	276	460	276	622	276
Garden Island.....	107	41	15	22			78	185	185	78	107	37	22	22
Georgetown.....	191	78	26	24	12		300	218	218	90	331	140		140
Harriston.....	137	73	60	50	30		263	213	213	140		80		
Hawkesbury.....	131	92	72	20	11		326	288	283	195		103	195	195
Hespeler.....	153	34	52	20	15		274	274	274	121	187	121	187	87
Holland Landing....	118	38	28	15			199	167	97	97	156	81	97	
Iroquois.....	94	16	26	27	12		155	109	107	62			85	
Kemptville.....	112	53	75	68			308	234	214	171	308	161	100	119
Kincardine.....	275	258	113	87			666	526	666	526	244	321		
Lanark.....	97	24	18	32	10	8	189	189	189	92		92	92	92
Listowel.....	120	80	85	70	30		340	265	265	185		100	265	100
Lucan.....	89	72	40	16	34		230	230	242	162	166	131	162	121
Merrickville.....	74	77	99	105	39		394	307	286	170		101	179	24
Millpoint.....	153	87		19			150	150	136	50			150	40
Mitchell.....	186	170	150	60			521	476	521	380	186	179	380	274
Morrisburgh.....	49	41	59	72	55		264	184	192	65			75	22
Mount Forest.....	249	85	83	127	58		553	339	513	341	228	156	341	321
Newbury.....	58	31	27	83	11		152	137	150	94	1	94	105	25
Newburgh.....	64	58	43	51			216	155	155	94	122	94	165	51
Newcastle.....	160	32	52	32			276	183	183	102	67	102	183	
New Edinburgh.....	51	35	34	22	22		120	100	93	63	50	30	93	58
New Hamburg.....	204	92	26	6			293	328	293	230	296	144	288	288
Newmarket.....	167	81	81	79	27		376	348	348	169	128	160	310	302
Onsprings.....	68	44	19	31	35	4	201	133	133	89		39	89	100
Orillia.....	176	138	96	25	20	6	350	350	362	283	104	198	198	198
Oshawa.....	499	164	207	119	40		981	1001	991	368	506	288	954	251
Parkhill.....	213	53	65	82	5		404	291	299	122	170	126	126	88
Pembroke.....	185	103	55	67			313	135	150	176	109	101	112	75
Petrolia.....	387	234	150	87	16		813	474	608	487		216	484	484
Portsmouth.....	145	38	37	41	3		182	179	183	103	20	18	63	95
Port Colborne.....	160	80	64	75	12		262	245	256	159		128	149	8
Port Dalhousie.....	132	81	77	46	27		321	288	266	167	95	58	123	49
Port Perry.....	231	135	70	114			459	505	525	159	436	201	425	319
Preston.....	188	104	69	28	9		363	391	387	216	287	210	216	70
Renfrew.....	114	67	71	62			160	187	170	110		62	120	15
Richmond.....	33	29	41	30	18	32	163	140	137	24		37	30	
Richmond Hill....	127	17	38	47			220	220	198	102	41	102	47	85

Schools of Ontario.—Continued.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Ancient History.	Modern History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Human Physiology.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Botany.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Domestic Economy (Girls only.)	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Gymnastics or Military Drill
.....	.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	2	23	170	.....	19	12	.....	.....	.....	6	6	2	6	.....	.....	251	.....
.....	.....	25	42	.....	25	25	24	19	.....	40	19	10	19	12	.....	100	100	.....
.....	.....	5	73	.....	.....	73	25	25	40	40	25	25	10	25	40	47	.....	.....
19	72	20	72	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	1	11	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	83	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....
.....	40	30	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	75	35	63	.....	.....	78	15	.....	.....	20	12	25	.....	30	.....	130	261	.....
.....	.....	40	60	.....	.....	45	45	45	45	51	51	2	.....	2	.....	115	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
.....	.....	46	63	63	.....	18	17	63	.....	17	11	.....	.....	17	.....	244	367	.....
.....	20	12	20	295	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	5	2	12	20	.....	20	285	295
4	4	29	29	.....	.....	85	96	29	.....	85	.....	.....	29	29	.....	85	.....	.....
6	6	6	29	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	74	.....	6	23	23	23	4	23	23	.....	291	335	67
4	25	20	79	60	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	28	34	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	21	268	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	6	.....	21	268	.....
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	10	.....	78	40	.....
36	36	36	36	331	.....	12	36	12	36	36	12	6	6	12	3	218	331	.....
10	50	30	20	.....	.....	30	10	10	.....	.....	6	10	10	20	.....	113	240	.....
11	31	31	31	.....	.....	11	20	11	31	31	11	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	35	35	35	35	15	35	15	35	35	15	15	15	15	4	274	274	.....
5	.....	43	5	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	199	.....
.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	58	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	42	.....	.....
.....	.....	42	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	.....
.....	18	18	18	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	15	12	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	30	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	50	34	50	.....	.....	34	50	.....	.....	34	34	5	5	50	.....	90	162	.....
.....	86	27	59	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	67	67	67	566	.....	25	90	.....	31	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	24	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	215	156	227	.....	.....	58	58	58	58	58	58	6	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	18	.....	.....	30	10	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	216	.....
24	24	24	24	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	12	12	12	14	.....	63	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....
17	11	74	71	344	.....	22	15	11	12	13	31	6	8	27	.....	32	299	.....
39	39	39	201	89	39	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	.....	39	296	344	.....
.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	26	6	.....	26	26	26	8	.....	8	26	201	461	.....
21	1	67	77	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685	815	.....
.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	37	37	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	64
30	93	37	58	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	14	301	18	8	10	.....	.....	53	433	.....
15	20	50	53	220	6	51	50	5	.....	43	3	3	3	9	.....	38	147	.....
6	.....	49	18	.....	.....	61	.....	12	.....	.....	14	12	.....	12	.....	.....	113	.....
16	33	24	33	.....	.....	49	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	114	114	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499	.....	.....
2	.....	64	278	369	64	.....	.....	.....	19	19	12	8	19	6	.....	64	210	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	229	119

TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

VILLAGES— (continued.)	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Object Lessons.	Composition.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.
	1st class (lowest.)	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.	6th class.								
Seaforth .....	179	126	72	25	40	.....	230	243	313	243	212	243	243	243
Smith's Falls..	287	46	64	101	.....	.....	411	376	365	211	110	165	298	298
Southampton..	158	73	51	42	21	.....	305	305	305	187	231	187	102	187
Stayner.....	210	136	60	25	12	.....	350	300	300	233	97	233	136	60
Stirling.....	63	40	80	43	.....	.....	183	163	163	123	123	123	123	123
Streetsville ...	110	74	16	7	.....	.....	184	162	162	97	207	97	97	23
Taorokh.....	209	87	120	114	35	16	581	515	495	254	.....	216	351	286
Trenton.....	175	89	171	101	12	.....	333	48	282	204	65	94	275	145
Uxbridge.....	115	173	69	97	.....	.....	454	454	454	190	115	.....	254	97
Vienna.....	78	53	40	51	.....	.....	222	222	200	112	161	70	150	158
Wardsville....	72	58	31	24	.....	.....	113	113	113	113	.....	.....	110	.....
Waterloo.....	301	121	31	25	6	.....	450	450	450	183	.....	62	183	183
Welland.....	107	47	74	80	18	.....	172	219	306	219	.....	98	239	.....
Wellington ...	57	18	15	16	43	.....	137	140	140	92	149	92	140	92
Yorkville.....	233	118	103	85	16	.....	500	480	455	204	351	204	322	204
Total .....	11730	6459	5138	4039	1239	169	24808	20522	18257	13872	9633	9359	16024	10153
Total Counties	141856	77563	66055	49045	18501	3353	296561	265152	261970	140114	73866	92400	156213	90357
“ Cities ...	11210	6551	6690	4005	2074	796	25616	23476	25761	12677	11983	7588	21919	14978
“ Towns...	17862	9348	7506	6037	2215	543	38272	36214	36949	20778	17205	14889	27988	17317
“ Villages.	11730	6459	5138	4039	1239	169	24808	20522	18257	13872	9633	9359	16024	10153
Grand Total,														
1873.	182658	99921	85389	63126	24029	5861	385257	345364	342937	187441	112687	124236	222144	132805
1872.	160828	100245	89721	67440	29668	6760	362703	322688	327218	176644	81428	105512	218545	118594
Increase.....	21830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22554	22676	15719	10797	31259	18724	13599	14211
Decrease .....	.....	324	4332	4314	5639	899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



Schools of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Ancient History.	Modern History.	Canadian History.	English History.	Christian Morals.	Civil Government.	Human Physiology.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Botany.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Book Keeping.	Domestic Economy (Girls only.)	Linear Drawing.	Vocal Music.	Gymnastics or Military Drill.
.....	65	65	65	.....	.....	49	25	30	.....	.....	40	40	30	12	.....	.....	412	.....
12	63	78	78	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	16	.....	10	.....	63	189	.....
.....	.....	37	37	443	443	37	37	.....	12	.....	12	10	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	43	43	123	.....	.....	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	123	60
.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	207
10	15	105	105	100	.....	105	56	9	56	56	28	2	15	41	.....	.....	100	.....
.....	30	30	45	.....	.....	8	30	8	30	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
10	10	51	15	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	222	357	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....
.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	14	450	.....
.....	.....	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	43	43	25	.....	.....	43	20	.....	43	30	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	43	.....	.....
16	204	127	16	.....	.....	16	85	.....	.....	.....	12	4	16	16	.....	.....	550	.....
621	1668	2741	3717	4335	633	1661	1282	485	1032	1291	759	455	522	873	134	5301	10295	803
7015	14242	23568	33717	20884	3527	10480	7083	3193	7228	5425	5243	2638	4040	7937	1195	52751	74609	8132
2774	4000	5411	5357	14347	2235	1810	3574	2450	2115	1334	1554	737	1736	1701	891	11383	19341	881
1687	3855	4853	6072	12349	726	2061	3686	1460	2467	1725	1579	591	1120	1461	729	14399	19558	3556
621	1668	2741	3717	4335	633	1661	1282	485	1032	1291	759	455	522	873	134	5301	10295	803
12997	23765	36573	48863	51915	7121	16012	16225	7588	12842	9775	9135	4421	7418	1972	2949	83834	123803	13372
12981	25300	37339	47019	39055	4136	15243	13467	8109	11773	7376	9355	4691	6672	13025	2072	57582	110083	11563
.....	.....	.....	1844	12860	2985	769	2758	.....	1069	2399	.....	.....	746	.....	877	26252	13720	1809
884	1535	766	.....	.....	.....	.....	521	.....	.....	.....	220	270	.....	2053	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE D.—The Public

## PUBLIC SCHOOL

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.								
	Public School Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic Church.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.
Total Counties.....	4616	2304	2312	716	490	1427	1492	290	57	17	16	34
“ Cities .....	300	67	233	52	87	73	70	4	10	.....	.....	.....
“ Towns.....	448	111	337	80	75	162	94	26	6	1	.....	1
“ Villages.....	278	99	179	55	23	104	69	5	8	2	1	4
Grand Total, 1873 .....	5642	2581	3061	903	675	1766	1725	325	81	20	17	39
“ 1872 .....	5476	2626	2850	903	657	1627	1746	302	58	20	19	47
Increase.....	166	.....	211	.....	18	139	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	2	8

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

			CERTIFICATES.								Number of Schools having more than one Teacher.	ANNUAL SALARIES.			
Reported as Protestants.	Unitarian.	Other Persuasions.	Total holding Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class County Board (old).	New County Board Certificates, 3rd Class.	Interim Certificates.		Highest salary paid.	Lowest salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher without board (average).	Female Teacher without board (average).
42	9	26	4616	97	620	477	358	54	2478	532	205	660	110	323	220
3		1	300	62	85	55	60		33	5	74	850	500	695	276
			448	50	80	81	70	6	151	10	138	1000	250	516	251
			278	36	54	41	19	13	109	6	85	700	300	468	222
55	9	27	5642	245	839	654	507	73	2771	553	502	1000	110	495	241
52	4	41	5476	307	731	1030	746	84	2000	578	452	1000	96	460	228
3	5		166		108				771		50		14	35	13
		14		62		376	239	11		25					



TABLE E.—The Public

TOTALS.	SCHOOLS.			SCHOOL-HOUSES.					TITLE.		SCHOOL		
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Leased or Rented.	Inspectors.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors and Magistrates.
Total Counties .....	4439	4366	73	950	390	1975	1110	4425	4130	295	8085	3725	1620
“ Cities.....	74	74	.....	38	19	17	.....	74	65	9	1173	688	61
“ Towns .....	161	161	.....	89	26	46	.....	161	150	11	821	1399	192
“ Villages .....	31	131	.....	56	28	45	2	131	121	10	269	723	136
Grand total, 1873 .....	4805	4732	73	1133	463	2083	1112	4791	4466	325	10348	7135	2029
“ 1872 .....	4777	4661	116	990	452	1999	1276	4717	4403	314	10013	7024	2088
Increase .....	28	71	.....	143	11	84	.....	74	63	11	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	205	789	39

## Schools of Ontario.

VISITS.				EXAMINATIONS.			LECTURES.			PRAYERS.			MAPS AND APPARATUS.						Average number of months and days open, including holidays and vacations.
Judges and Members of the Legislature.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing prizes.	Number of Schools holding Recitations.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of Schools using the Ten Commandments.	Number of Schools using maps.	Total number of maps.	Number of Schools using globes.	Blackboards.	Apparatus.	Tablet lessons.		
217	16233	34350	64230	9719	1624	2828	1744	188	1932	3575	2707	4005	28944	1509	4280	889	2089	10-21	
12	859	3778	6571	44	52	62	14	.....	14	74	74	74	874	46	74	40	70	12-00	
76	1946	2228	7262	304	78	91	43	11	54	151	141	161	1801	100	141	80	119	12-00	
27	1197	1473	3845	280	47	75	52	60	112	110	106	123	1251	71	104	49	91	12-00	
332	20235	41829	81908	10347	1801	3056	1853	259	2112	3910	3028	4363	32870	1726	4599	1058	2369	11-07	
369	19284	36374	76652	9203	1708	2841	2289	309	2598	3703	2943	4091	30747	1584	4581	794	1794	11-07	
.....	951	5455	5256	1144	93	215	.....	.....	.....	207	85	272	2123	142	18	264	575	....	
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436	50	486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOTALS.	No. of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.			TIME AND PUPILS.	
		Amount of Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Legislative Grant for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries.	Amount raised from School Rates on supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, including 100 per cent.	Amount paid for other purposes.	Number of months open.	Number of Pupils.	Average attendance.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
Total Sections...	95	2701 63	79 63	14714 67	3398 10	20894 03	15504 11	300 54	5089 38	10	5761	2407
“ Cities.....	22	5814 00	685 95	12006 39	7171 79	25678 13	12192 79	1371 90	12113 44	12	7944	4416
“ Towns.....	37	3135 00	126 25	15198 62	9460 20	27920 07	15744 40	418 68	11756 99	12	6535	3497
“ Villages..	16	800 36	15 25	5247 75	2714 28	8777 64	5865 32	251 33	2660 99	11	1833	803
Grand totals, '73	170	12450 99	907 08	47167 43	22744 37	83269 87	49306 62	2342 45	31620 80	11	22073	11123
“ “ ‘72	171	11513 31	814 03	41133 61	15349 14	68810 09	45824 26	1716 36	21269 47	11	21406	10584
Increase .....		937 68	93 05	6033 82	7395 23	14459 78	3482 36	626 09	10351 33	...	667	539
Decrease .....	1											



Separate Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.				PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.													MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.		
Number of Teachers.					Number of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of pupils learning reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Natural Philosophy.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Bookkeeping.	Number of maps.	Number of Schools using maps.	Flannel boards.
	Male.	Female.	Male, religious.	Female, religious.															
95	26	69	6	.....	85	5514	4507	3776	3810	1710	2557	743	31	15	7	64	294	67	8
57	37	50	32	43	22	7879	5242	6104	5986	3915	5823	4842	1066	354	314	810	235	22	21
65	19	46	.....	10	37	6519	5222	4379	4685	2660	2555	1283	201	219	101	200	300	37	37
22	9	13	3	.....	16	1813	1462	1243	1202	678	656	397	11	7	2	53	101	15	16
269	91	178	41	53	160	21725	16433	15502	15683	8963	11591	7265	1309	595	427	1127	930	141	161
254	87	167	29	57	155	20924	15938	13699	12189	7908	8011	3548	1098	533	357	891	925	137	156
15	4	11	12	.....	5	801	495	1803	3494	1055	3580	3717	211	62	70	236	5	4	5
				4															

TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
HIGH SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.						
		Balance from 1872.	Legislative Grant.		Local Sources.			Total receipts.
			For Masters' salaries.	For prizes, &c.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Other sources.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alexandria .....	Glengarry .....	1 76	400 00		273 42		0 50	675 68
Almonte .....	Lanark .....	110 00	400 00		300 00		437 56	1247 56
Amprior .....	Renfrew .....	58 70	400 00		600 00			1058 70
Aylmer .....	Elgin .....		paid in '74					
Barrie .....	Simcoe .....	67 25	539 50	21 28	445 00	721 00	311 06	2105 09
Beamsville .....	Lincoln .....	15 42	425 50		724 45		55 00	1220 37
Belleville .....	Hastings .....	45 75	844 50	5 00	3055 18	8 00		3958 43
Berlin .....	Waterloo .....	10 58	400 00	18 61	520 00			949 19
Bowmanville .....	Durham .....	33 75	691 25		922 58	215 00	362 49	2225 07
Bradford .....	Simcoe .....	446 63	400 00		350 00	32 75		1229 38
Brampton .....	Peel .....	18 28	696 50		1019 39			1751 17
Brantford .....	Brant .....	135 23	588 25	80 88	3466 87		4339 93	9011 16
Brighton .....	Northumberland .....	63 06	511 75		855 87			1430 68
Brockville .....	Leeds .....	121 33	970 25		1000 00		15 00	2106 58
Calabona .....	Haldimand .....	26 58	514 00		*757 00		*251 16	1548 74
Carleton Place .....	Lanark .....	281 54	424 75	15 00	512 37		400 00	1633 66
Cayuga .....	Haldimand .....	702 94	461 00		230 75		1285 00	2679 69
Chatham .....	Kent .....	296 59	668 00		470 00	432 00		1866 59
Clinton .....	Huron .....	135 98	568 50	30 00	800 00	336 00		1870 48
Cobourg .....	Northumberland .....	893 11	2154 25	69 70	800 00	1189 25	102 00	5118 31
Colborne .....	do .....	229 88	460 25	17 00	230 12		671 57	1608 82
Collingwood .....	Simcoe .....	54 72	424 75		775 00		11 99	1236 46
Comwall .....	Stormont .....	20 52	400 00	25 00	355 00			800 52
Dummondville .....	Welland .....	106 06	384 00		202 87	215 00	805 04	1712 97
Dundas .....	Westworth .....	1162 32	955 50		1056 91		80 00	3254 73
Dunnville .....	Haldimand .....	21 95	450 75		629 884		+200 00	1302 58
Elora .....	Wellington .....	29 49	446 50	26 00	850 00		+100 00	1451 99
Farmersville .....	Leeds .....	54 07	447 25		539 00		308 68	1349 00
Fergus .....	Wellington .....		334 00		478 45			812 45
Fonthill .....	Welland .....	97 00	400 00		200 00	200 00		897 00
Galt .....	Waterloo .....	6 24	3050 25	6 00	1459 50	3494 75		8016 74
Gananoque .....	Leeds .....	138 01	669 50		*930 50			*1738 01
Goderich .....	Huron .....	369 19	565 00	9 00	850 00			1798 19
Grimsby .....	Lincoln .....		376 00		375 00	190 50	1654 22	2595 72
Guelph .....	Wellington .....		542 50	15 00	1210 37		170 45	1938 32
Hamilton .....	City .....	2 38	2913 00		1913 22	1407 65	375 00	6611 25
Ingersoll .....	Oxford .....	31 19	764 00		1654 44		211 00	2660 73
Ipouois .....	Dundas .....	109 84	903 25		528 50			1541 59
Kemptville .....	Grenville .....	112 86	400 00		460 57			973 43
Kincardine .....	Bruce .....	19 50	428 25	24 00	886 87			1358 62
Kingston .....	City .....	382 67	1824 75	25 00	626 00	1277 75	515 85	4652 02
Lindsay .....	Victoria .....		675 25		*340 00		*400 00	*1415 25
Listowel .....	Perth .....			45 85	700 00		100 00	845 85
London .....	City .....		2411 50	16 25	*1206 00	100 00	*500 00	*4233 75
L'Orignal .....	Prescott .....	3 10	400 00	47 65	940 20		2 25	1393 20
*Manilla .....	Ontario .....	54 50	366 00	18 00				*438 50
Markham .....	York .....	290 84	474 00	45 96	853 00	196 00	67	1860 47
Metcalfe .....	Carleton .....	7 00	150 00		274 00			431 00
*Milton .....	Halton .....		400 00	10 00			*10 00	*420 00
Mitchell .....	Perth .....		200 00		100 00		793 74	1093 74
Morrisburgh .....	Dundas .....	155 69	588 75		291 00		574 35	1609 79
Mount Pleasant .....	Brant .....	104 05	440 00	20 35	120 00		616 25	1300 65
Napanee .....	Lennox .....	88 99	1299 50		530 00		3241 72	5160 21
Newburgh .....	Addington .....		580 75		996 61		160 36	1737 72
Newcastle .....	Durham .....	25 00	336 00	20 00	688 60	65 00	21 75	1156 35
Newmarket .....	York .....	75 96	488 00		1100 00	343 00		2006 96
Niagara .....	Lincoln .....	46 96	400 00	23 75	325 00	228 75	200 00	1224 46
Norwood .....	Peterborough .....		530 75	10 00	250 75		849 75	1641 25

Including discount

† Now closed.

## High Schools.

MONEYS.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
EXPENDITURE.						Number of pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.		
£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.		
510 00	27 00		85 25	622 25	53 43	30	Free
1116 60	58 00	21 50	51 46	1247 56		44	Free
950 00	64 58		10 35	1024 93	33 77	46	Free
						35	Free
1905 66	18 70	42 56	138 17	2105 09		64	\$4
1130 03	61 40	6 80	21 13	1219 36	1 01	53	Free
2300 00	124 37	10 00	1524 06	3958 43		90	Free
860 00		42 31	37 36	939 67	9 52	33	Free
2064 92			160 15	2225 07		71	\$1 50
942 20	16 05		74 70	1032 95	196 43	22	Free
765 00	672 02		295 53	1732 55	1 62	76	Free
2237 97	640 77	161 76	5157 76	8198 26	812 90	124	Free
1303 55	10 12		47 44	1361 11	69 57	72	Free
1675 00		15 00	144 50	1834 50	272 08	104	Free
1150 00	153 67		197 52	1501 19	47 55	71	Free
1125 00	101 65	30 00	129 06	1385 71	247 95	65	Free
1175 00	1157 88		215 33	2548 21	131 48	67	Free
1300 00	113 67		88 48	1502 15	364 44	84	\$2
1450 00	200 00	60 00	23 31	1733 31	137 17	66	\$2
3325 00	25 20	146 18	319 08	3815 46	1302 85	163	\$3 50
1400 00	26 82	48 60	125 70	1601 12	7 70	62	Free
958 00	86 78		162 59	1207 37	59 09	62	Free
545 00	116 35	73 15	65 31	799 81	0 71	45	Free
1282 62	31 85		100 44	1414 91	298 06	38	\$2 50
1800 00			340 29	2140 29	1114 44	117	Free
1150 00	152 29			1302 29	0 29	60	Free
1025 00	81 46	56 30	227 79	1390 55	61 44	60	Free
1205 00	64 00		80 00	1349 00		64	Free
654 45			70 92	725 37	87 08	49	Free
662 00	71 00	3 00	64 00	800 00	97 00	43	\$2 50 and \$3 50
6615 00	412 60	188 52	414 58	7630 70	386 04	278	\$5
*1400 00			*200 00	*1600 00	*138 01	56	
1375 00		18 00	91 52	1484 52	308 67	72	Free
1485 48	26 38		1083 86	2595 72		26	\$3
1683 32	51 01	30 00	173 99	1938 32		54	Free
4947 07	240 91	126 00	1297 27	6611 25		284	\$4 and 20 cts.
1687 50	504 97	10 00	458 26	2660 73		99	Free
1095 70	15 70	4 76	170 52	1286 68	254 91	112	Free
950 00			23 43	973 43		70	Free
1250 00		48 00	60 62	1358 62		62	Free
3728 50	208 45	50 00	290 07	4277 02	375 00	130	\$4 50
*1300 00	*30 00	*30 00	*55 25	*1415 25		89	Free
527 10	22 60	93 80	134 70	778 20	67 65	25	Free
*3818 00		32 50	*383 25	*4233 75		253	Free to city. \$1 50
1000 00	58 77	95 30	+228 54	1382 61	10 59	37	Free
*402 50		36 00		*438 50			
1600 00	23 35	91 92	99 53	1814 80	45 67	62	\$2
314 00	18 37		97 33	429 70	1 30	20	Free
*400 00		*20 00		*420 00			
980 00	5 48		101 70	1087 18	6 56	45	Free
1462 25	118 29		29 25	1609 79		113	Free
737 88	22 47	40 70	451 62	1252 67	47 98	53	Free
2400 00	203 82		2464 00	5067 82	92 39	171	Free
1353 91	158 25	40 00	185 56	1737 72		86	Free
850 62	66 73	45 00	94 00	1056 35	100 00	39	\$1
1712 50			135 70	1848 20	158 76	78	\$2
1041 00	38 75	47 50	96 84	1224 09	0 37	40	\$3
1319 25	210 50	20 00	91 50	1641 25		64	Free



TABLE G.—The

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
HIGH SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.						
		Balance from 1872.	Legislative Grant.		Local Sources.			Total receipts.
			For Masters' salaries.	For prizes, &c.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Other sources.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	% cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Oakville	Halton		517 75	6 07	1108 34			1632 16
Oakwood	Victoria		400 00		645 00			1045 00
Onnabee	Victoria	191 21	646 25		323 13	6 00		1166 59
Orangeville	Wellington	53 27	400 00		250 00		381 27	1084 54
Osborne	Russell	67 85	400 00		450 00		100 00	1017 85
Oshawa	Ontario	50 25	859 75	36 18	248 89		806 74	2001 81
Ottawa	City	62 84	1816 00	25 00	2130 80	1347 60	†2600 00	7982 24
Owensound	Grey		1377 50		688 75		335 63	2401 88
Pakenham	Lanark	69 68	400 00		300 00		264 75	1034 43
Paris	Brant		582 25		1529 75	24 00		2136 00
Parkhill	Middlesex	125 94	410 25	60 82	205 12		241 26	1043 39
Pembroke	Renfrew		400 00	6 50	*200 00		*300 00	*906 50
Perth	Lanark		859 00		860 00	176 00	284 00	2179 00
Peterborough	Peterborough	84 00	3064 00	15 37	1200 00	433 35	3600 00	8396 72
Pictou	Prince Edward	1127 17	805 75	13 54	905 00		17 50	2868 96
Port Dover	Norfolk		385 50	23 16	400 00			808 66
Port Perry	Ontario	29 00	481 25	8 30	1178 43			1696 98
Port Rowan	Norfolk		400 00		286 74			686 74
Port Hope	Durham	446 50	1066 50	6 93	700 00	824 00	0 42	3044 35
Prescott	Grenville	28 42	710 00	11 33	1021 38			1771 13
Renfrew	Renfrew	1 00	400 00		881 50			1282 50
Richmond Hill	York	235 86	376 00		300 00		4954 64	5866 50
Sarnia	Lambton	171 30	783 50	109 06	936 25			2000 11
Scotland	Brant	73 06	366 00		109 00		†362 05	910 11
Simcoe	Norfolk		556 25		919 25	49 50		1525 00
Smith's Falls	Lanark	341 52	464 75		617 04	91 25		1514 56
Smithville	Lincoln	35 46	392 00		375 00	165 00		967 46
Stirling	Hastings	141 37	400 00		700 00		5 40	1246 77
Stratford	Perth	80 43	946 75		715 75		167 66	1910 59
Strathroy	Middlesex	21 63	530 75		675 49			1227 87
Streetsville	Peel	96 43	400 00		551 50			1047 93
St. Catharines	Lincoln	1013 79	2997 25		1500 00	1768 00	2000 00	9279 04
St. Marys	Perth	27 00	854 25		500 00		†648 09	2029 34
St. Thomas	Elgin		687 50	30 50	974 78		31 50	1724 28
Sydenham	Frontenac		200 00		9800 00			10000 00
Thorold	Welland	33 73	300 00		850 00		7 53	1191 26
Toronto	City	304 63	2249 00	60 13	3639 25	3778 88	331 29	10363 18
Trenton	Hastings	16 50	642 00		857 00			1515 50
Uxbridge	Ontario	21 16	403 00	21 36	1209 75			1635 27
Vankleekhill	Prescott	77 75	410 25		385 124		72 65	945 77
Vienna	Elgin		463 25		426 13			889 38
Walkerton	Bruce	10 85	400 00		700 00			1110 85
Wardville	Middlesex	59 00	416 75		400 37			876 12
Waterdown	Wentworth	51 90	532 75	72 01	1099 56	54 00	9 00	1819 22
Welland	Welland		630 25		315 12	114 00	1129 33	2188 70
Weston	York	34 15	432 00		1229 27			1695 42
Whitby	Ontario		1504 50	70 00	6350 34		97 96	8022 80
Williamstown	Glengarry	666 71	512 00	71 00	1075 90		68 75	2394 36
Windsor	Essex		688 25	5 00	961 75			1655 00
Woodstock	Oxford	233 58	868 00	40 00	934 00	315 00	675 66	3066 24
Total, 1873.....		13259 50	76126 75	1337 54	96650 69	19798 98	39627 42	246800 88
“ 1872.....		10299 32	77930 25	1614 37	84970 82	20270 07	28184 87	223268 70
Increase .....		2960 18			11679 87		11442 55	23532 18
Decrease .....			1803 50	275 83		471 09		

\* To the above \$76126 75 must be added \$2580 paid to Meteorological Stations for services in 1872. The above table includes grants for last half 1872 and first half 1873.

High Schools.—*Concluded.*

MONEYS.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
EXPENDITURE.							
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Balance over.	Number of pupils attending.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
1466 66	46 12	12 14	107 24	1632 16		56	Free
1000 00	20 00		25 00	1045 00		35	Free
889 38	67 31	30 20	93 18	1080 07	86 52	78	Free
956 05	65 71			1021 76	62 78	46	Free
819 71			54 63	874 34	143 51	30	Free
1700 00	28 39	73 68	149 49	1951 56	50 25	94	Free
5018 33	429 01	54 50	†2470 41	7972 25	9 99	103	\$6 and \$4
2401 88				2401 88		176	Free
815 00			64 75	879 75	154 68	28	Free
1700 00	129 87	13 14	292 99	2136 00		79	Free in county, and \$3
865 00	2 00	121 64	35 89	1024 53	18 86	50	Free
800 00	50 00	*13 00	43 50	966 50		30	Free
1400 00	166 95	10 00	602 05	2179 00		85	\$4
5327 08	150 65	30 74	†2820 27	8328 74	67 98	240	75 cts.
1500 00	63 25	35 97	303 17	1902 39	966 57	148	Free
683 50	25 00	46 32	53 84	808 66		38	Free
1525 00	61 05	16 60	65 33	1667 98	29 00	72	Free
621 67	58 95		6 00	686 62	0 12	26	Free
2562 50		13 86	321 89	2898 25	146 10	114	\$3 and \$2
1312 50	23 25	22 66	138 77	1497 18	273 95	80	Free
925 00	261 00		96 50	1282 50		42	Free
1100 00	3621 98		157 33	4879 31	987 19	34	Free
1500 00	225 15	218 12	56 81	2000 11		87	Free
840 54	1 50		68 07	910 11		50	Free
1350 00		20 00	155 00	1525 00		66	Free to residents, and \$3
1175 00	275 00		64 56	1514 56		47	75 cts.
927 00	1 93		33 45	962 38	5 08	63	\$2
700 50	339 25	8 40	79 25	1127 40	119 37	44	Free
1700 87	176 16	29 20	4 36	1910 59		117	Free
977 50		5 63	197 06	1180 19	47 68	76	
600 00	20 10		66 08	686 18	361 75	25	Free
4616 66	3371 91	50 60	474 64	8513 81	765 23	274	\$3
1500 00	69 66	50 00	†409 68	2029 34		129	Free
1400 00		62 00	262 28	1724 28		118	Free
1096 66	8410 00		493 34	10000 00		31	Free
900 00	88 32		102 94	1091 26	100 00	39	Free
7319 91	1192 45	120 26	1459 81	10092 43	270 75	232	\$5, \$4 37½, and \$4
1500 00			15 50	1515 50		68	Free
1475 00		42 72	131 51	1649 23	6 04	66	Free
895 37	4 00		46 40	945 77		50	Free
754 25			135 13	889 38		57	Free
800 00	186 00		108 79	1094 79	16 06	42	Free
866 50				866 50	9 62	56	Free
1365 40	168 27	144 02	79 28	1756 97	62 25	78	\$1 50
1300 00	820 57		68 13	2188 70		75	Free
1444 00	130 50		120 88	1695 38	0 04	43	Free
2481 25	4877 82	140 00	523 73	8022 80		152	Free
1233 53	464 86	142 00	154 44	1994 83	399 53	59	Free
1645 00		10 00		1655 00		76	
2199 30	332 89	80 00	430 55	3042 74	23 50	134	\$1
165358 08	32039 86	3402 56	32514 50	234215 00	12585 88	8437	
141812 15	31360 51	3869 48	32962 06	210005 20	13263 50	7968	
23545 93	1579 35			24209 80		469	
		466 92	447 56		677 62		

nd 1873.

TABLE H.—The

## NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

## SUBJECTS.

HIGH SCHOOLS.	In Christian Abores.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Bookkeeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.
Alexandria	30	30	30	12	4	30	22	9				
Albion	44	44	44	44	44	40	16	10				
Albion	62	46	46	46	30	46	32	12				
Albion	35	35	35	35	35	16	35	15	20			
Barnes	64	64	24	64	57	17	20	64	29	32		
Barnesville	78	53	53	53	15	53	10	8				
Bellefleur	90	90	90	90	33	16	19	24	18			
Bellin	33	33	33	33	33	9	33	29	21			
Brownville	71	71	71	71	31	71	63	35				
Bradford	22	22	22	22	8	22	22	22				
Brampton	108	34	76	76	15	12	73	76	41			
Brantford	124	124	124	100	40	36	124	124	78			1
Brighton	72	72	72	45	10	72	32	32				
Brockville	104	104	104	104	79	79	104	104	28			3
Calabona	71	71	71	24	6	71	32	30				2
Carleton Place	65	65	65	65	39	65	65	39				
Cayuga	67	67	67	67	18	67	30	21				
Chatham	84	40	84	11	84	80	52					9
Clinton	66	66	66	66	10	25	66	30	30			
Cobourg	151	93	79	78	72	52	117	109	74			
Colborne	62	62	62	55	20	62	55	12				2
Collingwood	62	62	62	62	48	62	62	62				
Conwall	45	45	45	45	22	45	45	45				
Drummondville	38	38	38	38	29	38	25	27	12			5
Dundas	117	117	117	117	94	117	117	76				
Dunnville	60	60	60	60	40	28	60	32	16			
Elora	61	61	61	61	52	61	50	48				
Formersville	64	64	64	39	20	20	64	40	12			2
Fergus	49	49	49	49	35	10	49	38	24			2
Fonthill	43	43	43	43	5	3	43	14	10			1
Galt	278	212	278	278	66	61	278	219	149			1
Harananogue	56	56	56	56	56	16	56	33	15	19		
Goderich	72	72	72	72	6	22	72	34	17			
Grimsby	26	26	26	26		26	26	9				
Guelp	54	54	54	54	54	38	54	54	58			6
Hamilton	284	284	284	284	150	284	268	268				8
Ingersoll	99	99	99	99	30	99	99	79	20			
Iroquois	112	112	112	100	12	108	112	53				
Kemptville	70	70	70	70	9	70	29	13				
Kincardine	62	62	62	62	15	19	62	51				3
Kingston	130	130	130	130	63	46	130					
Lindsay	89	89	89	89	30	39	89	70	16			3
Listowel	25	11	25	25	11	25	25	25				
London	253	253	253	253	253	206	253	253	119	134		2
L'Orignal	37	37	37	37	4	37	27	15				4
Manilla (closed).												
Markham	62	62	62	31		62	30	30				
Metcalfe	20	20	20	20		6	20	20				
Milton (closed).												

\* In Galt there are 38 in 5th and 6th Forms. In Hamilton there are 21 in 5th Form.

† Estimated—no report.



High Schools.

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.													CLASSIFICATION.									
	In Non-station.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.	English Course.				Classical Course.				
														First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	
.....	28	28	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44	44	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	31	24	5	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	9	10	5	.....	.....
32	46	46	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	21	10	6	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....
16	35	35	16	1	35	.....	.....	.....	21	19	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	64	64	5	27	1	.....	.....	.....	27	28	6	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	30	53	.....	29	29	29	.....	.....	9	2	19	3	.....	5	20	9	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....
12	90	90	90	29	29	29	.....	.....	16	28	6	.....	.....	24	26	12	.....	15	9	1	5	.....
33	31	35	9	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	15	3	.....	13	5	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....
20	71	71	17	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	28	19	6	.....	.....	16	22	14	.....	.....	7	10	2	.....
.....	22	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	76	76	26	36	36	.....	.....	.....	29	38	32	.....	.....	21	13	10	.....	10	11	7	.....	.....
16	120	124	30	2	29	29	.....	.....	20	7	109	28	.....	9	5	1	.....	63	25	14	7	.....
.....	53	56	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	61	1	.....	1	.....
79	104	104	79	104	104	79	.....	.....	36	59	5	.....	.....	25	11	8	.....	28	16	14	1	.....
.....	71	71	6	.....	15	9	.....	.....	22	4	21	5	.....	38	13	11	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
65	65	65	8	9	17	9	.....	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	18	16	21	.....	5	2	4	.....	.....
4	67	67	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	21	28	7	.....	.....	24	18	.....	.....	11	7	2	5	.....
17	84	84	16	13	15	.....	.....	.....	44	31	18	.....	.....	21	23	7	2	16	7	5	.....	.....
20	66	66	20	66	66	24	.....	.....	18	8	38	5	.....	15	10	3	.....	20	13	5	.....	.....
.....	131	123	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	8	115	85	.....	10	24	17	.....	21	36	34	21	.....
2	37	62	3	24	26	62	.....	.....	13	13	3	.....	.....	33	16	.....	.....	6	4	3	.....	.....
.....	62	62	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	36	8	42	5	.....	11	9	.....	.....	9	33	.....	.....	.....
.....	45	45	5	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	34	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	27	3	3	.....	.....
.....	38	38	38	38	38	38	.....	.....	30	.....	27	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8	9	9	.....	.....
64	117	117	53	117	53	.....	.....	.....	56	26	5	.....	.....	64	52	1	.....	12	12	.....	2	.....
.....	60	60	10	4	.....	12	.....	.....	15	8	30	8	.....	24	5	1	.....	15	19	3	.....	.....
.....	48	61	8	5	.....	10	.....	.....	15	13	61	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	8	6	.....	.....
.....	64	62	6	3	.....	30	.....	.....	6	20	.....	.....	.....	38	2	.....	.....	22	2	.....	.....	.....
10	48	45	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	1	.....	.....	24	8	5	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....
20	43	43	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	13	5	.....	16	14	.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....
8	208	278	95	45	40	59	.....	.....	219	70	229	65	220	47	60	47	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	56	56	14	56	40	4	.....	.....	22	8	4	.....	.....	24	18	.....	.....	18	19	.....	.....	.....
72	72	72	.....	34	15	.....	.....	.....	32	26	2	.....	.....	24	26	.....	.....	16	6	.....	.....	.....
5	26	26	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	11	2	.....	.....	7	5	3	2	.....	3	2	2	2
28	54	54	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	26	46	7	.....	28	8	.....	.....	27	19	.....	.....	.....
8	268	284	30	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	162	36	.....	.....	28	74	42	19	52	42	19	16	.....
40	99	99	40	.....	99	99	.....	.....	20	6	30	10	.....	50	15	3	2	.....	10	4	5	.....
40	112	112	10	5	.....	5	.....	.....	15	.....	97	5	.....	11	4	.....	.....	84	15	8	.....	.....
20	70	70	19	21	24	23	.....	.....	14	.....	8	2	.....	53	9	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....
22	62	62	20	22	.....	16	.....	.....	18	12	3	.....	.....	27	18	5	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....
.....	103	130	.....	62	80	.....	130	.....	31	9	114	38	.....	11	6	.....	.....	38	40	19	17	.....
40	89	89	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	46	9	.....	18	15	10	.....	31	8	5	2	.....
11	25	25	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	17	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	253	253	206	206	184	159	.....	.....	45	22	47	7	253	95	76	35	.....	23	19	5	.....	.....
20	37	37	15	16	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	43	17	6	39	25	.....	.....	10	.....	31	9	.....	26	5	.....	.....	17	11	.....	3	.....
.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE H.—The

## NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Bookkeeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.
Mitchell	45	45	45	45	45	43	43	45	45	25	11	
Morrisburgh		40	52	52	52	23	52	52	47	13		3
Mount Pleasant		53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	11	15	2
Napanee		171	171	171	128	171	40	171	70	35		
Newburgh		86	86	86	86		25	86	18	14		1
Newcastle		39	39	39	37		2	39	39	21		1
Newmarket		78	78	78	62		14	78	70	52		
Niagara		40	40	40	40		13	40	24	22		
Norwood		64	64	64	64		16	64	35	12		
Oakville		56	56	56	56	28	23	56	56	28		
Oakwood		35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35		
Oranmeee	78	78	44	78	37	37	19	72	22	19	10	
Orangeville		46	26	46	46			46	46	23		
Osborne		30	30	30	30		11	30	6	10		
Oshawa	94	94	94	94	94	94	20	94	63	52		
Ottawa	28	103	103	103	103	37	12	103	103	103		36
Owen Sound	176	176	176	176	104		94	176	176	87		2
Pakenham		33	20	28	28	15	10	28	18	10		4
Paris		79	79	79	79		79	79	79	42		1
Parkhill		50	8	50	50		5	50	40	5		
Pembroke		30	30	30	28		7	30	10	7		
Perth		85	85	85	45		15	85	35	31		10
Peterborough		240	240	240	240	100	100	240	240	240	10	22
Pictou		148	148	148	148	148	44	148	101	23		
Port Dover	39	39	39	39	30		30	39	20	11		
Port Perry		72	72	72	72	72	45	72	40	20		2
Port Rowan		26		26	12		4	26	13	3		
Port Hope		114	114	114	114	114	64	114	114	114		
Prescott		80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	26	54	
Renfrew		30	30	30	30	30	6	30	30	10		
Richmond (closed).												
Richmond Hill		34	34	32	21		21	34	22	19		
Sarnia		87	87	87	41	70	58	87	82	32		
Scotland		15	15	15	12		4	15	15	4		
Simcoe	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	33		
Smith's Falls		47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	25	22	14
Smithville		63	45	63	63		14	63	20	10		1
Stirling		44	44	44	13	15	25	44	44	10		
Stratford		117	117	117	117		50	117	117	38		
Strathroy		129	129	129	129		32	129	68	26		
Streetsville		25	25	25	25	5	5	25	7	6		2
St. Catharines	274	274	274	274	274	12	130	274	219	111		12
St. Marys		129	129	129	129		129	129	129	73		
St. Thomas		118	118	118	118	118	40	118	118	40		
Sedentham		31	31	31	31		10	38	20	4		
Thorold		37	39	39	39			39		3		
Toronto	232	232	232	232	187	120	60	232	232	200	41	16
Trenton		68	68	68	68	68	25	68	68	56	12	
Uxbridge		66	66	66	61		61	66	66	66		

\* Estimated—no report.

## High Schools.

## INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.											CLASSIFICATION.									
In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astro- nomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agricul- ture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.	English Course.				Classical Course.			
													First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.
26	45	45			20			7		43	2						38	7		
3	22	37	14		14	17		24		22	6	52					8	28	16	
12	53	53				15		9	9	12	1		14	9	17		1	5		
23	171	171	15	72	99			21		74	6		64	23	10		53		20	1
10	44	86	18		86	11		10		20	7		44	17	4		11	6	3	
	39	38		11	11			16		22	1		17				19	3		
14	78	78	23	5	54	14		31		42	13		19	12	5		21	14	4	3
	38	38	1	38				15		29	4									
	64	64	5	42	35	14		14		64	2						43	5	16	
38	56	56	6	24		24		25	3	27	10		10	12	6		11	8	9	
35	35	35	35	35				3	1				21	14						
5	30	30	11	65	15			14		27	9		23	19			13	9	5	
11	45	46	9	13	13			11		14	3		30	2		1	10	2		1
15	28	30	6		10	28		8		3	1		19	10						
	94	94	1	60	30	50		22		55	6		25	14			32	15	8	
36	103	103						71	14	103	70						30	37	161	20
176	176	176	22	19	19	8		55	8	92	27		49	26	6	3	58	18	11	5
18	24	23	18	12		12		15		26	5		2				20	9	1	3
79	79	79	79	79	79	42		36		73	3		4	2			60	9	3	2
12	50	50						10		11			17	22			22	9		
	30	30								11	2		16	3			3	8		
18	85	85	5	10	12	7		35		78	13		5	2			57	14	9	4
22	240	240	56	38	3	40		110	26	140	34		44	36	18	2	40	38	32	24
	148	148		53	111	111		46	12	67	1		52	29			44	23	3	
20	39	39	20					17		14	5		10	4		1	5	10	4	5
60	72	72	72	72	72	72		20		38	6		13	18	2	1	13	15	6	4
	26	26	9					13		6	3		6				20			
	114	114	43		47			48	1	36	9		24	20	20		20	12	1	7
30	80	80	80			25		8		22	1		38	20			11	10		
30	30	30		30				3		5	3		25	25			1	4		
	34	34	6					10		18	6		12				12		4	2
42	87	87	14		52			22		29	3		30	13	7	8	15	8	4	2
	15	15				10		10		11	1		2	2						
66	66	66	32	32	3	32	66	22		38	4	33					11			
47	47	47	47	47	47	47		16					26	19	2					
4	63	63	5		6					40	4		37	12	6	5	49	4	7	3
10	44	44	4		20			17		10			30	7			6		1	
54	117	117	60	38	30			58		33			22	35	27		11	8	10	4
25	76	76	7			10		24		32	1		41	2			30		1	
3	25	25	3	5	10	5		5		6	2		9	5	4	1		2	1	2
40	274	274	20	35	43	10		100	8	170	30		39	30	22	10	65	45	36	24
129	129	129	129	129	129	129		70		47	10		53	21	7	1	22	12	5	8
118	118	118	40	40	40	40		22		38	5		50	28	2		28	6	4	
1	31	31	18	4	12			10		3	2		7	24			3			
	39	37	1	3	3	3		10		10			16	13			8		1	1
50	232	230	30		48			101	61	183	20		4	3	2	1	73	60	30	20
12	68	62	20	68	68	12		20		24	3		26	15			18			1
66	66	66	66	66				24	7	28	15		31	7			13	49	4	1



TABLE H.—Th<sup>e</sup>

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.											
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Bookkeeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.	In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.
Vankleekhill .....		50	50	50	50	57	12	50	34	22		1
Vienna .....		57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	20		
Walkerton .....		42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	17		
Wardsville .....		56	56	56	56	8	7	56	13	7		
Waterdown .....		78	78	78	78	20	12	78	60	20		2
Welland .....		75	75	75	75	60	50	75	70	32		5
Weston .....		43	43	43	43		16	43	36	24		5
Whitby .....		152	152	152	95	125	15	152	152	92		
Williamstown .....	20	59	59	59	40	40	30	59	50	45	10	
*Windsor .....		76	76	76	76			76	18	17		
Woodstock .....		134	134	134	106	46	80	134	112	30		
Total, 1873 .....	1963	8445	7999	8356	7489	3397	3524	8261	6621	3974	390	201
“ 1872 .....	2612	7884	7278	7836	7178	3176	3127	7834	6033	3894	219	174
Increase .....		561	721	520	311	221	397	427	588	80	171	27
Decrease .....	649											

\* Estimated—no report.

High Schools.

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

SUBJECTS.													CLASSIFICATION.							
In Mensuration	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.	English Course.				Classical Course.			
													First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.	First Form.	Second Form.	Third Form.	Fourth Form.
14	42	50	24	14	24	20	..	10	..	13	3	..	20	17	..	..	7	6	..	..
39	57	57	29	6	57	..	..	10	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	30	..	1
42	42	42	17	..	..	42	..	33	..	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	56	56	9	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	..	16	7	30	..	..	2	10	..
20	78	78	12	..	..	12	..	28	6	38	4	..	24	12	4	..	24	8	6	..
40	75	75	40	..	..	75	75	20	4	19	2	..	15	24	12	5	9	8	2	..
11	43	43	7	..	..	11	11	19	..	16	12	..	16	11	..	..	3	2	5	6
..	152	152	30	..	112	..	..	90	..	91	30	..	25	12	16	7	18	20	30	21
45	59	59	45	..	30	20	30	5	..	13	2	..	16	36	..	..	9	4	..	..
25	76	76	25	..	25	25	25	25	..	20	..	..	36	16	..	..	14	10	..	..
80	134	134	60	..	42	42	..	28	7	34	11	..	40	31	29	..	14	8	11	1
2654	7557	7163	2301	2309	2792	2026	196	2847	372	4077	897	558	3247	2546	1543	100	2968	1749	386	288
2592	7513	7715	2933	2894	2408	1618	..	2828	341	3860	900	840	2268	1154	487	164	1840	976	540	316
62	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	19	31	217	..	979	1392	1056	..	1128	773	..	..
..	..	552	632	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	282	..	..	64	..	154	28	..

TABLE H.—Th

## MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school-house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when school was first opened.	Number of maps in school.
Alexandria .....	Frame.....	1865	Rented .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	400 .....		1865	14
Almonte .....	Stone.....	1868	Freehold .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	6000 .....		1871	20
Arnprior .....	Frame.....	1862	Rented .....			1	1864	10
Aylmer .....	Brick.....	1870	Freehold .....	4-5 acre .....	6000 .....	1	1873	13
Barrie .....	Brick.....	1850	Freehold .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....			1843	12
Beausville .....	Brick.....	1857	Freehold .....	2 acres .....	2500 .....	1	1847	20
Belleville .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Stone.....	1851						
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brick.....	1873	Freehold .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ acres .....	22000 .....	1	1840	8
Berlin .....	Frame.....	1853	Rented .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	600 .....		1855	12
Bowmanville .....	Brick.....		Freehold .....	1 acre .....	8000 .....	1		50
Bradford .....							1860	11
Brantford .....	Brick.....	1856	Freehold .....	1 3-5 acres .....	8000 .....		1856	17
Brighton .....	Brick.....	1868	Freehold .....	3-5 acre .....	2500 .....		1866	30
Brockville .....	Brick.....	1859	Freehold .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ acre .....		1	1854	16
Caledonia .....	Stone.....	1855	Freehold .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ acre .....	16000 .....	1	1818	83
Carleton Place .....	Brick.....	1856	Rented .....		900 .....		1853	9
Cayuga .....	Stone.....	1870	Freehold .....	1 acre .....	7000 .....	1	1853	16
Chatham .....	Brick.....	1872	Freehold .....	1 acre .....	5000 .....		1851	15
Clinton .....	Brick.....	1854	Freehold .....	1 acre .....				27
Cobourg .....	Brick.....	1870	Rented .....	1 acre .....			1866	12
Colborne .....	Brick.....	1855	Rented .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....			1820	25
Collingwood .....	Brick.....	1859	Freehold .....	1 acre .....	2000 .....	1	1857	
Cornwall .....	Frame.....	1856	Leased.....		200 .....		1857	14
Drummondville .....	Brick.....	1856	Freehold .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....			1806	19
Dundas .....	Frame.....	1833	Freehold .....	2 acres .....	4000 .....		1836	12
Dunnville .....	Brick.....	1855	Freehold .....	1 acre .....		1	1835	14
Elora .....	Brick.....	1870	Freehold .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ acres .....	3000 .....		1869	14
Farmersville .....	Stone.....	1864	Freehold .....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ acres .....	1000 .....		1851	30
Fergus .....	Stone.....	1860	Freehold .....	1 acre .....	6000 .....	1	1860	12
Fonthill .....	Stone.....	1865	Freehold .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	3700 .....	1	1865	10
Galt .....	Frame.....	1863	Rented .....				1863	13
	Stone.....	'52-'73	Freehold .....	7 acres .....	18000 .....		1852	35
Ganonoque .....	Stone.....	1859	Freehold .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	owned bypub school	1		20
Goderich .....	Brick.....	1850	Rented .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre .....			1841	12
Grimsby .....	Frame.....	1859	Freehold .....	1-16 acre .....	700 .....		1857	13
Guelph .....	Stone.....	1847	Freehold .....	4 acres .....	4000 .....	1	1842	23
Hamilton .....	Stone.....	1866	Freehold .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....		1		14
Ingersoll .....	Brick.....	1872	Freehold .....			1	1850	15
Iroquois .....	Stone.....	1846	Leasehold .....	1 acre .....	4000 .....		1846	20
Kemptville .....	Stone.....	1842	Freehold .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre .....	300 .....		1842	16
Kincardine .....	Brick.....	1872	Freehold .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	8000 .....	1		20
Kingston .....	Stone.....	1852	Freehold .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ acres .....	7000 .....		1791	31
Lindsay .....	Brick.....	1862	Freehold .....	6 acres .....	20000 .....	1	1854	15
Listowel .....	Frame.....	1873	Freehold .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre .....	1000 .....		1873	22
London .....	Brick.....	1849	Freehold .....	5 acres .....	16880 .....	1	1834	38
L'Orignal .....	Stone.....	1852	Freehold .....	1 acre .....	1000 .....	1	1822	16
Manilla.....closed								
Markham .....	Frame.....	1858	Freehold .....	1 3-10 acres.....	1000 .....		1858	12
Metcalfe .....	Frame.....	1872	Rented .....	6 acres .....			1863	4
Milton.....closed								



## High Schools.

## INFORMATION.

Number of globes in school.	Estimated value of library, books, maps and furniture.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupation.	Number of masters engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
1	100		1	1	3				1	Walter Rutherford, B.A., Toronto.
1			1						2	John Gibson, B.A., Toronto.
1		1	1						2	W. C. Middleton, B.A., Toronto.
1			1	3	2	4	1	5	2	J. H. Long, B.A., Toronto.
1	175				1	3		10	3	H. B. Spotton, M.A., Toronto.
1	80	1	1		3			5	2	William Houston, B.A., Toronto.
1	100		1		4	1	1	6	3	Alexander Burdon, St. Andrews.
4		1	1	1	6	3	1	6	2	James W. Connor, B.A., Toronto.
		1	1						3	John King, LL.D., Trinity, Dublin.
1		1	1		12	7	8	5	1	Chas. J. Ketchum, B.A., New Brunswick.
1		1	1	3	3				2	William E. Perdue, B.A., Toronto.
1	150		1			2	7	7	4	James Mills, M.A., Victoria.
2	300		1		10				2	A. M. Peterson, B.A., Victoria.
	175				5	1	2	10	3	L. Hamilton Evans, B.A., Trinity.
3	1300		1	2	2	2	2	3	2	C. A. Kingston, M.A., Albert.
	200	1	1		2	3		15	2	Rev. Finlay F. Macnab, B.A., Queen's.
2	300				7	5	1	23	2	L. G. Morgan, B.A., Trinity.
2	150		1		7	9		12	2	W. H. Ballard, B.A., Toronto.
2		1	1	6					2	James Turnbull, B.A., Toronto.
		1	1		4	10	8		4	Rev. James Roy, M.A., Victoria.
1		1	1		4	4	2	7	2	Rev. George Grant, B.A., Toronto.
1		1	1	2	3	2		1	2	William Williams, B.A., Toronto.
1	250	1	1		2	5	2	5	2	Jas. Smith, A.M., Marischal, Aberdeen.
2			1	1	12				2	James Y. Cameron, M.A., Queen's.
	400	1	1		6	6	1	10	2	John Seath, B.A., Queen's, Ireland.
2		1	1		5	5		10	2	Richard W. Young, B.A., Victoria.
1	200	1	1	1			15	10	2	J. Murison Dunn, B.A., LL.B., Toronto.
1			1		3	10		6	2	John W. Raveill, M.A., Victoria.
2	100	1			3	5	1	6	2	John Thomson, B.A., Queen's.
5	200	1	1	4	15	2	5	9	1	Alex. Carlyle, B.A., Toronto.
									15	William Tassie, M.A., LL.D., Toronto.
		1	1						2	J. Lawton Bradbury, M.A., Trinity.
2	150	1	1		5		4	7	2	Hugh J. Strang, B.A., Toronto.
2		1	1						2	Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A., Trinity.
2	220	1	1						3	A. M. Lafferty, M.A., Toronto.
3	1000	1	1	2	40	8	10	20	6	George Dickson, B.A., Victoria.
3		1	1	1	8	4	12	20	2	Thos. M. Macintyre, M.A., Albert.
2	200	1	1		10	15	2	15	2	William A. Whitney, M.A., Victoria.
2			1					10	2	James Christie, A.M., Aberdeen.
3		1	1					9	2	J. E. Burgess, B.A., Queen's.
2	350	1	1	7	19	4	8		4	Samuel Woods, M.A., Toronto.
2	350		1	1			12	20	2	Robert Dobson (Certificate).
4	150	1	1				6		2	Fergus Black, B.A., Toronto.
1	2750	1	1		17	2		19	6	Benj. Bayly, A.B., Trinity, Dublin.
2	250	1	1	2	3		5		2	Archd. P. Knight, B.A., Queen's.
1	300	1	1		3	2	1	10	2	Edward T. Crowle, M.A.
1	52.50		1		2	2			1	James A. Cannan, B.A., Albert.

TABLE H.—The

## MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.		Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school-house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when School was first opened.	Number of maps in School.
Mitchell.....	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 acre	3700	1	1873	16	
Morrisburgh.....	Brick	1868	Freehold	1 acre	10000	1	1858	12	
Mount Pleasant.....	Concrete.	1848	Freehold	1 acre	2600	1	1860	22	
Napanee.....	Brick	1865	Freehold	2 acres	15000	1	1850	20	
Newburgh.....	Stone	1872	Freehold	1 acre	3500	1	1844	8	
Newcastle.....	Brick	1862	Freehold	1 acre	5000	1	1862	9	
Newmarket.....	Brick	1852	Freehold	1 acre	1500	1	1853	42	
Niagara.....	Stone	1836	Rented	1 acre			1828	16	
Norwood.....	Brick	1855	Freehold	1 1/2 acres	4000	1	1854	13	
Oakville.....	Brick	1852	Freehold	1 acre	2600	1	1854	20	
Oakwood.....	Frame	1857	Freehold	1 acre	2300	1	1858	3	
Onnemece.....	Frame	1860	Freehold	1 acre	1600	1	1861	11	
Orangeville.....	Brick	1871	Freehold				1861	16	
Oshorne.....	Stone	1866	Freehold	1 acre	1000	1	1865	14	
Oshawa.....	Brick	1850	Freehold	1 acre	6000	1	1865	20	
Ottawa.....	Frame	1861	Rented	Public square.			1843	31	
Owen Sound.....	Stone	1869	Freehold	1 1/2 acres	10000	1	1856	30	
Pakenham.....	Frame	1855	Freehold			1	1863		
Paris.....						1		26	
Parkhill.....	Brick	1870	Freehold	1 acre	6000	1	1872	8	
Pembroke.....	Frame	1853	Freehold	1-5 acre	4000	1	1854	9	
Perth.....	Stone	1852	Freehold	1 acre		1	1830	10	
Peterborough.....	Brick	1860	Freehold	2 acres	30000	1	1830	40	
Pictou.....	Brick	1871	Freehold	1 1/2 acres	7000	1	1846	9	
Port Dover.....	Brick	1861	Freehold	2 acres	7000	1	1862	14	
Port Perry.....	Brick	1873	Rented	2 acres	10000	1	1868	20	
Port Rowan.....	Frame.		Freehold	1/4 acre	1500	1	1866	8	
Port Hope.....	Brick	1860	Freehold	1/2 acre	3000		1856	22	
Prescott.....	Brick	1867	Freehold	3 acres	8000	1	1850	15	
Renfrew.....	Frame	1856	Town-Hall	1/4 acre		1	1853	60	
Richmond.....	<i>closed</i>								
Richmond Hill.....	Brick	1851	Freehold	1 acre	7000	1	1851	14	
Sarnia.....	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 1/2 acres	8000	1	1844	15	
Scotland.....	Frame	1867	Freehold	1 acre	3000	1	1857	12	
Sincere.....	Brick	1857	Freehold	3 acres	10000	1	1835	32	
Smith's Falls.....	Stone	1871	Freehold	1 acre	10000	1	1844	12	
Smithville.....	Frame	1863	Freehold	1 acre	700		1857	12	
Stirling.....	Stone		Freehold			1	1853	1 set.	
Stratford.....	Brick	1856	Freehold	1 acre	4000	1	1856	19	
*Strathroy.....	Brick	1866	Rented	1 acre		1	1861	14	
Streetsville.....	Brick	1851	Freehold	1/2 acre	1500	1	1851	12	
St. Catharines.....	Brick	1828, 72-73	Freehold	2 acres	16000		1829	20	
St. Mary's.....	Stone	1857-8	Freehold	1 acre	12000	1	1861	20	
St. Thomas.....	Brick	1872	Freehold	1 1/2 acres		1	1853	8	
Sydenham.....	Stone	1872	Freehold	1 acre	9000		1873		
Thorold.....	Frame	1854	Rented	1 acre	1200		1860	12	
Toronto.....	Brick	69-70	Freehold	nearly 2 acres.	35000		1808	14	
Trenton.....	Brick	1873	Freehold	1 1/2 acres	7000	1	1866	15	
Uxbridge.....	Frame	1850	Rented		1000	1	1856	18	
Vankleekhill.....	Brick	1857	Leased	1/2 acre	100		1848	4	
Vienna.....	Brick	1862				1	1850	25	
Walkerton.....	Frame	1867	Rented	1/2 acre	300		1872	15	

High Schools.—*Continued.*

## INFORMATION.

Number of scholars in School.	Estimated value of library, books, maps and furniture.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupation.	Number of masters engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
2	8	1	1		3	1		2	1	Henry B. Houghton, B.A., <i>Dublin.</i>
	300									William M. Elliott, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	40			4	12	4	2	2	2	W. A. Douglas, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	443	1	1		12	2	1	20	1	John Campbell, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
2	800	1	1	2	5	6	1	15	3	A. McClatchie, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
2	450	1	1	4	3	10	1	2	2	John R. Wightman, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
		1	1	1	1	2	3		1	William R. Nason, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	1000		1	1	1	4	1	1	2	Peter C. McGregor, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
	50				3	3		6	1	John Moore, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
3	200	1	1		3	4		12	2	Parmenio A. Switzer, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
3	800	1	1		6	5	2	4	2	Alex. Sim, M.A., <i>Marischal, Aberdeen.</i>
	100		1			2	4	1	2	John Shaw ( <i>Certificate</i> ).
1	100	1	1		7	4	13		2	P. C. Macnee, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
1		1	1	1			7		2	P. L. Dorland, B.A., <i>Albert.</i>
1	250				4				1	W. W. Tamblin, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
6		1	1	1	15				2	John Thorburn, M.A., <i>McGill.</i>
2	600	1	1	2	16	4	4	15	5	Henry De La Matter ( <i>Certificate</i> ).
1			1		5	4	1	30	3	W. H. Law, B.A.
1			1	3	2	2	1		2	J. W. Acres, B.A., <i>Trinity.</i>
1		1	1		5	6	3	23	2	D. A. McMichael, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
	75	1	1		1	1			2	R. Geo. Scott, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1		1	1	3	4	3	3		2	H. H. Ross, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2		1	1	2	5	4	19	8	8	J. Byron Dickson, M.A., <i>Wesleyan.</i>
1	400	1	1						3	Joseph A. Clarke, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	250		1	2		2		2	1	James Lumsden, M.A., <i>Aberdeen.</i>
1	300	1	1	1	5	6	10		2	Dugald McBride, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
1	20		1		1				2	William Mallory, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2			1	1	20		2	10	3	Adam Purslow ( <i>Certificate</i> ).
3	50	1	1		2		3	10	2	M. McPherson, M.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
	100		1						2	William Donald, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
1	100			2	1	2	3		2	James Crozier, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
4	1000	1	1		5	4	9	8	2	William Sinclair, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	400	1	1	1			5		1	Andrew McCulloch, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
2	500	1	1	2		1	3		2	Dion C. Sullivan, LL.B., <i>Toronto.</i>
3			1		3				1	W. Taylor Briggs, B.A., <i>Trinity.</i>
2		1			4	6	8	4	2	William Cruickshank, <i>Aberdeen.</i>
2	300	1	1		6	3	3	15	1	John N. Muir, B.A., <i>McGill.</i>
3	25		1	1	3				2	C. J. McGregor, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	200	1	1	1	4			2	2	W. M. Nichols, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	1500		1	2	25	8	10	15	5	Rev. W. S. Westney, M.A., <i>Trinity.</i>
	4500		1	3	11	5		1	2	J. Howard Hunter, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	350	1	1		15	3	1	8	2	William Tytler, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
									2	John Millar, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	200	1	1		2			1	2	J. Munro, M.A., <i>Austin, N.S.</i>
	1200	1	1	1	10	1	5	6	2	Rev. Nelson Burns, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
4		1	1		6	3	1	19	2	Archibald McMurphy, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2		1	1		7	2	6	8	2	Henry M. Hicks, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1		1	1	1	2			6	2	William Dale, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2		1	1	1	2	4	8		2	John Maxwell, B.A., <i>McGill.</i>
1	200	1	1		4	4			2	E. M. Bigg, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
									1	Arnoldus Miller ( <i>Certificate</i> ).



TABLE H.—The

## MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, stone, or frame.	When built.	Freehold, leased, or rented.	Size of playground.	Estimated value of school-house and site.	Schools under united boards.	Year when School was first opened.	Number of maps in School.
					\$			
Wardsville .....	Brick .....	1859	Freehold .....	1½ acres .....	3500	1	1860	20
Waterdown .....	Stone .....	1854	Freehold .....	3½ acres .....	3000	1	1854	20
Welland .....	Brick .....	1870	Freehold .....	1 acre .....	1500	1	1856	10
Weston .....	Brick .....	1858	Freehold .....	1 acre .....	3200	1	1857	12
Whitby .....	Brick .....	1873	Freehold .....	½ acre .....	12000	1	1849	12
Williamstown .....	Brick .....	1857-9	Freehold .....	1½ acre .....	3-4000	1	12-20	28
*Windsor .....	Brick .....	1872	Freehold .....	With Pub. School...	16000	1	1854	12
Woodstock .....	Brick .....	1849	Freehold .....	1 acre .....	3500	1	1843	14
Total, 1873 .....						66		1847
Do 1872 .....						65		1887
Increase.....						1		
Decrease .....								40

\* Estimated. No report.

High Schools.—Continued.

INFORMATION.

Number of globes in School.	Estimated value of library, books, maps and furniture.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupation.	Number of masters engaged.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
2	75	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	Thomas Armstrong, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .
1	1	1	1	10	6	10	2	2	2	David H. Hunter, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
3	300	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	William Oliver, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
1	750	1	1	4	1	8	6	10	2	John Somerville, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
2	300	1	1	4	6	2	1	20	2	George H. Robinson, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	20	2	Rev. Alex. Jamieson, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
1	400	1	1	10	3	10	4	4	4	George Strauchon ( <i>Certificate</i> ).
160	63	94	91	502	279	290	622	252		
151	60	90	78	486	300	213	536	239		
9	3	4	13	16	21	77	86	13		

TABLE I.—Certain Results of Meteorological Observations

OBSERVERS: —*Cornwall*—James Smith, Esq., M.A.; *Barrie*—H. B. Spotton, Esq., M.A.; *Peterborough*—*Stratford*—Charles J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; *Hamilton*—Geo. Dickson, Esq., ; *Simcoe*—Dion C.

STATIONS.	Pembroke.	Cornwall.	Barrie.	Peterborough.
Latitude .....	45° 50	45° 0	44° 25	44° 20
Longitude .....	77° 10	74° 50	79° 45	78° 25
Height above the sea .....	423 ft.	175 ft.	779 ft.	670 ft.
BAROMETER.	Report from Pembroke not received.			
<i>Corrected to 32°, and approximately reduced to sea level.</i>				
Annual mean pressure { at 7 a.m. ....		29.9447	29.5487	29.9149
at 1 p.m. ....		29.9120	29.3929	29.8967
at 9 p.m. ....		29.9343	29.5541	29.9075
mean.....		29.9303	29.4985	29.9064
Highest pressure .....		30.731	30.375	30.552
Date of highest pressure .....		December	March	December
Highest monthly mean pressure.....		30.0268	29.7409	30.0017
Month of highest mean pressure .....		December	January	August
Lowest monthly mean pressure .....		29.85	29.1618	29.8104
Month of lowest mean pressure.....		November	June	November
Lowest pressure .....		28.94	28.187	29.081
Date of lowest pressure.....		March	June	January
TEMPERATURE.				
Annual means { at 7 a.m. ....		38° 95	39° 71	38° 24
at 1 p.m. ....		47° 37	49° 13	49° 85
at 9 p.m. ....		40° 67	39° 71	40° 79
mean.....		42° 33	42° 85	42° 96
Mean maximum .....		50° 44	55° 02	53° 98
Mean minimum.....		29° 33	30° 16	29° 10
Mean range .....		21° 11	24° 86	24° 88
Greatest daily range .....		44° 80	49° 08	46° 2
Day of greatest range.....		January	March	January
Least daily range .....		5° 9	4°	6° 5
Day of least range .....		January	April	March
Highest temperature .....		88° 8	96° 4	93° 8
Day of highest temperature.....		June 30th	June 1st	June 19th
Lowest temperature .....		-22° 3	-27° 8	-27° 3
Day of lowest temperature .....		December 1st	January 29th	January 29th
Warmest month .....		July	July	July
Mean temperature of warmest month .....		70° 49	68° 73	70° 33
Coldest month .....		January	January	January
Mean temperature of coldest month.....		13°	15° 22	15° 71
Warmest day.....		July 3rd	June 19th	June 19th
Mean temperature of warmest day.....		77° 8	79° 43	81° 33
Coldest day .....		January 29th	January 29th	January 29th
Mean temperature of coldest day .....		-11° 43	-6° 33	-5° 63
TENSION OF VAPOUR.				
Annual means { at 7 a.m. ....		249	254	245
at 1 p.m. ....		266	296	277
at 9 p.m. ....		252	2557	258
mean.....		256	2686	260
Highest monthly mean tension.....		556	546	576
Month of highest mean tension.....		July	July	July
Lowest monthly mean tension .....		078	0901	084
Month of lowest mean tension .....		January	January	January



at Ten High Schools for the Year 1873.

--James B. Dixon, Esq., M.A. ; *Belleville*—Alex. Burdon, Esq. ; *Goderich*—Hugh J. Strang, Esq., B.A. ; Sullivan, Esq., LL.B. ; *Windsor*—James H. Johnston, Esq., M.A.

Belleville.	Goderich.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Simcoe.	Windsor.
44° 10 77° 25 307 ft.	43° 45 81° 42 720 ft.	43° 25 80° 58 1182 ft.	43° 15 79° 57 325 ft.	42° 51 80° 14 716 ft.	48° 20 83° 629 ft
29°96 29°9393 29°9483 29°9492 30°539 March 30°0263 August 29°875 November 29°085 March	29°9172 29°9063 29°9139 29°9125 30°528 March 30°0064 August 29°8404 April 29°186 October	29°8748 29°8632 29°8743 29°8708 30°434 Nov., March 29°8873 August 29°787 November 29°142 October	29°9121 29°8875 29°9050 29°9015 31°894 November 30°0366 December 29°8073 April 29°158 March	29°7356 29°7132 29°7154 29°7214 30°521 April 29°8242 October 29°6420 April 29°031 March	29°9714 29°9523 29°9653 29°9630 30°617 March 30°035 August 29°8715 April 29°312 November
40° 18 48° 44 43° 24 43° 95 52° 74 34° 01 18° 73 35° 7 December 2° 8 April 90° July 15th -17° 9 January 29th July 70° 29 January 17° 32 July 14th 77° 56 January 29th -48° 93	41° 23 47° 99 41° 99 43° 74 51° 09 31° 95 19° 14 42° 8 June 2° 5 December 90° 2 July 25th -18° 1 January 29th August 70° 24 January 17° 28 July 28th 78° 10 January 29th -4° 10	39° 10 46° 77 40° 57 42° 15 49° 90 32° 83 17° 07 34° 8 June 30° 4 December 86° 5 June 19 & July 17 -19° 3 January 29th July 67° 63 January 15° 80 June 19th 78° 33 January 29 -10° 10	43° 19 50° 08 43° 47 45° 58 53° 56 36° 02 17° 54 43° 5 September 3° 8 March 91° 6 June 19th -14° 5 January 29th July 72° 27 January 19° 47 June 19th 83° 4 January 29th -5° 93	44° 08 53° 40 45° 08 47° 52 58° 07 33° 28 24° 79 49° 9 June 6° 2 March 91° 9 June 25th -25° 6 January 29th July 74° 00 January 20° 33 July 24th 87° 86 January 29th -10° 4	43° 75 52° 35 44° 53 46° 88 55° 97 36° 86 19° 11 46° February 3° December 94° 5 August 21st -27° 1 January 29th July 72° 49 January 18° 77 June 19th 83° 20 January 29th -11° 77
262 302 281 282 562 July 099 January	272 303 270 282 581 August 0903 January	265 290 263 273 561 July 092 January	267 296 266 276 567 August 107 January	300 268 304 324 664 July 105 January	282 303 291 292 580 July 098 January

TABLE I.—Certain Results of Meteorological Observations

STATIONS.	Pembroke.	Cornwall.	Barrie.	Peterborough.
Report from Pembroke not received.				
Humidity.				
Annual means { at 7 a.m. ....	81	85	82	
{ at 1 p.m. ....	68	72	63·95	
{ at 9 p.m. ....	81	86	79·49	
{ mean.....	77	81	75·15	
Highest monthly mean humidity .....	86	94	85·77	
Month of highest mean humidity .....	January	December	December	
Lowest monthly mean humidity .....	62	63	59·74	
Month of lowest mean humidity .....	May	June	June	
Amount of Cloudiness.				
Annual means { at 7 a.m. ....	6·9	6·59	5·99	
{ at 1 p.m. ....	7·	6·89	6·42	
{ at 9 p.m. ....	5·8	5·05	5·19	
{ mean.....	6·6	6·17	5·87	
Highest monthly mean cloudiness.....	8·4	8·1	8·02	
Month of highest mean cloudiness.....	November	December	December	
Lowest monthly mean cloudiness .....	3·4	4·4	4·17	
Month of lowest mean cloudiness.....	June, August	August	June	
Rain and Snow.				
Number of rainy days .....	98	88	94	
Duration in hours and minutes .....	579·50		488·40	
Depth in inches .....	23·9299	17·2962	19·2403	
Number of snowy days .....	79	79	77	
Duration in hours and minutes .....	565·5		493·24	
Depth in inches .....	110·13	95·455	77·574	
Total depth of rain and melted snow .....	34·9429	26·8417	26·9977	
Month of greatest precipitation .....	July	June	March	
Depth .....	5·1660	3·5024	4·3604	
Month of least precipitation .....	February	April	February	
Depth .....	·7910	·3705	·7881	

at Ten High Schools for the Year 1873.

Belleville.	Goderich.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Simcoe.	Windsor.
84.7	83	88	81.02	80.27	79
75.5	75	74	73.35	74.47	63
83.8	82	84	80.84	80.87	81
81.3	80	82	78.40	78.54	74
91	86	90	89.4	88.73	83
November and December	December	January	January	December	January and December
65	73	69	66.9	69.7	66
June	June	May	July	June	September
5.4	7.08	6.6	5.84	5.60	6.6
5.4	6.64	6.7	6.09	4.95	6.9
5.43	5.32	5.	5.08	4.01	5.7
5.41	6.35	6.1	5.67	4.85	6.4
8.12	8.59	8.2	7.7	8.65	8.7
December	January	January	January	January	January
3.62	4.28	4.2	3.93	2.2	4.5
June	August	June	September	August	June
86	115	90	88	95	76
347.20	238.5	552.25	29.8093	627	320.5
21.332	20.3403	28.3897	66	28.8267	24.0476
52	82	62	127.4735	26	44
218	166	406.30	42.5566	151	149
140.83	116	106.7	36.6868	78.601	96.9
35.415	31.9403	39.0597	5.9138	36.6868	33.7376
March	October	December	December	October	January
6.536	5.3084	4.9916	5.9138	4.5924	4.9563
May	February	February	February	February	August
.989	.9	1.2028	.6202		.1883



TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL, FOR ONTARIO.

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL. FOR ONTARIO.	APPLICANTS FOR ADMIS- SION.			REFLECTED.			ADMITTED.			WHO HAD BEEN TEACHERS BEFORE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 48th Session, inclusive.....	7464	3805	3659	705	357	348	6759	3448	3311	3290	2286	1004
Forty-ninth Session .....	144	62	82	3	1	2	141	61	80	70	39	31
Fiftieth Session .....	140	55	85	10	2	8	130	53	77	52	37	15
Grand Total.....	7748	3922	3826	718	360	358	7030	3562	3468	3412	2362	1050

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c. *Continued.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	WHO ATTENDED FORMERLY.			REGULARLY.			WHO LEFT.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 48th Session, inclusive.....	2328	925	1403	1278	763	515	349	259	90
Forty-ninth Session .....	44	13	31	26	12	14	8	4	4
Fiftieth Session .....	57	24	33	17	12	5	14	10	4
Grand Total.....	2429	962	1467	1321	787	534	371	273	98

NOTE.—Of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions—some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance. And the same is true of the Provincial Certificates, of which a considerable number have lapsed by deaths and become otherwise unavailable by removals, and a still larger number have been superseded by subsequent Certificates. 2846 Students received Provincial Normal School Certificates up to the termination of the forty-fifth Session, and 420 received "Certificates of Standing in Class" from the Master before Provincial Certificates were issued. Certificates issued after the forty-fifth Session do not render the holders legally entitled to be Public School Teachers, as they must now also pass the same examinations as all other candidates for that position.



TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHERE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME. *Concluded.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.																														
	Huddersfield.		Norfolk.		Oxford.		Waterloo.		Wellington.		Grey.		Perth.		Huron.		Bruce.		Middlesex.		Elgin.		Kent.		Lambton.		Passes.		(Grand Total.	
	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Total.	Female.
From the 1st to the 48th Session, inclusive	100 53 47	99 34 45	228 131	97 103 71	32 143 88	55 67 38	29 143 102	41 134 116	18 61 51	10 335 177	158 139	99 40 82	46 36 72	42 30 23	13 10 67	59 111	8 6 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	111
Forty-ninth Session	32 2	1	3 3	3	5 5	1 1	1 1	6 6	16 16	3 3	3 3	9 9	9 9	2 2	2 2	6 6	6 6	4 4	4 4	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	130
Fiftieth Session	32 2	1	3 3	3	5 5	1 1	1 1	6 6	16 16	3 3	3 3	9 9	9 9	2 2	2 2	6 6	6 6	4 4	4 4	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	130
Grand Total	105 57 48	102 57 45	238 134 104	104 104 72	32 151 93	38 70 41	29 150 104	46 146 126	20 63 53	10 350 183	167 141 101	40 43 55	38 77 47	30 23 13	10 70 30	111 141	8 6 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	107030

ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ON- TARIO.	Total Num- ber of Stu- dents ad- mitted.		Church of England.		Roman Catholic.		Presby- terian.		Methodist.		Baptist.		Congrega- tionalist.		Lutheran.		Quaker.		Universalist.		Unitarian.		Disciple.		Other per- suasions.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Female.
From the 1st to the 48th Session, inclusive	6759 3448 3311	1158 513 645	308 130 178	1941 1017 924	2572 1262 1110	467 254 213	262 96 166	8 5 3	48 23 15	4 4 4	9 4 5	37 19 18	145 111 34	8 2 6	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4
Forty-ninth Session	141 61 80	25 11 14	4 1 3	51 28 23	42 17 25	6 2 4	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Fiftieth Session	130 53 77	30 14 4	2 1 1	31 16 15	49 25 24	5 2 3	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Grand Total	7030 3562 3468	1213 532 681	316 133 183	2026 1051 972	2663 1304 1159	480 261 219	263 96 169	8 5 3	48 23 15	4 4 4	9 4 5	37 19 18	161 117 44	8 2 6	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4



TABLE L.—The other Educational Institutions of Ontario.—*continued.*

TOTALS.	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					TOTAL.			
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Scholars.	Annual Income of Collegiate Aids.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Colleges, Academies, and Private Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Total amount received from Fees or Legals.	Native Aids.
Total Colleges.	11	392	11,000 00	17,000 00	28	1520	8	110	9316 00	28	1520	9316 00	448
City.	5	76	2300 00	4000 00	7	2718	12	119	61000 00	18	4718	221000 00	
Town.	5	76	2300 00	4000 00	21	2018	11	119	22000 00	28	5038	79000 00	
Villages.	1	140	6400 00	13000 00	0	602	11	51	5310 00	52	602	5310 00	
Grand Total, 1873.	16	2702	13000 00	57000 00	57	7850	10	429	97626 00	28	6058	314626 00	
Increase.	16	2702	13000 00	57000 00	57	6650	11	406	91532 00	271	9570	308552 00	
Decrease.					7	1088		23	6074 00	7	1088	6074 00	

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

## THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.			MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied.
			Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment.	Value of Books sent.	
			cts.	cts.	cts.	
Ottawa	Lochiel	Township	10 00	10 00	20 00	26
	County Teachers' Library					
			61 08	61 08	122 16	93
Preston	Pontheborough	No. 3	40 00	40 00	80 00	119
	Portland	No. 11	10 00	10 00	20 00	44
	Storrington	No. 6	50 00	50 00	100 00	137
	Do	No. 13	20 00	20 00	40 00	84
Richmond	Camden, East	No. 5	10 00	10 00	20 00	31
	Do	No. 7	5 00	5 00	10 00	25
	Do	No. 11	20 00	20 00	40 00	41
	Do	No. 17	10 00	10 00	20 00	42
Lambton	Wicksburgh, North	No. 10	5 00	5 00	10 00	24
	Do	No. 2	5 00	5 00	10 00	26
	Do	No. 4	5 25	5 25	10 50	34
Frontenac	Millier	No. 15	19 57	19 57	39 14	61
Northumberland	Windsor	No. 1	5 00	5 00	10 00	18
	Madoc	No. 7	5 00	5 00	10 00	23
	Thornlow	No. 13	5 00	5 00	10 00	21
	Do	No. 20	10 00	10 00	20 00	38
	Tweedsmuir	No. 29	5 00	5 00	10 00	31
Hastings	Chatham	No. 8	10 00	10 00	20 00	40
	Chesley	No. 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	34
	Do	No. 14	50 00	50 00	100 00	151
	Do	No. 17	7 00	7 00	14 00	32
	Do and Parrysville	No. 22 and 2	6 00	6 00	12 00	22
	Hope	No. 2	10 00	10 00	20 00	38
	Do	No. 8	11 00	11 00	22 00	33

Munro	No. 13	10 00	10 00	10 00	20 00	45
	No. 2	15 00	15 00	15 00	30 00	47
	No. 3	10 00	10 00	10 00	20 00	37
Munro	No. 15	10 00	10 00	10 00	20 00	29
	No. 8	7 09	7 09	7 09	14 18	10
	No. 4 U. S.	21 50	21 50	21 50	43 00	71
Munro	No. 8	17 00	17 00	17 00	34 00	35
	No. 4 U. S.	4 12½	4 12½	4 12½	8 25	1
	No. 1	20 50	20 50	20 50	41 00	66
Munro	No. 1	30 00	30 00	30 00	60 00	100
	No. 12	15 52	15 52	15 52	31 04	50
	No. 1	30 00	30 00	30 00	100 00	92
Munro	No. 1	25 00	25 00	25 00	50 00	95
	No. 6	10 00	10 00	10 00	20 00	25
	No. 8	10 00	10 00	10 00	20 00	25
Munro	No. 2	30 00	30 00	30 00	60 00	113
	No. 8	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	11
	No. 5	27 37	27 37	27 37	54 74	128
Munro	No. 5	45 22	45 22	45 22	90 44	100
	No. 10 U. S.	45 96	45 96	45 96	91 92	107
	No. 1	8 13	8 13	8 13	16 26	19
Munro	No. 4	47 25	47 25	47 25	94 50	95
	No. 6	50 00	50 00	50 00	100 00	128
	No. 1	8 75	8 75	8 75	17 50	32
Munro	No. 1	11 00	11 00	11 00	22 00	43
	No. 3	10 00	10 00	10 00	20 00	45
	No. 13	35	35	35	70 00	123
Munro	No. 6	00	00	00	20 00	43
	No. 8	33 10	33 10	33 10	66 20	118
	No. 1	20 00	20 00	20 00	40 00	55
Munro	No. 1	10 00	10 00	10 00	20 00	25
	No. 2	50 00	50 00	50 00	100 00	118
	No. 1	14 01	14 01	14 01	28 02	48
Munro	No. 1 U. S.	20 00	20 00	20 00	40 00	59
	No. 6	30 00	30 00	30 00	60 00	107
	No. 3	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	23
Munro	No. 5	24 00	24 00	24 00	48 00	92
	No. 9	30 00	30 00	30 00	60 00	101
	No. 10	42 20	42 20	42 20	84 40	109



TABLE M—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES		MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied.		
NAMES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.		Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation.	Value of Books sent.			
		£	s.	cts.	£	s.	cts.
<i>Brant</i>	Kincardine	No. 1	7 00			14 00	41
<i>Mid-Deser</i>	London	No. 20	33 00			66 00	67
	Metcalfe	No. 8	17 00			34 00	62
	Williams, East	No. 11	5 60			11 20	25
<i>North</i>	Chatham	No. 18	16 00			32 00	53
	Harwich	No. 11	25 00			50 00	70
	Tilbury, East	No. 2	50 00			100 00	130
<i>London</i>	Pawn	No. 5	40 00			80 00	94
	Moore	No. 11	15 00			30 00	46
	Sombra	No. 11	20 00			40 00	57
	Warwick	No. 6 Teachers' Library	5 00			10 00	10
<i>Ontario</i>	Hamilton	Public School	50 51½			101 03	145
	Kingston	Provincial Penitentiary	200 75			401 50	400
	Ottawa	Public School	5 30			10 60	29
<i>Quebec</i>	St. Catharines	Collegiate Institute	29 35			58 70	20
	Windsor	Public School	3 37½			6 75	1
	Woodstock	High School	40 00			80 00	83
<i>Peel</i>	Forest	Public School	30 00			60 00	59
	Port Perry	Union School	1 60			3 20	2
	Uxbridge	Do	10 00			20 00	25
	Vienna	Do	31 00			62 00	70
					1917 11½	3831 23	5367

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.										OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
	M O N E Y S .										SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.		OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.		TOTAL SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.	
	Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation.	Value of Books sent.	Value of Books sent in former years.	Total Value of Books sent.	Number of Libraries, exclusive of subdivisions.	Total Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.											
Glengarry	10 00	10 00	20 00	416 70	436 70	4	743	10	745	1	1	745	15	50	1538	1538
Stormont				601 22	601 22	4	1225	14	710	1		710	19	130	2005	2005
Dundas				834 00	834 00	6	1306	14	2171			2171	20	3677	3677	3677
Prescott				1031 06	1031 06	5	1388	11	1020	1		1020	17	300	3308	3308
Russell				692 37	692 37	5	1329	7	121	2	2	121	14	20	1470	1470
Carleton				1983 02	1983 02	16	4034	13	923	1	1	923	31	110	5069	5069
Greenville				888 00	888 00	6	1840	33	2973			2973	39	3913	3913	3913
Leeds				1540 90	1540 90	22	2773	64	4865	1		4865	87	405	8043	8043
Leamark	61 08	61 08	122 16	5286 96	5409 12	45	10181	27	3654	2	2	3654	74	350	14185	14185
Renfrew				1633 72	1633 72	20	3993	18	1710	2	2	1710	40	190	4993	4993
Frontenac	120 00	120 00	240 00	950 27	1190 27	16	2074	43	4430	1	1	4430	60	100	6004	6004
Adelton	45 00	45 00	90 00	665 00	755 00	7	1181	35	3285			3285	49	550	6659	6659
Lennox	15 25	15 25	30 50	720 00	750 50	5	1646	42	2710	2	2	2710	66	600	6466	6466
Prince Edward	19 57	19 57	39 14	1789 66	1808 80	23	3156	74	5041	1	1	5041	102	1100	1327	1327
Hastings	30 00	30 00	60 00	2931 54	3011 54	28	5041	77	7669			7669	116	1100	1829	1829
Northumberland	149 00	149 00	298 00	1882 26	4882 26	36	9590	93	11944	3	3	11944	135	400	16417	16417
Durham				1887 07	2183 07	42	4473	61	4192			4192	90	400	12264	12264
Peterborough				3393 56	3393 56	27	7672	72	5685	2	2	5685	120	9559	9559	9559
Victoria	28 59	28 59	57 18	630 24	707 42	48	3674	79	7882			7882	111	80	17384	17384
Ontario				5453 12	5453 12	31	9422	147	19947	1	1	19947	227	2100	30202	30202
York	21 12½	21 12½	42 25	9141 77	9181 02	78	17155	65	9812	2	2	9812	120		18025	18025
Peel				4683 16	4683 16	35	8513	97	11862			11862	157		22176	22176
Simcoe				4692 81	4793 81	50	8515	99	8265	10	10	8265	137		22176	22176
Haldon	116 52	116 52	223 04	2545 94	2766 98	24	3807	49	8265	3	3	8265	76	1317	13149	13149
Wendworth	62 37	62 37	124 74	2404 40	2520 14	23	3168	77	12611	5	5	12611	105	2260	20639	20639
Brampton	99 31	99 31	198 62	1293 56	1402 18	20	2759	45	2759			2759	65		10894	10894
Lincoln	47 25	47 25	94 50	2718 50	2813 00	25	4795	43	6186			6186	71	2375	13356	13356
Welland	69 75	69 75	139 50	1044 00	1183 50	16	2258	53	6460	4	4	6460	73	2390	11108	11108

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public School Libraries of Ontario.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.										OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
	M O N E Y S.										SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.		OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.		TOTAL SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.	
	Amount of Local Appropriation.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation.		Value of Books sent.		Value of Books sent in former years.		Total Value of Books sent.		Number of Libraries exclusive of subdivisions.	Total Number of Volumes in Libraries.		Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£		£	cts.				
Haldimand .....																
8 Norfolk .....	45 00	45 00			90 00		3201 10	3201 10	1589 96	33	5505	31	2600	64	104	8145
9 Oxford .....							1679 96	1679 96	5404 54	23	2967	78	9035	104	12975	12975
Waterloo .....	10 00	10 00			20 00		2152 87	2152 87	5104 51	49	11327	62	11818	114	23445	23445
Wellington .....	113 10	113 10			226 20		5023 37	5023 37	2152 87	17	3947	27	3643	46	8140	8140
Grey .....	174 21	174 21			348 42		3677 28	3677 28	5249 77	57	8852	104	15191	164	26463	26463
Perth .....							4025 70	4025 70	3339 02	43	7446	117	11418	167	19762	19762
Huron .....							6570 50	6570 50	3339 02	35	6230	96	5156	93	11830	11830
Middlesex .....	7 00	7 00			14 00		1976 10	1976 10	3339 02	57	11384	103	14473	166	26569	26569
Bruce .....	55 60	55 60			111 20		4521 36	4521 36	3339 02	30	3530	84	8208	115	12298	12298
Elgin .....							2198 14	2198 14	3339 02	58	7840	102	11224	170	20673	20673
Kent .....	91 00	91 00			182 00		3810 00	3810 00	3339 02	20	3996	20	1940	42	6276	6276
Lambton .....	80 00	80 00			160 00		3710 13	3710 13	3339 02	37	7586	71	9090	114	17320	17320
Essex .....							1808 00	1808 00	3339 02	31	3288	34	1621	66	6269	6269
Districts .....							104 00	104 00	3339 02	11	3178	27	2325	39	6503	6503
Totals .....	1515 22½	1515 22½			3030 45		119187 83	119187 83	119187 83	1	128	8	698	9	826	826
Total Counties .....	1515 22½	1515 22½			3030 45		119187 83	119187 83	119187 83	1191	219034	2287	265093	3572	510833	510833
Do Cities .....	256 56½	256 56½			513 13		12784 74	12784 74	119187 83	1191	219034	2287	265093	3572	510833	510833
Do Towns .....	72 72½	72 72½			145 45		9888 52	9888 52	119187 83	15	19739	75	26310	108	100499	100499
Do Villages .....	72 60	72 60			145 20		4416 74	4416 74	119187 83	46	12807	180	44350	254	87976	87976
Grand Totals .....	1997 11½	1997 11½			3834 23		143247 38	143247 38	143247 38	31	7299	193	31905	248	55994	55994
										1283	238879	2735	367658	4182	755382	755382



TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 3.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

The following is a Statement of the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from 1853 to 1873, inclusive.

No. of volumes sent out during the year.	Total volumes of	History.	Zoology and Phy.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Theology.	Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.	Chemistry.	Agricultural (the-)	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Fables & Sketches.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	(Grand Total Lib-rary and Prize Books.
1853	21922	4158	1602	987	906	526	234	940	132	192	807	2694	1141	2017	5178	...	208	21922	
1854	60711	10633	5532	1030	2172	1351	635	4780	629	321	3235	5764	4350	6225	13317	...	578	60711	
1855	28659	5476	2033	318	558	663	297	1808	297	76	1452	3361	2925	3081	6049	...	432	28659	
1856	13069	2408	632	118	397	887	200	600	55	31	418	1723	1019	1844	3832	...	258	13069	
1857	29833	5295	1763	321	632	817	135	1729	134	67	1257	2391	2253	3316	9219	...	244	29833	
1858	7587	1567	503	86	152	498	61	276	57	2	186	713	813	741	2245	...	84	7587	
1859	9308	1670	551	136	299	192	130	432	87	18	300	1169	714	1127	2404	...	173	9308	
1860	9072	1561	475	144	356	200	100	525	61	17	339	852	797	1115	2520	...	112	9072	
1861	6488	1273	392	59	101	72	64	223	36	2	172	601	760	880	1826	...	117	6488	
1862	5339	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	45	24	165	412	661	830	1706	...	112	5339	
1863	6274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	26	6	202	547	652	864	2286	...	57	6274	
1864	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	...	87	321	334	451	1198	...	58	3361	
1865	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	23	19	110	652	534	533	1225	...	112	3882	
1866	6856	1144	217	56	125	81	55	282	26	...	118	524	535	650	1971	...	148	6856	
1867	5426	1093	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	...	132	534	979	736	2211	...	66	5426	
1868	6373	1106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	...	162	499	1172	882	1237	...	52	6373	
1869	6428	1148	268	51	96	91	36	198	18	19	169	367	527	610	1542	...	491	6428	
1870	5024	865	162	28	68	64	36	156	11	...	149	306	581	524	1591	...	37	5024	
1871	4825	830	152	12	46	41	35	115	18	1	132	540	830	566	1671	...	323	4825	
1872	6015	866	235	49	90	64	57	188	18	...	178	429	734	469	1527	...	351	6015	
1873	5367	771	176	32	78	74	59	164	2	2	...	1051	2354	29476	7312	...	363	5367	
Total	258879	44660	15838	2904	6322	4951	2228	13649	1597	797	10051	24598	23154	29476	7312	...	363	258879	
Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools.																			
Deduct volumes returned for exchange, &c.																			
Grand Total, Library and Prize Books despatched up to 31st December, 1873																			
																			19807
																			977833
																			616
																			977217

TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

## SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	MONIES.			MAIS OF.										APPARATUS.			OBJECT LESSONS.	PRIZE BOOKS.
	Local contribu- tions.	Legislative ap- portionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain & Ireland.	Single Hemi- spheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	(Other charts and maps.	Globes.	Sets of appa- ratus.	Other school ap- paratus (pieces).		
Glenagarry	363 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	363 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	727 61	10	11	11	11	12	15	1			15	1	1	59	516	635
Stormont	149 50	149 50	299 00	15	16	4	4	15	6	1	2				1		357	256
Dundas	77 20	77 20	154 40	4	4	3	1	1	2	1			1				161	140
Prescott	126 65	126 65	253 30	2	4	1	1	1	6				4	2	4	53	182	127
Russell	55 16	55 16	110 32	2	4	2	1	1	1	5	2		5	1	3	2	452	2138
Carleton	434 37	434 37	868 74	4	9	3	1	12	10	5	12							337
Greenville	45 35	45 35	90 70						1								965	1158
Leeds	299 12	299 12	598 24	4	9	7	5	7	10	6	10	1	4	1			534	1021
Leamark	373 19	373 19	746 38	3	3	7	5	6	15	12	21			1	1	4	289	348
Renfrew	151 95	151 95	303 90	10	4	7	5	11	11			1		1	1	4	1903	610
Frontenac	550 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	550 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	1101 41	38	24	19	11	32	45	1	2		13		1	14	794	704
Addington	271 124	271 124	542 25	13	9	3	3	8	8				7	1		8	725	187
Lennox	143 00	143 00	286 00	9	8	6	3	3	8				1			2	291	470
Prince Edward	137 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	275 01	12	3	3	15	3	11				3	3		8	258	821
Hadzings	341 68	341 68	683 36	14	10	5	5	5	12	1	4		3	3	1	10	485	1479
Northumberland	410 37	410 37	820 74	7	5	7	8	7	10	7	12		6	5	1	2	505	2216
Durham	589 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	589 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1178 05	2	7	8	5	6	10	3	3		8	6		4	189	613
Peterborough	181 83	181 83	363 66	9	9	2	1	5	8	5	2		2	2	1	11	299	2927
Victoria	557 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	557 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1115 69	12	10	8	9	8	18	6	6		4	4	2	3	1080	3321
Ontario	538 39	538 39	1076 78	6	9	8	10	13	8	8	6		4	3	2	6	671	1068
York	900 354	900 354	1800 71	8	12	10	10	13	11	8	4		10	3		18	1200	2296
Peel	298 53	298 53	597 06	5	5	7	10	9	9	4			3	3		2	404	1287
Simcoe	650 02	650 02	1300 04	12	18	11	13	12	19	4	4		3	3		6	990	636
Halton	324 094	324 094	648 19	5	6	6	6	10	6	3			1	1	1	21	925	896
Wentworth	440 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	440 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	881 17	6	5	3	3	3	7	1			6	3		4	173	1171
Brant	271 254	271 254	542 51	7	4	3	3	3	5	3			1	3		1	328	779
Lincoln	203 384	203 384	406 77	2	4	6	5	5	9	3			1	3		1		
Welland	237 264	237 264	474 53	4	6	6	1	1	9	3			7	3		4		
Haldimand	188 75	188 75	377 50	1	6	1	1	2	3	3			1	1		1		

Norfolk .....	414 36	828 72	2	3	8	8	4	4	6	6	9	9	8	2	7	2	3	1	110	2188
Oxford .....	616 19	1232 38	3	3	1	1	4	4	5	5	7	8	13	1	10	6	3	20	768	2562
Waterloo .....	306 50	613 00	11	12	10	10	15	18	17	17	10	10	10	1	12	6	2	9	690	1618
Wellington .....	487 50	975 00	14	17	15	15	18	21	21	21	17	17	17	4	29	21	11	39	1680	2934
Grey .....	782 31½	1564 63	2	10	10	7	12	7	7	7	7	7	8	10	13	9	8	8	472	2701
Perth .....	508 20½	1016 41	9	17	13	11	17	21	21	21	15	15	10	3	15	13	2	32	1118	2236
Huron .....	651 61	1303 22	6	7	5	10	9	9	15	15	10	10	10	11	14	2	7	7	777	2446
Bruce .....	495 86	991 72	15	22	17	14	22	24	24	24	14	14	12	8	18	5	1	34	1281	2292
Middlesex .....	931 39½	1862 79	1	16	12	10	16	11	11	11	3	3	4	7	12	11	4	7	1340	3555
Elgin .....	384 92½	769 85	7	14	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	8	12	6	13	5	5	7	300	1236
Kent .....	352 80	705 60	7	10	7	5	10	11	11	11	9	9	12	10	19	4	3	11	691	1334
Lambton .....	524 29	1048 58	4	9	10	9	8	13	13	13	5	5	18	3	22	3	4	4	594	1995
Essex .....	314 23	628 46	4	9	10	9	8	13	13	13	1	1	1	3	14	2	1	32	781	1381
Districts .....	132 69	265 38	2	2															44	39
Cities .....	1601 26	3202 52	25	10	14	11	10	18	18	18	1	1	4	1	59	2	11	319	352	3193
Towns .....	2467 22½	4934 45	29	22	17	16	36	48	48	48	13	13	8	10	67	16	17	791	1710	5710
Villages .....	1167 96	2335 92	6	12	8	5	11	14	14	14	15	15	8	12	43	8	13	252	868	3157
Total, 1873 .....	21451 32½	42902 65	371	418	327	281	412	543	543	546	224	242	272	147	534	214	85	2816	27121	71557
Total, 1872 .....	21132 90	42265 80	401	516	401	364	453				242		351	191	827	275	65	2046	31261	63724
Increase .....	318 42½	636 85	30	98	74	83	41	3	3	18			79	44	283	61	20	770	4140	7886
Decrease .....																				



TABLE N.—The High and Public Schools of Ontario.

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, FROM 1855 TO 1873 INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	MONEY.			MAPS OF										APPARATUS.			ORIENTAL LESSONS.	PRIZE BOOKS.
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Appropriation.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Single Hemispheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts and Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.	Other School Apparatus (pieces).	Historical and other Lessons in sheets.	Novel Volumes.
From 1855 to 1872 inclusive .....	182692 48	182692 48	365384 96	3036	6014	3726	3122	3016	4692	4111	3115	2963	6718	2310	509	17127	198528	627590
1873 .....	21451 32½	21451 32½	42902 65	371	118	327	281	412	513	224	272	117	534	214	85	2816	27121	71557
Grand Total from 1855 to 1873.	204143 80½	204143 80½	408287 61	3407	5632	4053	3703	4328	5005	4335	3387	3110	7252	2554	594	19913	225649	699157



TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

NAME.		Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the payments were made.
				£ s. d.	* £ s. d.	
4	Donald Currie .....	85	18	108 00	104 00	
11	Thomas J. Graffe .....	66	18	108 00	104 00	
13	James Benton .....	77	25	150 00	146 00	
19	Peter Stewart .....	90	22	132 00	128 00	
42	W. R. Thornhill .....	75	22	132 00	128 00	
45	John Fletcher .....	64	18	108 00	104 00	
47	John Nowlan .....	82	24	144 00	140 00	
49	George Reynolds .....	78	28½	171 00	167 00	
55	John Donald .....	74	20½	123 00	119 00	
56	Angus McDonell .....	78	33½	201 00	197 00	
57	James Forde .....	71	18	108 00	104 00	
60	Gideon Gibson .....	88	19	114 00	110 00	
63	Donald McDougall .....	73	14	84 00	80 00	
71	Thomas White .....	83	23¾	142 00	138 00	
72	Rev. Joshua Welster .....	79	22	132 00	128 00	
73	Norman McLeod .....	81	16	96 00	92 00	
78	William Foster .....	73	22	132 00	128 00	
79	William Glasford .....	63	18½	111 00	107 00	
82	John Vert .....	63	21½	129 00	125 00	
83	William Benson .....	76	23	138 00	134 00	
84	William Kearns .....	81	25	150 00	146 00	
86	James Leys .....	81	17	102 00	98 00	
87	John Healy .....	84	26	156 00	152 00	
88	Hector McRae .....	77	20	120 00	116 00	
92	Emily Cozens .....	68	27	162 00	158 00	
93	William Dermott .....	75	13	78 00	74 00	
96	Walter Hick .....	85	25	150 00	146 00	
107	Daniel Wenz .....	70	26	156 00	152 00	
110	Martin Devereux .....	76	23	138 00	134 00	
114	Alexander Jenkins .....	79	18	108 00	104 00	
115	Isabella Kennedy .....	71	22	132 00	128 00	
117	William Miller .....	87	10	58 00	54 00	
118	Robert Beattie .....	78	20½	123 00	119 00	
120	William Corry .....	83	17	102 00	98 00	
121	Marianne Ederington .....	62	20	120 00	116 00	
122	Peter Fitzpatrick .....	81	23	138 00	134 00	
126	James Kehoe .....	73	19	114 00	110 00	
128	James McQueen .....	66	22½	135 00	131 00	
129	John Miskelly .....	75	12½	75 00	71 00	
132	Nicholas Fagan .....	79	13	78 00	74 00	
135	Andrew Power .....	55	17	102 00	98 00	
137	Catharine Snider .....	64	18	108 00	104 00	
139	John Tucker .....	80	21	126 00	122 00	
140	John Brown .....	75	26	156 00	152 00	
141	John Monaghan .....	69	15	90 00	86 00	
142	Richard Youmans .....	69	20	120 00	116 00	
144	William Ferguson .....	73	24	144 00	140 00	
145	Thomas Flanagan .....	76	20	120 00	116 00	
149	Daniel Sheehan .....	89	20	120 00	116 00	
155	Alexander Middleton .....	74	20	120 00	116 00	
159	Archibald McCormick .....	76	16	96 00	92 00	
161	Thomas Baldwin .....	75	13	78 00	74 00	
162	James Bodfish .....	70	20	120 00	116 00	
165	E. Redmond .....	73	32½	195 00	191 00	

For the year 1873.

\* The pensioners are subject to a deduction, before payment, of \$4 for annual subscription, required by law.



TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of each, certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the pension is payable.
				\$ cts.	% cts.	
166	William Hildyard .....	67	19	114 00	110 00	
169	Mary Richards .....	78	33	198 00	194 00	
170	W. B. P. Williams .....	69	9	54 00	50 60	
171	Julius Ansley .....	86	18	108 00	104 00	
172	Thomas Baker .....	78	19	114 00	110 00	
173	Thomas Buchanan .....	68	20	120 00	116 00	
174	Matthew M. Hutchins. ....	66	22	132 00	128 00	
178	Helen McLaren .....	64	24	126 00	122 00	
179	Ralph McCallum .....	64	24	138 00	134 00	
184	John Dods .....	68	24	126 00	122 00	
186	P. G. Mulhern .....	73	29	174 00	170 00	
188	Thomas Sanders .....	81	10	180 00	176 00	
190	George Weston .....	75	22	135 00	131 00	
193	Robert Hamilton .....	80	16	96 00	92 00	
194	John McDonnell .....	73	14	84 00	80 00	
196	Joseph D. Thomson .....	64	14	84 00	80 00	
198	Henry Bartley .....	66	23	138 00	134 00	
199	John Cameron .....	69	15	90 00	86 00	
200	Melinda Clarke .....	63	14	93 00	89 00	
201	James Brown .....	68	27	165 00	161 00	
202	Daniel Callaghan .....	76	30	180 00	176 00	
206	James Robinson .....	58	18	108 00	104 00	
207	Jane Tynan .....	69	21	126 00	122 00	
208	William Bell .....	72	11	66 00	62 00	
209	William Brown .....	55	13	78 00	74 00	
210	Jane Armstrong .....	60	25	150 00	146 00	
211	Caroline F. Mozier .....	64	27	162 00	158 00	
212	Eliza Barber .....	55	18	111 00	107 00	
214	James McFarlane .....	67	27	162 00	158 00	
215	James McKay .....	63	33	198 00	194 00	
216	J. C. VanEvery .....	70	20	120 00	116 00	
217	Benjamin Woods .....	73	29	174 00	170 00	
218	John Younghusband .....	78	33	201 00	197 00	
219	William Irvine .....	75	36	216 00	212 00	
220	Angus McGillis .....	61	23	138 00	134 00	
221	Richard Campbell .....	73	31	186 00	182 00	
222	James Mahon .....	64	20	120 00	116 00	
224	Duncan Calder .....	75	25	150 00	146 00	
228	John Douglass .....	78	22	132 00	128 00	
229	Daniel McGill .....	68	28	168 00	164 00	
230	John Lenaton .....	78	12	72 00	68 00	
231	Anna McKay .....	70	18	108 00	104 00	
232	Sidney Russell .....	70	15	90 00	86 00	
234	Robert Jordan .....	78	28	168 00	164 00	
235	David Kee .....	58	17	102 00	98 00	
237	Thomas Dorothy .....	62	34	204 00	200 00	
238	Thomas Whithead .....	64	32	195 00	191 00	
239	William Beaton .....	76	16	96 00	92 00	
240	John Robinson .....	72	17	102 00	98 00	
242	James Briggs .....	62	37	222 00	218 00	
243	James Bennett .....	71	37	225 00	221 00	
244	Adam Gillespie .....	75	24	144 00	140 00	
245	John Graydon .....	69	30	180 00	176 00	
246	Charles Joyce .....	65	17	102 00	98 00	
247	John Ross .....	64	22	132 00	128 00	
248	John Roberts .....	72	16	96 00	92 00	

For the year 187.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers.

NAME.		Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension.	Amount of cash certified to the Hon. Provincial Treasurer as payable to pensioners from 1st January to 31st December.	Period for which the payments were made.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
249	Alexander Fraser .....	65	14	84 00	80 00	For the year 1873
251	Mary Crawford .....	53	15	90 00	86 00	
252	William Lewis .....	56	22½	135 00	131 00	
253	John Russell .....	68	30	180 00	176 00	
254	George Wilson .....	74	20	120 00	116 00	
255	W. P. McGrane .....	80	33½	201 00	197 00	
256	John Colville .....	67	17	102 00	98 00	
257	Charles R. Ashbury .....	66	18	108 00	104 00	
258	Benjamin Meeds .....	64	23½	141 00	137 00	
259	J. A. G. Williamson .....	54	17	102 00	98 00	
260	Timothy Finlay .....	65	28	168 00	164 00	
261	Thomas Howatson .....	74	10	60 00	56 00	
262	Thomas McNeillie .....	75	16½	99 00	95 00	
263	Alexander MacLeod .....	69	48	288 00	284 00	
264	William Moore .....	53	23	138 00	134 00	
265	Thomas C. Smyth .....	70	15	90 00	86 00	
266	George Wilken .....	65	25	150 00	146 00	
267	Michael Gallagher .....	53	29	174 00	170 00	
268	Robert Futhy .....	67	32	192 00	188 00	
269	John McNaughton .....	54	29	174 00	170 00	
270	Alexander McIntyre .....	54	24	144 00	140 00	
271	Frederick Rimmington .....	41	12	72 00	68 00	
272	Hugh Duff .....	60	23	138 00	134 00	
273	James W. McBain .....	40	20	120 00	116 00	
274	John Quin .....	52	31	186 00	182 00	
275	Adam Robinson .....	67	16½	99 00	95 00	
276	Mary Blount Thorn .....	50	14	84 00	80 00	
277	John Walsh .....	78	40	240 00	236 00	
278	William Trenholm .....	56	23	138 00	134 00	
279	John Ferguson .....	42	16	96 00	92 00	
280	Patrick Jordan .....	54	25	150 00	146 00	
281	David Lamont .....	60	30	180 00	176 00	
282	Ephraim Rosevear .....	39	22	132 00	128 00	
283	Adam Scott .....	68	21½	129 00	125 00	
284	James Banks .....	67	14	96 00	92 00	
285	Mathew D. Canfield .....	53	20½	177 00	173 00	
286	Richard Coe .....	45	12½	75 00	71 00	
287	William Curry .....	43	16	96 00	92 00	
288	John Jamieson .....	56	25	150 00	146 00	
289	Mary Jane Beight .....	52	22	132 00	128 00	
290	William Thorn .....	64	15	80 00	76 00	
291	Edward Bates .....	53	8	48 00	44 00	
292	John Burke .....	61	22	67 00	63 00	
				1893 00	1893 00	

In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

The sum 1893 00 is equal to the amount withdrawn from the Fund.

The amount paid to pensioners for the year 1873 is equal to the amount of arrears of salaries for the year 1872.

TABLE O.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.

TEACHERS WHO WORTH THE FORGOING SUPERANNATED TEACHERS APPLIED.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		NATIVES OF	
			Church of England		Ireland	
Albion	18	14	Presbyterian	73	Scotland	78
Alton	11	3	Roman Catholic	46	England	37
Amherst	9	8	Methodist	46	Ontario	24
Arundel	6	3	Baptist	10	United States	12
Barrie	12	8	Congregationalist	10	Quebec	2
Bell	12	1	Protestant "	2	Nova Scotia	2
Bell	16	1	Universalist	2	New Brunswick	2
Bell	22	1	Society of Friends	2		
Bell	3	3	Christian Disciple	1		
Bell	7	10	Second Advent	1		
Bell	3	5	Not given	10		
Bell	7	3	Total	292		
Bell	7	3				
Bell	9	7				
Bell	11	4				
Bell	4	8				
Bell	9	4				
Bell	6	5				
Bell	6	1				
Bell	12	3				
Bell	8	1				
Bell		292				

Of the 292 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 139 either died during or before 1873, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund.  
Of the remaining 153 the average length of service as Public School Teachers in Ontario was 22 years.  
The average age of the Teachers was 65 years.  
Of the 292 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 277 males and 15 females.



TABLE P. Educational Summary for Ontario.

Municipalities.	Public Schools.			High Schools.			Other Institutions.			Grand Total.		Balances unexpended.		Total amount available for Educational purposes.	
	Number of Public Schools.	Number of Public School Pupils.	Amount expended for Public School purposes.	Number of High Schools.	Number of High School Pupils.	Amount expended for High School purposes.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions.	Total number of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes.	%	cts.	%	cts.
Glen Gary	96	5064	17,410 96	2	27	799 18	1	100	625 00	525 00	525 00	100	182 30	24404 33	74 99
Stamford	77	5535	26,665 90	1	15	799 18	1	120	625 00	525 00	525 00	120	182 30	27,428 36	75 00
Dundas	58	5535	26,665 90	1	15	799 18	1	120	625 00	525 00	525 00	120	182 30	27,428 36	75 00
Prescott	63	3319	15,761 44	1	15	799 18	1	120	625 00	525 00	525 00	120	182 30	16,000 00	73 64
Russell	52	2844	14,532 12	1	15	799 18	1	120	625 00	525 00	525 00	120	182 30	15,000 00	71 30
Carleton	121	6324	45,446 00	1	20	429 00	3	61	480 00	125 00	125 00	61	125 00	46,355 77	73 43
Greenville	78	6324	31,581 74	1	20	429 00	3	61	480 00	125 00	125 00	61	125 00	32,000 00	74 16
Leeds	157	9761	48,539 22	1	22	478 50	4	34	625 00	134 00	134 00	34	134 00	49,000 00	76 84
Laurel	125	9145	51,322 96	1	22	478 50	4	34	625 00	134 00	134 00	34	134 00	52,000 00	78 00
Rouffev	119	7634	38,689 32	1	31	1000 00	2	42	185 00	124 00	124 00	42	124 00	39,000 00	76 84
Frontenac	123	7634	38,689 32	1	31	1000 00	2	42	185 00	124 00	124 00	42	124 00	39,000 00	76 84
Lennox and Addington	169	7467	42,236 24	1	12	680 51	3	44	295 00	114 00	114 00	44	114 00	43,000 00	78 00
Prince Edward	84	5704	32,994 22	1	148	1902 39	1	134	450 00	67 00	67 00	134	67 00	33,446 61	78 00
Hastings	150	12227	72,120 81	1	202	6604 43	1	134	450 00	67 00	67 00	134	67 00	73,000 00	80 00
Northumberland	114	10828	67,160 29	1	229	6777 69	12	310	3500 00	129 00	129 00	310	129 00	68,000 00	79 00
York	106	10790	67,854 66	1	224	6179 69	4	75	187 00	113 00	113 00	75	113 00	68,000 00	79 00
Peterborough	100	7860	32,634 84	1	304	6969 69	4	72	175 00	134 00	134 00	72	134 00	33,000 00	77 00
Victoria	126	9769	55,669 55	1	202	3540 32	6	110	1018 00	134 00	134 00	110	134 00	56,000 00	79 00
Ontario	123	14425	77,833 45	5	384	13,730 67	11	425	3901 00	177 00	177 00	425	177 00	78,000 00	80 00
Quebec	169	17567	112,308 98	4	217	10,257 69	11	425	3901 00	177 00	177 00	425	177 00	113,000 00	81 00
Montreal	80	7670	46,454 75	1	97	2047 29	6	46	178 00	88 00	88 00	46	88 00	46,600 00	77 00
Shannon	197	19784	91,335 65	1	148	4372 41	5	100	196 00	265 00	265 00	100	265 00	91,600 00	77 00
Halifax	61	6185	51,418 90	1	56	2052 16	5	129	201 00	68 00	68 00	129	68 00	51,600 00	77 00
Windsor	73	8805	61,064 36	1	195	3897 25	6	194	1121 00	88 00	88 00	194	88 00	61,200 00	77 00
Brant	71	8201	46,285 65	1	306	12,497 04	10	497	1567 00	85 00	85 00	497	85 00	46,500 00	77 00
Lancaster	79	7802	45,411 05	1	156	1437 36	1	108	904 00	88 00	88 00	108	88 00	45,600 00	77 00

Welland.....	88	7543	42740 35	4	195	5494 87	1	91	128 00	93	7829	48363 22	14727 22	63090 44
Haldimand.....	81	7294	46377 47	3	198	5351 69	2	61	136 00	86	7553	51865 16	9337 57	61292 73
Norfolk.....	105	9535	43281 00	3	131	3028 28	2	137	137 00	110	9803	46436 98	7338 38	53774 66
Oxford.....	114	13661	91416 85	2	233	5703 47	15	392	6000 00	131	14286	103120 92	3338 92	100450 24
Waterloo.....	97	11697	68986 16	2	311	5700 37	3	118	328 00	102	12126	77884 87	13127 00	91011 53
Wellington.....	168	19123	120738 87	4	209	5076 00	13	381	1837 00	185	17136	127651 87	12883 83	146535 70
Grey.....	210	13750	80912 24	1	176	2401 88	9	210	518 00	220	20136	83832 12	9238 91	93071 03
Perth.....	115	14338	79004 58	4	316	5805 31	5	81	1135 00	124	14735	86004 89	9305 57	95310 46
Huron.....	172	22840	115336 21	2	104	3217 83	11	176	526 00	185	23154	119286 01	5221 56	124501 60
Bruce.....	136	15466	87400 84	2	104	2453 41	2	118	287 00	140	15688	90141 25	10839 80	100481 05
Middlesex.....	195	19289	124846 62	3	186	3071 22	8	327	1619 00	206	19892	129536 81	14310 29	14847 13
Elgin.....	103	10304	53138 05	3	210	2613 66	1	45	144 00	107	10559	55895 71	5548 84	61441 55
Kent.....	118	12136	72469 63	1	84	1502 15	4	126	200 00	123	12346	74171 78	15034 94	80866 72
Lambton.....	134	12246	81046 02	1	87	2000 11	7	307	490 00	142	12640	84136 13	4840 32	88976 45
Essex.....	96	9055	60278 41	1	76	1655 00	9	325	4500 00	106	9456	69433 41	8340 17	74823 58
Districts.....	6	506	3221 91							6	506	3221 91	314 58	35331 49
Toronto.....	21	12372	68629 75	1	232	10092 43	39	2369	117200 00	61	14473	195922 18	17636 79	213618 37
Hamilton.....	17	6783	42906 14	1	284	6611 25	11	482	18500 00	29	7549	6807 39	1096 42	61113 81
Kingston.....	12	3179	13138 45	1	130	4277 02	10	647	28800 00	23	3356	46235 47	951 16	47186 63
London.....	11	4766	17110 35	1	253	4233 75	3	452	34500 00	15	5471	52844 70	10276 78	72121 48
Ottawa.....	13	4226	29853 42	1	103	7972 25	18	768	22000 00	32	5097	59805 67	36734 99	96540 66
Normal and Model Schools.....														
Public School Inspection.....			53299 70				3	800	25156 78	3	800	25156 78		25156 78
High School Inspection.....						5861 65						53299 70		53299 70
Superannuated Teachers.....			19037 32									5861 65		5861 65
Other Institutions.....									1342 58			19097 32		19097 32
												1342 58		1342 58
Grand Total, 1873.....	4732	46984	2676923 07	108	8437	240076 65	284	11258	341125 36	5124	480679	3258125 08	375124 98	3633530 06
Do 1872.....	4661	454662	2270648 03	104	7968	214005 20	277	10170	335572 57	5042	472800	2820225 80	436169 46	3156365 76
Increase.....	71	6322	406275 04	4	469	26071 45	7	1088	5532 79	82	7879	437509 28	39255 02	477154 30
Decrease.....														

NOTE.—Towns and Villages are included in their respective Counties.

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, High, Public, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1873 inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
1	Population of Ontario.....	486055		185339	202013	204589	230075	241102
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years.....	141143		5	5	5	6	6
3	Colleges in operation.....	5		25	31	32	32	33
4	County High Schools.....	25		60	65	80	96	117
5	Academies and Private Schools reported.....	44					2	2
6	Normal and Model Schools for Ontario.....			2610	2736	2589	2727	2800
7	Total Public Schools in operation as reported.....	1721						
8	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports
9	Free Schools reported (included in No. 7, above).....	1795		2700	2837	2706	2863	2958
10	Grand Total Educational Establishments in operation in Ontario.....	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports
11	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities.....	"		"	"	"	700	740
12	Total Pupils attending County High Schools.....	"		"	"	"	1000	1115
13	Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools.....	"		"	"	"	1831	2345
14	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario.....	65078		90756	110002	101912	121829	256
15	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools of Ontario.....							130739
16	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	65078		90756	110002	101912	128360	135195
17	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, High, Private, Normal, Model and Public Schools.....			\$206856	\$286056	\$274624	\$310396	\$344276
18	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers in Ontario.....	\$166000	No Reports for this Year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports
19	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c.....			"	"	"	"	"
20	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repair of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus.....			"	"	"	"	"
21	Total amount paid for High School Masters' Salaries.....			"	"	"	"	"
22	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School Houses.....			"	"	"	"	"
23	Amount received for other Educational Institutions, &c.....							
24	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario.....				2800	2925	3028	3177
25	Total Public School Teachers in Ontario.....						2365	2507
26	Total Male.....						663	670
27	Total Female.....							
28	Average number of months each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays.....			7½	8	8½	8½	9



TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &amp;c.

No.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
1	25334	25928	95051	292755	268957	277922	297923	31316	324888	360378	392085	373589
2	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	13	13
3	39	57	51	60	64	64	65	61	72	75	81	88
4	137	224	175	181	186	206	307	267	276	301	321	305
5	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
6	2871	3039	2985	2692	3063	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772	3848	3854
7			16	18	32	44	41	81	100	94	105	115
8	No Reports	252	855	901	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936	2315	2602
9	3076	3349	3239	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4091	4238	4372	4379
10	773	684	632	751	736	806	1100	1335	1335	1335	1373	1379
11	1120	2070	2191	2543	3221	4287	3726	3386	4073	4459	4381	4346
12	3048	4663	4597	5684	4440	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372	6408	6408
13	400	370	356	645	735	622	643	772	746	777	718	709
14	138465	151891	168159	179587	194736	204168	222979	213335	292673	283392	288508	301104
15							4885	7210	9944	9991	12994	11708
16	14446	139678	175835	189010	203888	213336	240917	292858	285314	306626	311246	328839
17	8353912	8555716	8489764	8428948	8489764	8578808	8680108	8779080	8760232	8777616	8853325	8856391
18	No Reports	8566736	8775336	8100266	8175472	8175472	8219194	8298428	83351926	8265319	8250721	8264183
19		8410472	868644	8529314	8617836	8754340	8639972	81078108	81212158	81013135	81110046	81139774
20		No Reports					846255	817559	857552	822940	861361	864005
21							85711	88311	810708	828088	87930	864037
22							8204754	8132014	8211849	8229679	8210042	8218032
23							81153992	81320092	81495667	81318922	81389582	81418148
24							3365	3689	4083	4202	4255	4281
25	3209	3476	3277	3388	3539	3539	3665	3689	4083	4202	4255	4281
26	2505	2657	2551	2541	2601	2508	2568	2622	2787	2965	3115	3100
27	704	779	726	847	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1257	1129	1181
28	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, &amp;c.

No.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
1	13965091	403302	412367	424565	426757	431812	447726	464315	470400	483966	469851	435736	504869
2	384980	13	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
3	13	91	95	104	104	104	102	101	101	101	102	104	108
4	86	337	342	257	260	298	312	282	279	284	285	258	265
5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	4	3995	4013	4077	4151	4292	4261	4318	4359	4463	4438	4490	4662
7	3910	109	120	147	152	157	161	165	165	163	160	171	170
8	100	3228	3459	3459	3395	3741	3838	3886	4131	4244	4244	4244	4244
9	2963	3111	4587	4365	4686	4800	4855	4882	4923	4970	5004	5042	5124
10	4459	1373	1820	1820	1820	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930
11	1373	4587	4365	4686	4800	4855	4882	4923	4970	5004	5042	5042	5124
12	4765	4082	5352	5589	5754	5179	5696	5649	6608	7351	7490	7958	8437
13	7361	6784	6653	5718	5965	6462	6743	6655	6392	6562	6511	6670	7738
14	700	700	700	700	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
15	316287	329033	344949	354330	365552	372320	382719	394305	411746	421866	425126	433236	438911
16	13631	14700	15839	17365	18101	18924	18924	20594	20684	20652	21200	21406	22973
17	344117	357572	375333	385522	397392	405266	416812	434933	448160	450161	463057	472800	480079
18	8918113	8595776	8987535	8998956	91014052	91065880	91093516	91144653	91175166	91229681	91191476	91371594	91594123
19	8273395	8272917	8296892	8283362	8314827	8320453	8357972	8414891	8419730	8489380	8611818	8835770	91084403
20	81194148	81231093	81254447	82823148	83355879	8387233	8473188	86188434	8624896	87172061	8803294	89297361	91044556
21	871034	873211	76121	873854	81355879	8387233	8473188	86188434	8624896	87172061	8803294	89297361	91044556
22	82434	87302	83470	86139	85251	87655	894820	896848	97009	9105153	9113862	9141812	91955358
23	200421	222534	225768	263668	274514	3328065	3419100	310267	37378	820390	824164	841360	8495339
24	81476107	81535240	81621806	81636979	81717296	81820006	81920023	822650	8330500	8336107	8356374	8439630	8455362
25	4336	4466	4504	4625	4721	4789	4890	4996	5054	5165	5206	5476	5642
26	3031	3115	3094	3011	2930	2925	2849	2777	2775	2753	2641	2626	2581
27	1365	1291	1410	1614	1791	1864	2041	2219	2279	2412	2665	2850	3061
28	103	103	103	111	116	116	116	116	116	116	111	111	111

NOTE. Balances due, but not collected, were included until 1838, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total (24) the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of \$3,633,550, for Educational purposes during 1873, and for 1872, \$3,156,396, the increase in 1873 being \$477,154.

NOTE. The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Public School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in our comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions—Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

\* The Public Schools are now all free by law.

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PART III.

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APPENDICES.

1873.

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## APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL,

HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

## APPENDIX A.

REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1873, BY JAMES A. McLELLAN, ESQ., LL.D., J. M. BUCHAN, ESQ., M. A., AND S. ARTHUR MARLING, ESQ., M. A., INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

SIR:—We have the honour to submit the following remarks on the condition and working of the High Schools, suggested by what has come under our observation during the work of inspection for the present year.

In view of the elaborate Report submitted for your consideration last year, we think it unnecessary to discuss, in the present summary, more than a few leading topics, especially as one of the Inspectors has not yet examined all the Schools.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF MASTERS.

We agree with the position taken on this question in the last Report, and we venture to express the hope that steps may be taken as soon as possible to give effect to the provision of the Amended Act regarding the "Qualifications of Masters."

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

It is difficult to estimate aright, so soon after the practical recognition of the principle of a Uniform Entrance Examination to the High Schools, the beneficial results that are likely to flow from it. The *soundness* of the principle had long been admitted, not only by the Council of Public Instruction, but also by the great majority of the Masters, many of whom had felt the inconvenience of the old system, under which they were frequently burdened with the sole charge of the admission of pupils, and subjected, not seldom, in consequence of their direct interest in the result, to a suspicious criticism. The conduct of the examination resting now in the hands of the Public School Inspector, as the responsible presiding officer, the Master is extricated from an invidious position; while the P. S. Inspector, acting at a point where the High and Public Schools are in contact, is enabled to bring the Schools of his district into a more harmonious relation with the higher department of the general School-system;

and is also provided, in common with his colleagues throughout the Province, with a test of the comparative merits of the Schools in which the candidates were prepared.

With over one hundred examining Boards, with every conceivable mode of training and no training that is to be found in the public and private preparatory Schools, it is not to be supposed that those examinations ensure more, at present, than an *approximation* to uniformity. As a test of merit, a written examination—the best, nay, the only one, possible, in the circumstances—is, in its nature, to some extent, illusory; the judgments of the many different examiners, reviewing the same question, are found, often, widely different; while the revising Inspectors, however anxious to act impartially, and never rejecting a candidate without the clearest evidence of non-qualification, have not always succeeded in excluding from the High Schools pupils who ought not to have been admitted. Notwithstanding defects, however, we are of the opinion, that the uniform entrance examination to the High Schools will be regarded by the most judicious and experienced authorities, as of vital importance to our educational system, and in any wise to be retained and developed; amended, also, with the experience which time will bring.

It is important to keep in view the *reflex influence* of these Examinations upon the *Public Schools*, which has been already alluded to. County Inspectors have not been slow to recognize their value. They have directed the attention of their Teachers to the questions issued by the Department, used these questions in the examination of their Schools, and, while thus promoting the organic unification of the School-system, have stimulated both pupils and Teachers by pointing out to them a *terminus ad quem*, to which, in the first instance their ambition may be directed. It is only by mutual co-operation among the administrators of the several departments of the Provincial Education-work, that the efficiency of this work can be secured. Where the *machinery* is so extensive, it is of the last consequence to avoid *wasting* several forces by misapplying them, or by employing them in mutually destructive directions.

Some diversity of opinion has been found to obtain as to the *frequency* of the Examinations, and also as to the best times for holding them. In country Districts, and, to some extent, in the towns also, we have become accustomed to the periodical influx of troops of stalwart young men, who come, from various motives, after the pressure of the fall work is over, to spend the winter months at the High School. These, it is urged, it is not desirable, in the interest of either Master or pupils, to discourage. Again, in the case of those Schools which do a large amount of work in more or less *close connection* with the Universities, the University matriculation leaves the Master free to take in hand a new batch of aspirants for honours and scholarships, and he is naturally on the lookout for them. Still further, Schools with large preparatory classes are in a position, by October, to send up a number of drilled recruits to fill the High School ranks and the High School treasuries; while, lastly, those Union Schools in which the normal practice is to maintain a training class for the High School, think themselves ready for the transfer. We cannot, however, find any sufficient justification for authorizing a *Third* entrance examination in these cases, while the simple maxim holds, *salus populi suprema lex*. We think, on the contrary, that such an authorization would be fraught with injury to both the High and the Public School. First, to the High School: inasmuch as the introduction of a mass of raw and unassimilated material into the School, in the middle of the half year, is a disturbing force which affects most injuriously the general School work. Already the tendency is too manifest, to sacrifice the training of the many to the cramming of the few, and when we find cases of the Teacher's energy being concentrated upon a few 'crack pupils,' (the hungry *residuum* being left, meanwhile, to satisfy themselves with the crumbs which fall from the children's table) we are constrained to say, let the June entrants have time to become thoroughly incorporated with the School, that the whole mass may acquire some degree of consistency before it is again leavened. Secondly—and especially, to the Public School—The High School Inspectors have frequently found the work of the highest division here practically suspended, in order that the "matriculating class" might receive the amount of drilling necessary to bring them up to the qualifying point. We do not dwell upon the inexpediency of recalling the High School Inspectors, in the midst of their visits, to the work of revising the examination papers. But we think that an additional examination, if permitted, would disorganize the majority of the High Schools; that experience shows that intervals of not less than six months ought to elapse, *as a rule*, between School promotions; and that, if the prescribed programme of work is to be, in any proper



and effective way, carried out, two examinations in the year are sufficient. Young men and women who laudably desire to improve themselves during the comparatively otiose season of winter, may, if in the Master's judgment up to the High School entrance standard, be permitted to attend, subject to the Inspector's sanction, until the December examination. Applicants who are *not* qualified, and who would merely be a drag upon the classes, ought surely to stay in the proper place for them, viz., the Public School, and work up for the regular admission, not distracted, as they would be in the High School, by extraneous subjects, or depressed by the painful consciousness of their inferiority to the mass of their youthful School-mates. The most appropriate period for the examination appears to be the time immediately preceding the semi-annual School examinations. Candidates are likely to be better prepared then, than at any other time; and they will have been made aware of their success or failure soon enough to make their arrangements for the ensuing half year.

We are not without hope, that, by adopting such judicious alterations as experience will suggest, these examinations will (comparing small things with great), in the course of time, hold to our Public Schools the relation which the famous *Abiturienten-examen* or Leaving-Examination, does to the German *gymnasium*. It may be so, if only the spirit of the instructions in regard to the German examinations be found to animate those who have the conduct of our own: To tempt candidates to no especial preparation and effort, but to make the test such as "a scholar of fair ability and proper diligence may, at the end of his School course, come to with a quiet mind and without a painful preparatory effort, tending to relaxation and torpor as soon as the effort is over. The *total affliction* of the candidate is the great matter, that the instruction in the highest class may not degenerate into a preparation for the examination, that a pupil may have the requisite time to come steadily and without over-hurrying to the full measure of his powers and character, that he may be securely and thoroughly formed, instead of bewildered and oppressed by a mass of information hastily heaped together." All hurried preparation, and all stimulation of vanity and emulation, is to be discouraged, and the examination, like the School, is to regard the "Substantial and Enduring." Wise words, which may, in the present critical condition of our Canadian Schools, be pondered with advantage by Teachers and examiners alike of every degree, from the Common School to the University.

#### PROGRAMME AND COURSE OF STUDY.

If all are not agreed on the details of an entrance examination, the verdict of the Masters, at least, in regard to the present programme of studies is singularly unanimous. Their replies to the question: Is the programme observed in your School? may be classed in three categories: 1st "We try to"; 2nd, "We don't pretend to"; 3rd, "As far as practicable";—all of which, being interpreted, resolve themselves into this, that the programme is, practically, inoperative, so far as controlling and shaping the course of study in the High Schools is concerned. We cannot but regard this state of things as deplorable; for, while we have learnt to attach "little weight to either programmes or systems," in comparison with the spirit that pervades a School, and the healthy, hearty, honest way in which the work is done in it, it is surely intolerable that the attitude of the School authorities towards the prescribed Provincial High School course may be variously characterized as the joyously defiant, the reluctantly submissive, or the dexterously evasive. The causes of this, however, are not hard to discover, and it may be proper, without attempting a full discussion of the subject of the programme, which will doubtless engage the attention of the Council of Public Instruction, to mention briefly some of the objections to the present authorized form.

1. In stating that "no departure from the prescribed programme is allowable," it appears to be assumed that every School possesses the requisite number of Teachers for the prescribed subjects, and that all the pupils in the respective courses are willing, or can be persuaded, to take all the subjects prescribed for them. To state these assumptions is, to any one acquainted with the circumstances of the High Schools, to refute them.

2. The transition from the work of the third and fourth classes of the Public School to that of the First Form of the High School is far too abrupt and violent, leaping over, as it does, the stage represented by the Fifth Book, and making inadequate provision for that thorough review of *all* the subjects previously studied, which is admitted by all experts to be a foundation-work essential to any subsequent satisfactory progress in the High School.

3. The multiplicity of studies in the lower forms is leading to a mechanical and unintel-

ligent style of teaching and learning in our High and Public Schools, and to the development of an evil which has been so well delineated by the Imperial Commissioner (now Bishop) Fraser, that we give his remarks in full, in the hope that, in any modification of our programme that may be made, the opinion of such a high authority may receive the consideration to which it is entitled :

Says the Commissioner (Report, p. 174)—

"The mistake that is commonly made in America, is one, I fear, that is taking some root in England—a confusion of thought between the processes that convey knowledge and the processes that develop mental power, and a tendency to confine the work of the School too exclusively to the former. It is perhaps the inevitable tendency of an age of material prosperity and utilitarian ideas. Of course the processes of education are carried on through media that convey information too, and a well-educated man, if not necessarily *is*, at any rate almost necessarily *becomes*, a well-informed man. But, in my sense of things, the work of education has been successfully accomplished when a scholar has learnt first three things. What he really *does* know, what he does *not* know, and how knowledge is, in each case, acquired ; in other words, education is the development and training of *faculties*, rather than, to use a favourite American word, the "presentation" to the mind of facts. What was Aristotle's conception of the man whom he calls "thoroughly educated?" Not, I take it, a man of encyclopædic information, but a man of perfectly trained and well-balanced mind, able to apply to any subject that may occupy his attention its proper methods, and to draw from it, its legitimate conclusions. Hence the proper functions of a sound system of education are, to quicken the observation, strengthen the memory, discipline the reason, cultivate the taste; and that is the best system which gives to each faculty of our complex nature its just and proportionate development. The American Schools devote themselves far too exclusively to the two former aims: the latter two receive much less attention than they deserve. The results are such as might be expected to flow from any one-sided and partial treatment of the human mind. Subjects are constantly "memorized," without being understood, and hence their stay in the memory is precarious and transitory, while, though facts are observed, they are not sufficiently classified, and the reasoning power and the taste, the latter especially, are left to form themselves pretty much at will. The programme of the Schools, particularly in the higher grades, is too wide and multifarious... I doubt whether American Schoolmanagers accept the maxim, *ne multa sed multum* as true of the process of education. In nothing did the managers of the Boston Schools seem to me to give greater evidence of good sense and wisdom than in the manifest desire they showed to contract their programme into narrower limits, and to attach more importance to sound methods than to showy but superficial results."

4. The rigid inelasticity of the programme renders it, as a Provincial scheme, unsuitable to the varied states of society that are to be found among the people of this Province. "While I attach some importance," says a Head Master, "to *leading* the public mind towards a certain scheme of culture, I strongly believe it ought not to be by force of inflexible regulations. Something, nay, much, ought to be left to the wisdom and discretion of the Teacher." The principle of options has been to a certain extent recognised; we believe its operations might safely be extended. The exaction of Greek from all pupils in the classical course has been felt so irksome as to be tacitly abandoned, while the imperfect provision for the adequate and rational study of the English Language and literature permits that neglect or misuse of a noble instrument of education which has been frequently noticed, in the Inspectors' reports, as characterizing the great bulk of our High Schools.

5. The individuality of some of our best Teachers is repressed, and their energies cramped or frozen, in the attempt, conscientiously made, to stretch or contract their methods to the prescribed form and dimensions. A thorough enthusiast has a more healthy and powerful influence over the youthful mind than the most symmetrical paper programme that was ever elaborated; and if great Schoolmasters, like Arnold of Rugby, are ever to be developed among us, (and why should they not?) some play must be allowed to varieties of method, of taste, of intellectual idiosyncrasy. As the case now stands, with the parents of pupils pulling him in one direction, and the programme in the other, while the sword of the Department, inscribed, "NO DEVIATION!" is suspended over his head, can it be wondered at that a perfunctory and half-hearted doing of a distasteful task is, too often, the outcome of the dream with which the young Teacher set out upon his career, the poet's words, perhaps, in his mind :



"O'er wayward childhood wouldst thou hold firm rule,  
And sun thee in the light of happy faces ;  
Love, Hope, and Patience, these must be thy graces,  
And in thine own heart let them first keep school."

His high ideal has, however, come to this, that he is "settling down insensibly into a kind of moral and intellectual stagnation," which Mr. Matthew Arnold would call "Philistinism," and in which the same poet's prophecy is fulfilled :

"Yet haply there will come a weary day  
When, overtaken, at length  
Both Love and Hope beneath the load give way.  
Then, with a statue's smile, a statue's strength,  
Stands the mute sister, Patience, nothing loth,  
And, both supporting, does the work of both."

We would not be understood as ascribing this effect to the operation of the programme alone ; the nature of the Teacher's work in itself tends to bring about, by its monotony and frequent disappointments, this "intellectual stagnation." So much the more need, therefore, is there for relieving him from *unnecessary* pressure.

6. We will do no more than allude to the effects of too great a multiplicity of studies upon the pupils themselves, by way of drawing attention to the danger, at present an imminent one, when literature and the sciences of observation are clamouring for pre-eminence, that the school boy will eventually occupy the position described in the old poem :—

"naked I stand here,  
Musing in my mind what clothing I shall wear."

"Old fashioned School teaching," says an English Public School Master, "confined as it was, to a grammatical drill in the classical languages, did certainly give something of the power which comes from concentrated effort. The Eton Latin Grammar does not indeed seem to me a well-selected model book, but many a man has found the value of knowing even that book thoroughly. Now, however, a cry has been raised for useful information. The School Master is beginning to give way. He admits homœopathic doses of geographical, historical, and scientific epitomes, and of modern languages ; and, perhaps, between these stools the unlucky school-boy will come to the ground ; his accurate knowledge of Latin Grammar will be exchanged for "some notion" of a variety of things, and in the end his condition will be best described by varying a famous sarcasm, and saying, that if he knew a little of good hard work, he would know a little of everything."

We are not prepared, and we do not suppose we are expected, to suggest in this Report a form of programme. The subject is surrounded with many difficulties ; it is, however, of great importance, its claims are urgent, and it must, for the safety of the Schools, be grappled with, and disposed of in some way or other. We would confine ourselves in these remarks to expressing the opinion that in drawing up any new form for High School work, regard should be had to the mode described by Mr. Arnold as obtaining in Germany, modified, of course, to suit the circumstances of our own country. In his Report on the German system of education, p. 550, he says : The Lehrplan, or plan of work, is fixed for all Gymnasien by ministerial authority, as in France and Italy. It is far, however, from being a series of detailed programmes as in those countries. What it does is to fix the matters of instruction, the number of hours to be allotted to them, the gradual development of them from the bottom of the School to the top. Within the limits of the general organization of study thus established, great freedom is left to the Teacher, and great variety is to be found in practice."

#### UNDESIRABILITY OF A RAPID INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Owing to the operation of a variety of causes, the High Schools have for many years past constantly tended to increase in number. This tendency to increase would be a subject for congratulation, were it entirely healthy. It is not entirely healthy ; it is to a large extent the result of the unwise ambition of country villages, that are willing, before their population is large, or their means abundant, to undertake obligations which they cannot properly satisfy.



The establishment of unnecessary High Schools has been made the subject of remark by many of our predecessors, and though in consequence of the better policy adopted of late years, few new High Schools have been permitted to come into existence, we feel that there is still a necessity for repressing with a strong hand the aspirations of growing places, until they have reached such a size, and attained such a degree of prosperity, as to render it certain that their educational institutions will not experience a lack of fostering care and substantial support. Though the conditions upon which new High Schools have been recently established are such, that it is not likely that any of them will ever fall to the level of some of the older Schools, yet we feel that it is doubtful in the case of one or two, whether they ever can reach even a moderate degree of excellence.

It may be laid down as an axiom, that an increase in the proportionate number of small High Schools will be followed by injurious consequences to the High Schools as a whole, and accordingly, while we are not prepared to advocate the extinction of existing weak Schools, we consider it desirable that the conditions on which permission to establish new High Schools is granted, should be so strict as to make it certain that no serious financial difficulties will arise, that the attendance of qualified pupils will reach a fair average, and that the attainments of at least some of them will in due time become respectable. The total number of pupils attending all the public and private High Schools of the Province, may be set down as about one half of one per cent. of the entire population. It is not to be expected that this percentage will be either much or rapidly increased, and it may accordingly be taken as a rough guide in estimating the probable natural and healthy attendance in a proposed High School district. It is undoubtedly the case at the present time, that in some of our Cities and Towns, and in some of our rural High School districts, the number enrolled on the annual register exceeds one per cent. of the population. But this state of things is in many cases abnormal, while in others it naturally arises from the superior wealth or intellectual culture of the inhabitants. New Schools, however, will in general be asked for in recently settled sections of the country, or in old places which anticipate a perennial flow of prosperity in consequence of the opening of a railroad or the projection of some local enterprise. In such cases it would be well not only to insist that a suitable and properly furnished building should be erected, and ready for use before the School is opened, but also to require that no new High School district should be established, unless its population reaches a prescribed minimum. If there are forty names on the annual register, the average attendance will be between twenty and thirty, and though in earlier times the establishment of small High Schools may have been desirable, it is not now desirable to call into existence Schools with a smaller attendance than that just indicated. To furnish forty pupils, the population of a High School district should be eight thousand, and this it is likely would be found to be about the right minimum for rural High Schools. In towns, about one per centum of the population may be expected to attend the High School, and it would therefore be fair to permit the establishment of new High Schools in Towns of four thousand inhabitants.

The preceding calculations furnish results which may require modification in their application to particular places, but they serve to indicate the propriety of refusing permission to any Village to establish a High School, unless a sufficiently populous rural district can be united with it to furnish pupils and to share the expense. There are at present several High Schools, which, being situated in unincorporated Villages, are dependent for their financial support on a single Public School Section. In these cases, the Trustees are forced from paucity of means to render the School inefficient, in order to keep it in existence. It might perhaps be unwise to recommend the extinction of these Schools, but it certainly is desirable that if they are to be permitted to continue to exist, they should be placed on a better footing as regards their means of support. The most useful purpose that some of them serve at present, is to furnish a standing warning against the establishment of High Schools in small places.

If then the establishment of High Schools in Villages is to be avoided, much more should the establishment of High Schools in Villages near each other be avoided.

The unincorporated Villages of Grimsby, Smithville, and Beamsville are situated at the angles of a triangle whose sides are seven, seven, and five miles in length. Each place enjoys the benefits of a High School, but though the surrounding country has been long settled, and is both wealthy and populous, they have been, and probably always will be, supported with difficulty.

Unless the need for them can be clearly shown, the establishment of new High Schools is

to be avoided, because as each School is entitled to a minimum annual apportionment of four hundred dollars, to be taken out of a fixed grant for High School purposes, every new one lessens by so much the amount available for distribution among those already established. As most parts of the country are already sufficiently well supplied with High Schools, it is more important to improve those now in existence, than to increase their number, but no surer means to check improvement could be devised, than to increase the present sufficiently great uncertainty about the amount of the Government and County grants.

#### PAYMENT BY RESULTS.

In the parts of the country in which the Public Schools are inefficient, there is a strong desire to supplement their deficiencies by increasing the number of High Schools; in many places where the Public Schools are efficient, a different tendency is in operation. The system of uniform entrance examinations, beneficial as it is to the High Schools, is yet more beneficial to the Public Schools. The desire to have the work of the Public Schools stamped with the official approval of the High School Inspectors, has added strength to the previously strong inducements to transfer all the pupils who have reached a certain standard from the Public to the High Schools. This transfer cannot under the present system be prevented: it remains to provide that there shall be no misapprehension of the Legislative Grant in these cases, in other words, to take steps to prevent High Schools into which pupils are thus crowded, from becoming in part or wholly Public Schools. One of these steps should be the enforcement in some shape of the principle of payment by results.

In the Report of the High School Inspectors for the year 1871, various schemes were proposed for applying this principle. Perhaps none of these is entirely satisfactory: but there are evil tendencies which must be checked or they will seriously retard the progress of the Schools. Under the present system the Government gives the same aid towards the education of the youth who is taught barbarous English and false quantities in one School as to him who is taught by a finished scholar and accomplished teacher in another. The apportionment of public money to a High School depends neither directly nor indirectly on the work done in that School, but on the number of pupils that pass the entrance examination, and the number that come up to the entrance examination is but slightly affected in most instances by the reputation of the School. The temptation to the local School authorities to urge children into the High School without providing a sufficient number of Teachers and suitable accommodations and apparatus is accordingly very strong. It must be admitted that this state of affairs is as unsatisfactory as any system of payment by results could possibly be.

The enforcement of the system of payment by results would entail on the High School Inspectors a responsibility which we confess we are not anxious to assume. But if the number and qualifications of the Masters, and the accommodations and equipment of a School are made either directly or indirectly to affect the amount apportioned to it, a powerful inducement to improve it will be brought to bear on the Board of Trustees.

#### THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Another, but a related subject is, the necessity for more definite regulations with regard to the number of Masters that should be employed. It is now prescribed that every High School shall have two Masters, and every Collegiate Institute four; but the average attendance of a High School may reach any figure above ten, and that of a Collegiate Institute any figure above sixty. There have in consequence been seen High Schools with an average attendance of sixty taught by only two Masters, and Collegiate Institutes with an average of over one hundred and fifty taught by only four Masters. An average attendance of one hundred and fifty pupils would not overtax the energies of four Masters if they could be arranged in four classes in all subjects, but when among the one hundred and fifty there are included pupils of every degree of proficiency from the beginner to the University class, and where in many cases the pupil who is a proficient in one subject is a novice in another, it is not too much to assert that twice four Teachers would be nearer the number required. In many Schools the good sense of the local authorities has led them sooner or later to take measures to abate the evil, but there are still many instances in which the staff of Teachers is altogether too small, and there are but few Schools of a large size in which it is adequate to the



requirements of the case. The *raison d'être* of the High School system is entirely different from that of the Public School system. The object of the latter is to provide for every child of sound mind the means of obtaining a minimum amount of knowledge and mental training; the object of the former is to provide for a comparatively small fraction of the population the elements of a liberal culture. The Public Schools exist to sow intelligence widely, the High Schools to plough deeply a small portion of mental soil. The all important aim of the former is to reach every child; the all-important aim of the latter is to combine thorough training with breadth of mental vision. In the former case the number of the pupils instructed should be mainly regarded by the community, in the latter, the quality of the instruction. The quality of the instruction given in the Public Schools and the numbers attending the High Schools are not in themselves unimportant matters, but their relative importance is different in the two classes of Schools.

We conceive, therefore, that while a rapid increase in the number of High Schools, and in the numbers attending them, are not perhaps at present desirable, it is desirable that the instruction given should reach the highest attainable point of excellence. In the High Schools are being educated, it is to be presumed, the leading men of the next generation, its clergymen, its lawyers, its doctors, its editors, the men who are to make farming a science, its engineers and machinists, its prominent manufacturers and merchants, and its Teachers. It is important that they at least as the advisers and guides of the future should receive a wide culture and know what thoroughness is. Undeniable as it is that during the last few years the High Schools have advanced with rapid strides, there is yet much to be done, and we are of opinion that to enforce in some shape the principle of payment by results, and to prescribe more definitely the number of Teachers to be employed, will be practically beneficial. With regard to the latter point we beg to suggest that Schools in which the average attendance of all the pupils, whether regularly admitted or not, is less than 35, should be required to employ two Teachers; that those in which the average exceeds 35 and is less than 60, should have three, and that for each successive increment of 25 an additional Teacher should be employed. Thus in a School with an average of between 60 and 85 there should be four Teachers, and in a School with an average between 160 and 185 there should be eight Teachers. Among these the proportion of Female Teachers should not exceed the proportion of female pupils, though for obvious reasons the Trustees should be allowed to employ one Female Teacher in every mixed School.

#### LAW SOCIETY EXAMINATIONS.

It is much to be desired that in the courses of study for the different professions, the subjects for the preliminary examinations should in every instance be selected from the High School course. The object of these preliminary examinations is to ascertain whether candidates have acquired a sufficient amount of the kind of knowledge, and received the benefits of the kind of training which it is the business of the High Schools to give, and not to test their acquaintance with professional subjects.

It will not be pretended by any one that the preliminary examination for any profession is as difficult as that for matriculation with honours in the Faculty of Arts, in the University. It would, therefore, serve every purpose if the subjects of these preliminary examinations were selected from the High School course which leads up to matriculation in the University. This has not been done. The Law Society, for instance, prescribes different portions of the same classical authors from those prescribed by the University. This entails a great deal of unnecessary labour on the High School Masters. It is expected in most places, and, we think, rightly expected, that the High School should prepare candidates for Osgoode Hall. The Head Master is, under the present arrangements, compelled to have two classes in Cicero, and two in Horace, and other authors, or to refuse to prepare law students at all. There are many who consider the latter the correct course, and it is, undoubtedly, defensible under the circumstances. But we cannot view with favour a state of things which tends to throw the preliminary education for an important profession into the hands of the private tutor, and to divorce it from the healthy influences of the School. We think, further, that it cannot fail in the sequel to injure the status of the legal profession itself. Though this is a matter in regard to which the Council of Public Instruction has no jurisdiction, yet the evil is so obvious, and the desirability of avoiding it so plain, that we draw attention to it in the hope



that, by conference with the Senate of the University or otherwise, the different examining bodies may be induced to relieve the already overtaxed High School Masters from unnecessary labour. If the High Schools were fully officered it would not be so important a matter, but even then it would be difficult to see any sufficient reasons for prescribing different books. The High School Masters are required by law to prepare pupils to enter the University of Toronto, and, accordingly, the course of study in the classics and other subjects is determined by the matriculation examination prescribed by the Senate of that Institution; consequently, by accepting the whole or part of the subjects of this examination in lieu of the subjects now prescribed by them, the benchers of the Law Society would not adopt a course of action tending to lower their dignity, but would simply, by conforming their requirements to those of the highest educational authority in the country, confer a boon on some hard worked and much-worried servants of the community.

#### HIGHER ENGLISH.

Though the English of the High Schools has improved, there is yet little teaching of higher English. Parsing and analysis are assiduously attended to. There is more or less practice in composition, but there is hardly any ethical or aesthetic culture. What should be aimed at is, in the majority of cases, not understood by the Masters. A few of the more cultivated Teachers have made attempts to carry out a course of instruction which at least tends in the right direction. But the development of the higher nature, the intellectual quickening, and the refinement of taste, which are the natural fruits of an attentive perusal of the masterpieces of our literature are, generally speaking, undervalued, or unknown, or thought to lie beyond the legitimate scope of the work of a High School. It is, undoubtedly, Utopian to expect any High School to give a full course of English literature. Yet something may be done even in the weakest Schools. In these days of shilling and sixpenny annotated editions, a different author might each term take the place now occupied by the authorized readers. The linguistic exercises might be taken from his pages. The compositions might deal either with the substance of his thoughts, or with topics naturally suggested by them, and by relegating Collier's English literature to its proper place as a book of reference, and arranging the course of study in the history class, so as to subserve the double purpose, no additional time would be required for a discussion of the prominent features of the period in which the writer lived, and the influence of its history on his views and character. Thus, much could be done without interfering with anything valuable that is done now; and though by these changes the most important benefits to be looked for from the study of English literature, would not be directly obtained, yet a way would be opened for early securing them. The pupils would, at any rate, read the writings of great men, instead of reading about them. If, in addition to what we have already suggested, time can be obtained, either by employing monitors or additional Teachers, or by remodelling the time-table, for developing the full depth of the meaning of the author, for arousing sympathy with lofty purposes and ennobling sentiments, for calling attention to beauties of thought and diction, and explaining allusions and difficulties, there will be nothing left to be desired.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The culture afforded by the study of the physical sciences, though not so rich in the ethical element as that derived from the study of literature and history, is nevertheless valuable. The reverence for the truth, and the desire to know it, the conviction of the necessity for patience in investigation, and for caution in coming to conclusions, the appreciation of the beauty and the method of the universe, and the just apprehension of the soluble or insoluble problems that lie beyond the sphere of our present knowledge, which may be instilled by a skilful instructor into the minds of the youth whose wonder has been excited by the marvels which science unfolds, must render a scientific course properly conducted, an important means for developing the character and faculties of a human being. In regard to the direct utility of the knowledge imparted, the physical sciences are equalled by few subjects of study. We regret to report that the teaching of science is not making progress in the Schools. For this there are many reasons of which perhaps the most important are the lack of apparatus, and the impracticable character of the prescribed programme of studies. All places might advance

tageously follow the example of Whitby, and fit up a science room, that is, a room to be devoted to the teaching of science and furnished with the necessary appliances and apparatus. It cannot too often be inculcated that there can be no effective teaching of chemistry without illustrative experiments. Effective teaching implies first of all a qualified Teacher, and few of our Masters consider themselves well qualified to teach any of the physical sciences. Yet the number of Masters qualified to teach in this Department is increasing every year, and it is much to be regretted that where the Master is qualified, he is often compelled, if he wishes to teach chemistry, to provide the apparatus at his own expense. The public indifference to the claims of physical science is greater than the indifference of the Masters. Besides, three-fourths of the High School Boards either are so poor or believe themselves to be so poor that they will grumble if asked to expend ten dollars annually for chemical purposes. The Trustees themselves should not be seriously blamed. They in all likelihood faithfully reflect the indifference or the poverty of the community which they represent. But the fact just stated furnishes an additional reason for the exercise of great caution in permitting the establishment of new High Schools.

The course of physical science prescribed in the programme is defective in method, and it is beyond the capacity of the Schools to carry it out. It is not unreasonable for an Inspector to expect to find in each High School one class tolerably well grounded in the principles of one physical science; it is unreasonable under existing circumstances to expect more in the majority of instances. Accordingly the quantity of work prescribed by the programme is too great; its defects of method are equally injurious though not equally obvious. For instance the introductory course in chemistry should consist not of a given number of pages of a prescribed text-book, but of a series of experiments illustrating its leading principles. The class should linger over each experiment until every inference capable of being deduced from it has been deduced and sufficiently discussed. If in the course of explanation any principle has to be laid down, and temporarily accepted on the authority of the Teacher, the method by which it may be experimentally proved should be clearly indicated. After a knowledge of the experimental method, and if some of the facts on which the science of chemistry is based, has in this way been acquired and the leading principles have been thoroughly impressed on the mind, the class may enter on the systematic study of the subject with a reasonable hope of avoiding the utter bewilderment and confusion of ideas usually engendered in a child's mind by a headlong plunge into the mysteries of a text book. But though in our opinion that portion of the programme which prescribes the course in physical science requires remodelling, yet its framers have done well to recognize the importance of that department of inquiry. Though a too exclusive devotion to the study of physical science is apt, like an exclusive devotion to any other subject, to lead to intellectual onesidedness, yet a man is hardly entitled to be called educated in this age of the world, who is ignorant of the nature of their methods of investigation, and of the leading conclusions which observations or experiments have established.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

J. A. McLELLAN,

J. M. BUCHAN,

S. ARTHUR MARLING.

To the Reverend E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.,  
Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario,  
Toronto.

## APPENDIX B.

## EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES, &amp;c., FOR THE YEAR 1873.

## COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

*Arthur W. Ross, Esq.*—During the past year there have been a number of new School-houses built, and there are at present eleven in course of erection ; but on the whole I find the Trustees exceedingly backward in providing sufficient accommodation for pupils. There are only thirteen School Sections which have their School-premises fenced in, and altogether there are only seventeen wells sunk ; but greater attention has been paid to the erection of necessary out-buildings than formerly.

There have been black boards provided in nearly all the School-houses, but, with few exceptions, they are entirely too small and of very little benefit.

The Teachers' Association has done good work, but many of our best Teachers have given up the profession on account of inadequate remuneration. As a consequence, we now have a number of young Teachers who need much training. Some of these have charge of Schools much too large for their management, as some of the Trustees do not seem to exercise their judgment in selecting those who are best qualified. School Section No. 3 Kenyon, during the years 1872 and 1873 received for that time \$321 38 from the Government and Municipal Grants, and paid only \$340 for Teachers' salaries during said time ; for the present year they engaged a young, inexperienced female Teacher to take charge of a School having 120 pupils on the Roll, perfectly regardless of her fitness for the position, because they secured her services at \$180 00. There are seven-eighths of our Teachers females.

Some Schools during the present year are retrograding on account of the Trustees having secured inefficient Teachers in the place of more efficient ones. The work of Inspector and Teacher is thus often destroyed through the ignorance and parsimonious spirit of some Trustee corporations.

Many of the Trustees, elected during the present year, can neither read nor write, and I feel confident that so long as the present system of electing Trustees exists, there can be no great progress in our Schools. The highest salary paid to a male Teacher is \$600 00, and the lowest \$140.

The highest salary paid a female teacher is \$300, and the lowest \$96.

The average salary paid female Teachers in Kenyon, \$145.

In Lochiel, average salary paid female Teachers is \$153.

Average salary paid same in Charlottenburgh is \$164.

In Lancaster, the average salary paid them is \$186.

This shows an increase over that paid in past year, but still far below what it should be.

In the majority of the Schools the pupils have made satisfactory progress ; but most of the Teachers fail in teaching Arithmetic properly. Very few of them attempt Object Lessons, or Linear Drawing. Very few Schools have "Visitors' Books" and there is not much need of them, as, were they supplied, but few names would be found entered in them ; the people in general being very careless about visiting the Schools. General Registers are not supplied either. Our best Teachers are now sending Monthly Reports to parents with good results.

In December, Competitive Examinations were held in the Townships of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh, when \$60 worth of prizes were distributed.

The Teachers' Association still continues to meet regularly, and an addition has been made to the Library. At the Teachers' Institute held in Cornwall, in January, where Dr. Sangster lectured, most of our Teachers were present and I have no doubt were greatly benefited, returning to their work with minds stored with new and valuable ideas given them regarding their profession and the various duties connected with it. The *Journal of Education* is more read by Trustees and Teachers than formerly.



## COUNTY OF STORMONT.

*Alexander McNaughton, Esq.—Accommodation.*—I have much pleasure in being able to report gratifying improvement and progress in the matter of providing adequate accommodations in several sections which were previously deficient in that respect. *Nine* new School-houses have been erected and completed during the year, viz: *four* in the Township of Cornwall, *three* in Osnabrock, and *one* in each of the Townships of Finch and Roxborough. Of these buildings, *one* is constructed of brick, and the remaining *eight* are frame buildings. Two other School-houses in the Township of Roxborough have been commenced, but are not yet completed. Several other sections are preparing to erect School-houses during the ensuing year.

In a large number of Sections, the School sites have been enlarged to the required dimensions. The majority of the Sections have now complied with the requirements of the law so far as the acquisition of the requisite quantity of land. Many of the sites, however, are still unenclosed, and destitute of the necessary conveniences. The necessity of providing out-buildings, and enclosing their School premises, will be urged upon the Trustees during the ensuing year.

Many Sections have furnished their Schools with maps and other requisites, but several of the more backward Sections are still destitute of large maps. Among the causes alleged by Trustees for their procrastination in this respect is, that they are deferring the purchase of maps and apparatus until they shall have provided suitable buildings in which such articles may be properly used and cared for.

Agitation and misrepresentation, in regard to the School Law and Regulations, have recently been revived in this County, and are now as in 1871, proving a hindrance to the progress of education.

*Teachers.*—The supply of Teachers in this County is insufficient, and consequently I was obliged to issue a number of interim certificates, in order to keep the Schools open. Regularly trained Teachers are very scarce. There were only four who had received a course of Normal School training, and three of these held Provincial certificates. I have strong hopes that the new Normal School about to be established in Ottawa, will effect as great a reformation in the Eastern part of Ontario, as has been effected by the Toronto Normal School in the West.

*Institutes.*—The readiest and most practicable way in which we can, in the meantime, arouse the present staff of Teachers to a sense of the vast importance of their occupation, and to a realization of the responsible duties which they have undertaken, as well as to the necessity of keeping pace with the onward march of improvement, is the holding of Teachers' Institutes in the different Counties. As a majority of our present Teachers will, in all probability, never attend a Normal School, such Institutes held annually or semi-annually in each County would infuse new ideas and fresh energy into the Teachers, and through them would confer an incalculable benefit upon the Schools.

*Certificates.*—Many Teachers whose certificates will expire at the time of the next examination will not be able to obtain Second Class certificates, and it will be necessary to meet their case, so as to enable them to continue in the discharge of their duties as Teachers, for which they are better qualified than mere beginners.

It may be taken into consideration, whether the interval between the Third Class and Grade B. of the Second Class is not too large to be surmounted by one step, and whether a greater number of Teachers might not be encouraged to aspire to a higher class or grade, if an intermediate step existed between the Third Class, and Grade B. of the Second Class.

*Salaries.*—The remuneration paid to Teachers is far below what ought to be bestowed for such service if properly performed. The highest salary paid to a male Teacher was \$435, the lowest \$174, and the average, \$256. The highest salary paid to a female Teacher was \$260, the lowest \$108, and the average \$173. The salaries for 1874 will rule somewhat higher.

*Attendance.*—The attendance has been small and irregular, owing to various causes. Some Schools were temporarily closed while the operation of building was going on. Other Schools had but a feeble existence for several months on account of epidemics, which were unusually prevalent. In other Sections the attendance was rendered small by ordinary causes, such as indifference or dissatisfaction on the part of parents.

The number of children who did not attend any School was inconsiderable, but when to

these are added those who attended too short a time to derive any permanent benefit, the two classes form a large aggregate. No attempt has been made to enforce the clause making attendance compulsory during a part of the year. Better roads may gradually remove much of the evil here complained of.

*Methods of teaching.*—There is too much dependence on the text books, and a tendency to commit the words of the rules to memory rather than to understand the principles on which these rules are founded. Several Teachers, however, and their number is increasing, are practical instructors, and not mere hearers of lessons. The quality of the instruction given is gradually improving, along with the introduction of better methods of imparting knowledge. The blackboard is called into use more frequently, and the general introduction of large maps renders the study of geography and history more intelligible and interesting to the pupils.

*School Sections.*—Several alterations in the boundaries of Sections have been made during the year by the Township Councils, and I think that considerable improvement will result from such action, as the Sections are now better balanced, and the Schools more accessible to the pupils. There are still some anomalies which it will require a few years to eliminate.

The merits of the Township Board system have not been much discussed in this County, and consequently I am not in a position to judge of the amount of favour with which it might be received.

#### COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

*Rev. Wm. Ferguson, A.M.*—In submitting my Annual General Report of the state of the Public Schools, and the progress of education in the County of Dundas, I will forbear from reiterating those particulars which are necessarily involved in the statistics of the Annual Report, and to which alone they belong, and confine myself to those points which claim more general notice and elucidation than can be accomplished by a mere array of figures.

It is with no small amount of satisfaction, that I record the gratifying fact of a very general, and very marked improvement in the management and organization of Schools, in the intelligent and conscientious devotion of Teachers to their work, and in the awakening regard of scholars to the duty of *compassing all knowledge*, assured that it is only by doing so they can hold their own, while struggling amid intellects whetted by all the attrition of conflicting self-interests, and stimulated by the never slumbering energies of a burning ambition. The stern yet righteous exactness of examination, which Teachers must undergo ere they can reach the status of holding a third class certificate, has told upon the moral sentiment as well as upon the intelligence of the Teacher. Formerly it was a standard idea among aspirants to the office of Teacher, that it was only necessary to attain to a very moderate amount of knowledge to *pass the Board*, and then they would speedily find some engagement, where too much labour would not be exacted, and most certainly would not be given, and as much salary promised by ignorant Trustees, as could be ground out of the Section. Teachers find, now, that the position which they hold is the reward of labour. Their labour was needed and no small amount of it needed, ere they could be registered as qualified pupils in the High Schools; and their education there, conducted at an expense, the measure of labour. Labour—expenses—time—study, all a reality—no more shams, no wasting of intellect in studied evasions of examination; and so the work of teaching has become more and more of a reality; a reality requiring thorough study, ere the name is entered on the High School register; and more enlarged, and more comprehensive, and more self-reliant study, ere yet the candidate can be successful in reaching his legitimate grade.

I am happy in bearing testimony to the increasing satisfaction exhibited alike by Trustees and parents in regard to the working of the School Law. Received by many with doubt and dread—with unqualified dislike by a few who desired to remain undisturbed in the same groove of facile descent to stagnant dulness—its excellencies, gradually but surely unfolding, have commended it to *universal* esteem. I use the word *universal* with all due deliberation: for in all my intercourse with *Parents, Trustees, and Teachers* in the past year, I never heard one whisper of complaint against its requirements.

I have had some difficulty in getting Teachers to understand and carry out the programme of studies. So many have been accustomed to arrange classes and studies according to the *desires*, or rather *commands* of parents and Trustees, that they are *now* afraid to offend by running in opposition to the wishes of their employers; they are afraid to incur the hazard



of slanderous and depreciating opinions about themselves, by sending an unqualified aspirant to a lower class, his proper place, and consequently in too many cases, its integrity is broken, and its wholesome requirements are cramped and crumpled. Instructing on all occasions the Teachers in the exact fulfilment of their duties; teaching with them and before them—and every scholar in every School in the County of Dundas has passed through my hands—assigning every pupil to his or her proper class, and demanding that, as far as circumstances can possibly admit, Teachers shall adhere to the programme, I am prepared for *gradual* success, but I feel assured that its *completeness* cannot be remote. I have only tolerated a partial modification of it, in the case of pupils past school age, who, ceasing from manual toil for three or four months, have snatched, it may be, life's last brief opportunity of learning one or two branches; or who, perhaps, in view of some future employment, are desirous to confine themselves to one branch such as book-keeping or mensuration, and do not wish to be burdened with the preparation of studies, which they can follow up, only by sacrificing what is more immediately demanded, and what they presume is more imperatively required to aid their future progress in life. In every other case, I expect an exact compliance with the programme, for experience has already most satisfactorily demonstrated that the more closely it is followed, the better grounded will the pupils be in the various branches of study, and the better prepared to enter on the duties and lessons of either the High School, the workshop, or the farm. In all the branches of education pursued in our Schools, I have found an improvement, save in English grammar. I am enforcing on teachers and pupils, the duty of giving all attention to a study becoming every day more essential to the exactness of business relations, as well as to other correspondence required in our intercourse one with the other.

In the other branches of study pursued in our Schools, there are evidences of general improvement, more especially have I found this in Arithmetic and Geography.

I regret, however, that so very little has been attempted in music, linear drawing, the elements of agriculture, natural philosophy and chemistry. I fear some years must elapse before these most valuable and interesting branches of education become very common and very popular in our Schools. Much, however, will depend on our Teachers. If they have been trained in the Normal School, or in High Schools where these branches form a regular part of the School work, then will they, if they have any natural talent for these studies, be capable of affording instruction in them to the young: nay, they will delight in instructing in what, when once known, will be found very captivating. Most true it is, that a perfect musical ear with a full and flexible voice are not bestowed on every one, yet in a considerable majority of the young, Teachers will find voices capable of improvement in modulation, and a degree of musical talent that will, by judicious practice, develop itself, and as a school exercise, lull all risings of harsh feeling, while arousing sentiments of union and mutual dependence.

I have found an attempt at giving lessons in drawing made only in one or two Schools in this County.

While it is necessary to possess a natural mental and physical organization to form even an ordinary musician, the discipline of eye and hand, if steadily pursued, will soon enable any boy or girl to form outline figures and when crayon shading is added, there may be created a love for what is exact in ART and beautiful in NATURE. Drawing and colouring (far more intricate than drawing) ought to form part of every Teacher's acquirements, and I have no doubt that the next generation will find a race of Teachers capable of giving full instruction in these and other branches of knowledge requisite for the sustaining of man's ever growing desire for the *Ecquid Novi*, and of directing that desire to what is beautiful as well as useful. There must be a training to discover natural as well as moral beauty, and man's advancement in moral intelligence depends much on the *education* of that latent power, which will keep him ever awake to what is beautiful in the world around him, and will make him stoutly zealous to show that grander beauty of moral sentiment and action, which tells of an origin from that heavenly land which sin has not defiled and sorrow has not defaced.

I must again repeat what I stated more fully on a former occasion, that, in my opinion, all matters regarding the extension, the union, or disjunction of School Sections, should be committed to a Board, separated from and independent of Township Councils: a Board so constituted that it shall not be under the influence of political bias or sectional jealousy, the decisions of which would not be influenced by the desire of any man's favour, or the fear of any man's feud.

I am happy to state that several new School-houses have been built during the year, and



that several more are under contract for the coming season. All the new School houses have been built in size to correspond with the requirements of the School Law.

I have again the gratifying fact to announce that every Public School in this County has been open during the year. I do not mean for the whole scholastic year, but for a greater or less portion of it. The rebuilding of School-houses, the impaired health of Teachers, (in two cases the mental equilibrium became disturbed under the strain of anxious responsibility), and the departure of others to join the High Schools, preparatory to coming forward as candidates for Second Class certificates, caused a very few of the Schools to be closed for a portion of the year.

I feel bound to report what I addressed to the Honourable the Attorney-General of Ontario, in regard to the proposed alterations in the School Law. I said: "If there were no pressing need for changes, if there was no special and proved wrong to be rectified, if there was no certain and immediate good to be achieved; then wait for a year or two, and with matured experience and the invited counsels of those who have become familiar with the law's working—amend what may be wrong, strengthen what may be feeble, and give a generous impulse to the cause of education in our land; but shun a course of feeble and useless tinkering, calculated only to raise doubts as to the stability and therefore the excellence of the Law, and an unwillingness to carry out provisions which might be soon annulled, and to incur expenses which a change might render valueless."

#### COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

*Thomas Orton Steele, Esq.*—The Schools in this County are generally backward, the reasons for which have been fully stated in former Reports, but there are creditable exceptions, and the progress during the past year has been such as to afford good encouragement to hope that the number will continue to increase. The work done has been more thorough than heretofore, combining the practical with the theoretical. There has been more of reason and less of rote. The great end of education has been more fully kept in view by the teachers, and better success has been the result. The progress in reading, spelling, definitions and arithmetic has been very good; and fair in grammar and geography. Music is practised in a number of Schools, and drawing in one or two. The higher branches are seldom taken up in the Public Schools, as the *three* High Schools absorb nearly all the advanced pupils as fast as they can be prepared to enter. A livelier public interest in educational matters is developing throughout the County, and though the battle may be long and fierce, I feel that the champions of educational enlightenment will be finally victorious.

#### *Number and Rank of Schools.*

The whole number of Schools reported for 1873. (including Hawkesbury village,) is sixty-four; increase, four. All the Schools have been in operation part of the year. Forty (40) have been kept open the whole year, and the rest for periods varying from three to nine months, the average being over ten months; increase, one month. Three new Schools were opened during the year; one in East Hawkesbury, one in Longueuil, and one in Caledonia, and one department added to No. 1, Longueuil.

#### *Rank of Schools.*

	Good.	Medium.	Inferior.
E. Hawkesbury	4	5	15
W. Hawkesbury	3	3	5
Longueuil	2	3	4
Caledonia	1	2	5
Alfred	0	3	6
Hawkesbury Village	1	1	1
Totals	11	17	36 = 64.
	17		

*School Population and Attendance.*

Total School Population (5 to 16) reported	3,938
Entered on Registers during year	3,319
Attended School over fifty days	2,131
Total average 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ year	1,102 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 2nd $\frac{1}{2}$ year	976 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " whole year	2,079

It will thus be seen that the total average is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of all the names entered on register. West Hawkesbury and Longueuil are the highest, being about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of whole; East Hawkesbury and Hawkesbury Village, lowest, being about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of whole.

*Classification of Pupils.*

As I intend to have the new programme carried out as fully as possible, I have classified accordingly, and therefore report a much less number in the higher classes, namely: in 4th, 200, and in 5th, 11. I consider it much better for the pupils to be thorough in the first three classes, as in them the foundation for future success is laid.

*Public Examinations, Prizes, &c.*

More public examinations have been reported than formerly, but will scarcely average three for the Schools open the whole year, and one for the Schools open part of the year. I brought the matter before the Teachers on the occasions of both visits and I find that nearly all reported in the affirmative (See Detailed Report). Both Reports cannot be correct. Many Teachers say: "It is of no use to hold public examinations, as very few attend." I reply: "Get up something *extra* to attract and interest Trustees, parents, and pupils; give proper and timely notice, and you will have the gratification of having done your duty, be the results what they may."

*Prizes.*

Very few Schools gave prizes last year, but I feel confident that after the Schools become better supplied with maps, apparatus, &c., Trustees will be willing to grant the required funds.

*Receipts, Expenditure, Balances, and Debts.*

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.	BALANCE.	DEBTS.	EXCESS OF DEBTS OVER BAL.	
F. Hawkesbury .....	\$7660 60	\$3305 40	\$355 20	\$1198 26	\$843 06
W. Hawkesbury .....	1940 30	1640 35	299 95	385 94	85 93
Longueuil .....	3008 57	2841 96	166 61	344 00	177 39
Caledonia .....	1161 68	983 83	177 85	281 70	103 85
Altred .....	1904 97	1426 42	78 55	437 28	358 73
Hawkesbury Village .....	5852 51	5474 68	377 83		
	17128 63	15672 64	1455 99	2647 18	1569 02

To meet the excess of debts over balances, there is nearly the whole of the County Grant for 1873, \$1575, and a considerable amount of Local School Tax still uncollected at date of Reports, which, together, will meet the indebtedness and leave a balance in favour of the current year. The increase of expenditure over 1872, is, in round numbers, as follows: E. Hawkesbury, \$200; W. Hawkesbury, \$75; Longueuil, \$680; Caledonia, \$95; Altred, \$550; Hawkesbury Village, (for P. S. purposes,) \$2,360; total, \$4,000. The total amount raised by Local Assessment was \$9,153, which, taking the total Assessment of District at \$1,280,000, gives a rate of over seven mills on the dollar.

*Salaries.*

The salaries of over half of the Schools would give an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent., but as many Sections gave small salaries, the increase on the whole is about 8 per cent. The salaries generally offered are still too low to induce many young men to enter the profession, but I hope for better times, and would here add, that the increased provision being made for Superannuated Teachers, will be an extra inducement, not only to those now in the profession to remain in the work, but to others to enter the field. Highest (male) salary, \$500; increase, \$50. Lowest, \$204; increase, \$14. Average, \$325; increase, \$65. Highest (female) salary, \$260; increase, \$10. Lowest, \$75. Average salary (female), E. Hawkesbury, \$142; W. Hawkesbury, \$154; Longueuil, \$186; Caledonia, \$126; Alfred, \$167; Hawkesbury Village, \$200; total average, about \$150; increase, \$11.

*School Accommodation.*

There are a large number of inferior School-houses in this County, many of them being small and uncomfortable, but I anticipate a rapid change in this particular, as preparations are being made in many Sections to build very soon. External accommodations are comparatively rare, and the internal, in many cases, quite correspond. Five new School-houses have been built during the year, three of them in new Sections. The capacious School-house at Hawkesbury Village, before referred to, is nearly completed, and reflects much credit on the liberality of the people of that corporation. May this example be widely imitated. *Kind*: brick, 11, stone, 3, frame, clapboarded, 11, log, 39! The School-houses afford accommodation for about 3,500 pupils.

*Value of School Property, School-Houses, &c.*

School-houses and Sites.	School Furniture.	Maps and Apparatus.	Totals.
E. Hawkesbury .....	\$9540	\$454	\$7167
W. Hawkesbury .....	5500	380	5070
Longueuil .....	3700	300	4170
Caledonia .....	2040	270	2365
Alfred .....	1390	180	1600
Hawkesbury Village .....	8500	500	9250
Total .....	\$26710	2084	29622

*Maps.*—Six or seven Schools have been supplied during the year, but 27 still report "no maps," namely, 40 Hawkesbury, 14 W. Hawkesbury, 1 Longueuil, 1 Caledonia, 4 Alfred, 7. The Sections without maps are generally poor Sections, but the Trustees have, in most instances, promised to speedily remedy the deficiency, and I intend to keep them to their promise. There has been vast improvement in reference to the pupils being properly and fully supplied with books and other School requisites, during the past two years, very few Schools now being deficient in this respect. I am happy to hear that the High and Public School Boards of Hawkesbury Village have just obtained apparatus, &c., for their Schools, to the value of \$200. Let the ball roll.

*Teachers.*

I find that a large majority of the Teachers are endeavouring to do their duty to the best of their knowledge and ability; and considering that most of them are young, and have had no special training for the profession, the results are encouraging. It is in a County like this that the present system of inspection is specially needed, and will prove most highly beneficial. There is still an indifferent minority with whose services I trust we will soon be in a position to dispense altogether. The High Schools are doing a good work at present, there being in the three High Schools of Prescott, from twenty to twenty-five Teachers in training; but we are looking anxiously forward to the opening of the New Normal School at Ottawa, feeling that it will mark a new era in the Educational history of this Section of



Ontario, as well as the adjoining Section of the Province of Quebec. The total number of Teachers employed during 1873, was seventy-two—males seven, females sixty-five. Changed during the year, only eight; a vast improvement on former years, as four of the changes occurred on account of marriage of Teachers. Number of Teachers reported in "Summary," (including Hawkesbury Village), sixty-four; increase, four—male five, female fifty-nine. *Certificates*, Provincial, 2nd Class, two; increase, one; 3rd, New C. B., thirty-one; increase, eight; 1st, Old C. B., four; decrease, three; 2nd, Old C. B., nine; increase, one; 3rd, Old C. B., one; "Interim," seventeen; decrease, three. *Religion*—Roman Catholic, twenty-seven; Presbyterian, seventeen; Wesleyan Methodist, nine; Episcopalian, seven; Baptist, four.

#### *Trustees' Reports, &c.*

I have experienced much annoyance, and been caused serious delay and inconvenience, in the preparation of my "Annual Reports," by the imperfect and incorrect manner in which many of the Trustees, and some of the Teachers, fill out the Annuals, scarcely any of them being complete, the worst feature in many being the incorrectness of the Financial part, which I could not rectify but by visiting the Secretary-Treasurers, and going over the accounts. Very many of the Trustees can neither read nor write, but I must say, that the worst reports come from those having a "little learning," which, in *this case*, proves "*a dangerous thing*," (although I do not endorse the doctrine, generally speaking,) for the former, with commendable wisdom, generally employ some competent person to keep and audit their accounts and fill up their Returns, while the latter think such a course "*infra dig.*" and *attempt* the work themselves. The establishment of Township Boards would remedy this (and many other evils,) very much, and I hope to see them speedily established throughout the County. Altogether the future looks bright, and I feel quite confident that the 3,000 reported by the last census, as unable to read and write, in the County of Prescott, will have dwindled down in the next generation to fewer hundreds, I might venture to say *tens*, so far as *our native population is concerned*, than there are now thousands.

#### COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

*Rev. Thos. Garrett.*—The Public School district constituting the Inspectorate of Russell embraces six Townships, viz; 4 of the County Russell, and 2, N. and S. Plantagenet of the County Prescott.

*Second.*—That in this Inspectorate there have been six Schools and School Sections brought into active operation since the year 1871, and that generally speaking the characteristic features of these and of the great majority of all the rest during last year have been—a steadily increasing interest in the cause of Education, harmonious compliance with the requirements of the Law, and very gratifying results.

*Third.*—That the difficulty of procuring the services of efficient Teachers has rather increased than diminished in the course of last year, owing considerably to the fact that the examination being held at L'Orignal the distance is too great for some who have had recourse to the alternative of attending at Ottawa, and consequently engaging in Carleton County, though they received their education in County Russell, and would prefer to teach here, but for the above impediment among others.

However, in regard to a few who have been constantly employed for the last three years, it is due to say that they have made astonishing progress in the art of teaching, and in a few instances promise to be ornaments to the profession.

I submit a brief summary of the Teachers at present engaged, from which can be formed a more correct estimate and comparison, especially with more wealthy districts, than can possibly be formed from scattered remarks.

There are 2 male Teachers with Normal School Certificates at average salary \$475								
"	"	3	"	"	2nd Class	"	"	\$360
"	"	7	"	"	3rd "	"	"	\$330
"	"	16	female	"	3rd "	"	"	\$246
"	"	5	male	"	Special	"	"	\$256
"	"	15	female	"	Special	"	"	\$172
"	"	2	female	"	Old Co. Board.	"	"	\$140

The remaining five Schools are not yet supplied for the new year.

*Lastly.*—I must say that I do not think the progress in the efficiency of our Schools and Teachers has been commensurate with that of School accommodation. Since the inception of the School Law of 1871, there have been 20 new School-houses built, and 24 Schools have made important renovations and accessions, especially in the interiors. Last year I reported progress in the building of 11 new School-houses; this year, or I should say at present the 12th School-house has almost reached its completion; and prospects bid fair for two more in the Township of Cambridge, which I expect to see accomplished before the close of the year 1874.

My constant appeal to public sympathy for the cause has up to the present been based on the idea, that all efforts made for the instruction of the youth of the country must be fruitless, or next to fruitless, without suitable accommodations for a School. With room enough and sufficiently commodious and suitably furnished School-houses, our Sections will be prepared for the services of efficient Teachers, and should not be satisfied with anything else.

With this view inculcated, and with our increased accommodations, we hope to be ready to offer eligible situations to well-deserving Teachers who will shortly be sent to us, we trust fully fledged, from the Normal School about to be established at Ottawa.

#### COUNTY OF LEEDS.—No. 1.

*William R. Bigg, Esq.*—During the present year there have been three new frame School-houses erected, viz: at School Section No. 1, Front of Yonge; School Section No. 20, Escott Front, and one in Gananoque Village. Towards the close of last year, and not mentioned in that year's report, two new School-houses were built, to wit, a stone one at School Section No. 9, and a frame house at School Section No. 3, both in the Township of Lansdowne Front.

The following list comprises the number of stone, brick, frame and log School-houses respectively, in my division. The date of the erection of each will be found in my Special Report.

Township of	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.
Elizabethtown,	12	3	1	3
" Front of Leeds and Lansdowne,	10	3	8	0
" Rear of " "	2	4	3	5
" Front of Yonge,	1	2	7	0
" Front of Escott,	1	4	3	1

Nearly all of the foregoing are in good condition, though not laid out as School-houses should be, and generally having but one room.

I will now comment on a few of the thirty-three questions embraced in the Special Report.

I have in all cases demanded that an assistant be employed where the average attendance is fifty, the only Schools in that position being Lyn Village School Section, known as No. 7, Elizabethtown; School Section No. 4, Yonge Front, at Malloytown Station; No. 9, School Section Lansdowne Front, at the Station; School Section No. 1, Escott Front, and the Public Schools in the Village of Gananoque. There is a general desire in the Rural Sections to employ Pupil Monitors, as the Trustees inform me they cannot afford to hire two teachers, even if the average attendance exceeds fifty. At present all the assistants employed (excepting Gananoque) really are not qualified, otherwise than by holding special certificates. I think that for the present, the Monitorial system might be permitted in Rural Sections with advantage.

No *proper* General Register is yet used in any of the Schools, whether in Town, Village, or county. I am in hopes of rectifying this to some extent during the ensuing year, as I have sent to Toronto for sample Registers, and have called the attention of every Section to the subject, in a circular, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

*Quarterly Examinations.*—Although many Schools report holding these, it is very doubtful if any have actually held four during the year, and I think it altogether likely that the average would be found rather below than above two per annum. If the law were amended, and semi-annual examinations made compulsory, it would be more readily complied with, and be easier enforced. Example is contagious. Only semi-annual examinations are held in Cities, Towns and Villages—and even in the *Model School* of Toronto. If the law is vio-



lated" in the rural districts, perhaps it is partly caused by this fact. I have nevertheless advised the Teachers to observe the law, though I am perfectly satisfied that *quarterly* examinations are too frequent, and fail to perceive why they are any more necessary in the country, than in Towns and Cities.

As a general rule scarcely any pupils are sent from the rural districts to the High Schools, their only extraneous support being derived from a few candidates for Third Class Certificates, desirous of "*reviewing*" (whatever that may mean I know not). The genuine High School pupils, *i. e.* those pursuing the Classical course, are limited to an insignificant number, and of these the majority merely dabble in Latin and French for two years at the outside, while the remainder seldom matriculate in Law, Medicine, or Arts. In fact, it can readily be ascertained that the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, including the Town of Brockville, have not furnished ten students who have graduated in our Universities and Colleges, during the past decade. The bulk of the scholars drafted into the High Schools from the Public Schools have only been drawn there by the *premium* offered to those who can pass the ordeal required from the fourth class of the Public Schools for promotion to the fifth class. Now here is precisely where the Public Schools in Towns are damaged. The majority of the pupils of these schools only require to be further advanced in writing, grammar and mathematics, to fit them for the practical duties of life, but having passed the aforesaid examination, their time is comparatively wasted for the next two years, in taking a "shallow draught of the Pierian Spring," to the neglect of those studies more essential to their future career. For be it observed, that as fourth class pupils are now pushed into the High Schools as fast as possible, in order that they may draw \$16 per head, in lieu of \$1 (which is only allowed for Public School pupils), the fifth and sixth classes in our Town Schools are being gradually abolished, and this is specially the case wherever Union High and Public Schools exist. Thus in Brockville, the sixth form is a thing of the past, while Gananoque has cut off both the fifth and sixth forms. Surely it cannot be wondered at, if this state of things continues, so long as Trustees can draw fifteen times as much per pupil in the one case, as in the other. The amendments to the High School Acts have not benefited the status of the High Schools, while they certainly do affect that of the Public Schools. The remedy lies in dissolution of the Unions, and in largely increasing the rate per head paid for Public School pupils.

A number of Sections have supplied themselves during this year, with maps, and I anticipate that 1874 will shew few, if any Schools, in my division, without these requisites.

I expect also, in my next Annual Report, to be able to inform you that nearly all the School lots are enclosed, and suitable out premises erected. In furtherance of this object, and also the supply of maps, &c., I have personally served on each Section a printed notice, of which the enclosed is a copy. I have also reiterated the same request in a circular sent to each Board of Trustees, accompanying the Semi-Annual and Annual blank Reports furnished by the Department.

Since the serving of these notices, Section No. 1, Elizabethtown, has not only complied with the request therein, but has also erected a wood-shed in addition: in fact so prompt was the action that the needed improvements were all made within two months after the notice had been served. School Section No. 10, Leeds Front, near the station at Gananoque has during the present year enclosed one acre of land with a substantial picket fence, with three commodious gates for access to the lot. The School is well supplied with maps, &c., &c., and is the only Section in my Division that needed no notice to be served. The Trustees of this Section informed me of their intention to sink a well during the ensuing year. I may also mention another result of these notices, in the development of the fact, hitherto unknown, that a number of Sections have no title to School Lot.

I have given the answers as generally received by me in response to this question, but I am of the opinion that the constant change and employment of cheap third-class Teachers, is as great an "obstacle to the advancement of the Schools," as the causes assigned.

Under the heading "subjects of instruction," you will observe that the majority of the Schools omit object lessons, composition, drawing, vocal music, natural history, Christian morals, botany and chemistry. There are only one or two Schools in the Division, where the fifth-class part of the programme is *attempted*, so that generally the fourth-class work is the maximum in Leeds, and many of the subjects specified for that Form are not touched. In fact the instruction is chiefly limited to reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, the Teachers complaining that they cannot find time to do justice, even to those



subjects. The lack of higher qualified Teachers is one of the causes of this deficiency, and the objection of parents to allow their children to study the omitted branches is another, some even objecting to grammar and geography, so that it is a rare thing to find any pupils possessed of anything beyond the most superficial knowledge of Canadian and English History, while ancient and modern history, as well as algebra and natural philosophy, are literally unknown.

The "writing" in the first class is chiefly confined to slates, very few of the senior division using pen or ink; the second class may be considered as the one where "writing," properly speaking, commences.

Notwithstanding the many serious deficiencies still existing, I am thoroughly satisfied that the Schools are in a much better shape than formerly, and that a sure, though gradual progress is being effected. The worst Teachers have been weeded out, and a better class have taken their place; these in their turn must either take a higher grade of certificate, or be in their turn supplanted. Second-class Teachers, however, cannot generally be employed for some time, as they cannot be procured, in consequence of the supply being extremely limited, hence there remains no alternative, other than to re-licence the third class Teachers, after being duly re-examined, upon the expiration of their present certificates by effluxion of time.

During the past three years, the salaries paid in the rural Sections have advanced about 50%; some grumbling of course occurs over this fact, which is attributed to the School Act of 1871, but as the rate of wages in all occupations has risen in about the same ratio, it is evident the blame (even if deserved) must be partly laid to some other account.

Having now a supply of Third Class Teachers, I have declined granting any "permits," except in three special cases, where the Schools, and the poverty of the Sections are such, that no legally qualified Teacher can be got to take charge. I may also be compelled for the present to grant special certificates to a few assistant Teachers.

The principal deficiency in both Schools and Teachers, is the utter want of mathematical attainments. As the Teachers have exemplified this at their examinations, so the pupils under such instructors display a like ignorance. The fundamental principles are not understood; it is difficult to get sums properly worked in Compound Multiplication; Practice is unknown, and it is useless to ask questions in Theory of the so-called advanced classes. It is really a fact, that 7 doz. and 4 eggs, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d a doz. is rarely solved.

I see no way of removing this sad defect, except by rendering the attendance of Teachers for one session at the Normal School compulsory, or by the establishment of Institutes. Teachers' County Associations are invariably a failure, as regards self-improvement, the time being chiefly occupied in idle discussions, whereas the majority of the members need to be listeners, not talkers. Teachers' Institutes, if properly conducted by careful and experienced instructors, would undoubtedly prove a great benefit; still I do not see, how the almost total lack of mathematical knowledge among the Teachers can be rectified. It would require at least a year's thorough training to give them anything like a correct idea of mathematical and natural sciences.

With regard to lectures, I have delivered 8 during the current year in different convenient places within the County. I intended giving more than this, but a variety of circumstances prevented. Not being allowed to give notice of the intention to visit a School, I am compelled to take them by surprise, and can therefore only send word by the children, after the examination is over, that I shall lecture in their School-house that evening. The result is almost invariably a slim audience, in consequence of the shortness of the notice. *Per contra*, if I send word beforehand that I shall lecture on a certain evening, it is tantamount to informing the Teacher that I shall visit his School on that day, for the purpose of examining it, which my instructions forbid. I shall endeavour in 1874 to hit upon some plan, whereby I may be enabled to deliver a greater number of lectures than I did this year.

In 1871, I obtained permission from the Department for the formation of a School Section at Sand Bay; this has lately been effected, and a Union Section formed, to be known as Union Section, No. 18 Front, and 15 Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne. A School-house will shortly be erected, and the P.O. address of the Section will probably be "Warburton," but I will advise you definitely as soon as known.

#### COUNTY OF LEEDS.—No. 2.

Robert Kinney, Esq., M.D.—I am happy to be able to state that the improvement which I observed last year in the Schools of this Division No. 2 Leeds, was not temporary in its

character, but the commencement of a permanent and better state of things, and is to a great extent attributable to a better classification of pupils, and to a more thorough preparation of lessons by the Teachers. I have also reason to believe that the system of competitive examinations which has been introduced is having a very salutary effect and contributing in no small degree to the improvement which we have already noticed. We cannot however hope to attain to any very high degree of excellence, as the great majority of our Teachers hold Third Class Certificates. The answer I would give to question 31 in Inspector's detailed Report. What are the chief obstacles to the advancement of the School? is, the prevalence of Third Class Teachers. We are still however indulging the hope that the day is not far distant when a Normal School will be in operation in this part of Ontario, for, with out thoroughly trained Teachers, our Schools must still remain in a backward state. Trustees too as a general thing are doing their duty by way of enlarging and enclosing sites, and furnishing their School-rooms with suitable blackboards, maps, and other apparatus.

#### \*COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

*Rev. Geo. Blair, M.A.*—I am happy to be able to announce an improving and hopeful state of things in this County. It is true that we have difficulties to contend with in Grenville which do not exist, and cannot be even imagined, in younger and more progressive Counties; but still I think the time is not far distant when prejudices long established, deeply rooted, and riveted with the rust of years, will be overcome, and Grenville will be able to take its place with any other County in Ontario.

1. *Teachers and their qualifications.*—Assuming the number of Schools and departments to be 90, we have now about 80 per cent of the number of certificated Teachers required to supply all the Schools in the County. With regard to the provision in the new School Bill allowing First and Second Class Teachers of 10 years' standing under the old County Boards to come forth from their retirement, I think it will have little effect in this County, as a large majority of the Teachers are females, who never teach ten years if they can help it, and those who may have done so were chiefly of a class who loved the work, and were therefore able to take Third Class Certificates under the Law of 1871. It is a significant fact, and argues but little for the encouragement given to education among us, that at least 80 per cent. of the Teachers in this County are females. The great majority of these young persons, even if they succeed in passing the examination for Third Class, must necessarily be very limited in their acquirements. Having seen little, and read less, they can know but little, and they have no practical experience. What we want is a Normal School in these eastern parts, to give a professional training to young Teachers, and I am happy to see the organic want, so long keenly felt, is about to be obviated. I have also great hopes from the provision in the new School Bill for introducing the monitorial system. The restriction of the number of Teachers, Examinations to one in the month of July is, I think, a wise and proper step in the steady march of improvement; and we (the Inspectors for these United Counties) are about to give notice of the change, so that all intending candidates may be prepared to come forward at the next examination, instead of waiting till December.

2. *The teaching, and subjects taught.*—From the general character of the Teachers, as above given, the general quality of the teaching may be inferred, and also to some extent the number and the nature of the subjects taught. With only, except in a few cases, Third Class Teachers, we cannot expect to advance much beyond third class subjects, or even to have these subjects taught in any but a third class manner. There are exceptions of course, but I am speaking of the rule. *Reading* is generally not well taught—scarcely taught at all; and I hear the same complaint all over the Province. I have given marked attention to this subject, having seen, from an early period in my experience, how much it was neglected in our Schools, and I have found it to be a too general rule that the Teachers did not correct mistakes at all, or did so in such a careless manner that the reader passed on in his hurried blundering course without taking notice of the correction. The *Spelling* also is generally bad; and I think much of this bad spelling, as well as of the bad reading, proceeds from the fact that the eye of the scholar is too little accustomed to the printed page, and while one boy or girl is engaged in reading or reciting, the others in the class are allowed to look carelessly about them, or they are conning over their own sentence, instead of being keenly alive to the work that is actually going on. The *Writing*, as a rule, is indifferent; and I find it very hard indeed to introduce



into many of our Rural Schools copybooks with head-lines, the parents grudging the expense. With so many Third Class Teachers, and the great majority of these females, it cannot be expected that our *Arithmetic* should soar into the higher branches, and I would be glad to find even the elementary branches taught accurately and intelligently, with less of reference to rules. In many cases the work can be done so as to exhibit the correct answer, but cannot be explained by the pupil; and is often so carelessly and unmethodically put down on the slate that nobody else can explain or understand it. *Mental Arithmetic*, the best test of quick and intelligent calculation, is almost entirely ignored—our Teachers, as a general rule, seeming to have neither time nor taste for it. *Geometry* and *Algebra* are not to be seen in our Rural Schools, as they belong to Second or First Class Teachers, of whom we have only two or three in the villages. *Geography* is not sufficiently studied, and the knowledge of *HISTORY* to be found in our Schools is not worth mentioning. I endeavour to enforce the programme as far as possible; but generally where I find History classes, I would rather see good reading classes. *Grammar* seems to be an object of hearty aversion, or perhaps I should rather say of contempt and disgust, in a great many Schools in this County, and from the way in which it has generally been taught, I do not much wonder to find it so. My instructions, by precept and by example, are to teach grammar as much as possible without book, as a part of the reading lesson, without even naming the word grammar: to administer it, like medicine, to the young people, without even telling them what it is until they know a good deal about it. Of *Botany*, *Natural History*, *Physiology*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Chemistry*, and other advanced subjects, I need say nothing after what has been already stated, except that in the Annual Report from a small log-school, with an average of 10 or 12 scholars, and 28 little people on the roll, I find 28 returned as students in *Christian morals*, and 28 in *Civil Government*!!

*Trustees' Reports.*—My impression with reference to the Trustees' Reports is, that they involve a very large amount of labour to all parties concerned, and yield a very poor return in the shape of reliable information. I cannot help thinking that they might be abridged with advantage. The returns of the average attendance from some Schools, I regard as of doubtful veracity. Indeed, I have heard of Schools—thought not in this County of course—in which the Trustees required of their Teacher, as an indispensable qualification, that he or she should have the art of sending in a good round average. I allude to the subject with pain, because I think it points to a radical evil inherent in the system itself, and requiring a radical remedy. In the Annual Reports, I see enough to convince me that the statements are often made at random, being often inconsistent with each other, and inconsistent with other facts known to me. The financial accounts of the Trustees are in many cases quite incomprehensible, and show that no proper record is kept of the moneys received and expended. In some cases in which I have tried to get this remedied, I found that it did not proceed from any dishonest intention, but from the absolute incapacity of any one in the Section to keep a simple account of receipts and payments intelligibly. In counties where male Teachers predominate, this difficulty, as I know by experience, is not much felt, but in Grenville it is a serious evil, and points more and more to the necessity of Township Boards of Trustees.

*School-houses and their furnishings.*—In a letter which I received from the Department in June, 1873, the following passage occurs:—"Please call attention to the omission in regard to maps and apparatus. Thirty-three Schools are reported as having none. The Chief Superintendent regrets that in a long settled and prosperous County like Grenville, this should be the case." I need not say that I deeply regret it too. The County, indeed, is not particularly prosperous; it contains a great deal of swamp, and poor rocky land; but it cannot be denied that it has been settled for a good many years, and I fear we have no greater difficulty to contend with than the fact that the County is an old one. The log cabins have become venerable in the eyes of the people. School-houses constructed of stone, however defective in convenience or in architectural elegance, are considered miracles of perfection. Many of the inhabitants now middle aged, and most of the present Teachers, received their early and only instruction in these wretched buildings, and we have in this County a large class of unprogressive people who say that the houses and accommodations which were good enough for *them*, ought to be good enough for their children. There is not much ambition among these respectable people to have good dwelling houses for themselves, and I fear there is still less ambition to have good School houses for their children. The very fact that we are an old County, and that we have grown old and grey, and exceedingly wise in our own esteem under the incomparable system of log School-houses, and local and district superintendence is I repeat



the greatest difficulty we have to contend with in Grenville in the way of effecting improvements. And, until we have good, or at least decent School-houses, how can we have maps, or libraries, or any other valuable School furnishings? To introduce such things into log cabins, or into small unlighted stone-buildings, with very little wall-room, and no press-accommodation, would be scarcely desirable if it were possible. As well put the furniture of a palace in the wigwam of an Indian. I have therefore felt all along that the first great improvement to be effected—the inevitable precursor and pioneer of all other improvements—was the wholesale reconstruction of the School-houses. But here again a difficulty presented itself in the very antiquity of the County. The fact that it had been long settled had given time for abuses to grow, and for all the evils of the old system to become very strongly developed as well as to have struck their roots deep; and one of the most prominent of these acknowledged evils was the gross inequality between the Sections, some of which had grown to colossal dimensions, while others, by unnecessary separations, had become too small and poor to be able to support a good School.

Believing that the existence of good stone or brick School-houses on some of the present sites would only be a bar in the way of a more desirable distribution of them, I thought it better to wait a short time in the hope of some radical change of system—such as the introduction of Township Boards of Trustees, which we were at one time led to expect—than rashly to incur the risk of perpetuating in stone or brick, the evils acknowledged to arise from the existing inequality of the Sections. But latterly the prospect of any very early change of system seeming to have well-nigh disappeared, and a sufficient length of time having elapsed for the ideas of the people on the subject of School Accommodation to be somewhat better matured, I thought it my duty at the end of the last year (1873) to issue a circular to the Trustees of the several School Sections throughout the County, explaining distinctly the requirements of the School Law, as embodied in the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction with regard to School Accommodation, and stating that if I find at my next visit that steps are not being taken in good faith to supply any deficiencies, I shall feel it to be my duty to withhold any future money grants to such delinquent Sections until the law is complied with. I intimated at the same time to some ten or twelve of the largest Sections, which have grown to their present exaggerated size by absorbing other Sections, that they must either make arrangements to employ a second Teacher in a separate room, or part with a portion of their acreage and population to some other smaller Sections.

These intimations were forwarded in sufficient time to be laid before the Annual Meetings which were held on the 14th January of the present year (1874). I learn that in some few cases they have caused considerable dissatisfaction, but as a general rule the people candidly acknowledge that I have acted with all possible leniency, and are preparing to carry out the requirements. I have reason to know that in the course of the present year a good many new School-houses will be built, and others which were deficient in the required out-houses, or in the proper extent of enclosed play-ground, will have these defects generally supplied.

In my circular to the Trustees, I expressed a hope that they would be assisted in their efforts by the money accruing to the several municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873. By the 12th Section of that Act express provision is made for appropriating part of the money to the building and improving of School-houses; and I sincerely hope that notwithstanding a difficulty arising from the division of the Townships into Sections, some of which have already good School-houses, means may be found to devote at least a part of the money to the purpose of building new ones where required. It is fortunate that in the case of our incorporated villages, the same difficulty does not occur, and that therefore the spacious and elegant buildings erected at Kemptville and Merrickville will soon, I trust, be free from debt. Of the enlightened liberality shown in erecting these buildings I cannot speak too highly. Both are large, elegant brick structures each containing four spacious apartments, and will cost from \$6,000 to \$7,000 each. Heretofore these incorporated villages had each three separate and independent Schools, badly furnished—the scholars, particularly in Merrickville, moving from the one to the other as they thought proper. Now, the Schools will be graded, and will be under one management in each village, as well as under one roof. I must also express great satisfaction that handsome double Schools have been completed and are now in operation in Edwardsburg, Spencerville, and Burritt's Rapids; and that good substantial brick or stone School-houses are arising in several rural sections in lieu of the old stereotyped pyramidal log cabins. Indeed, I think I may now safely say that, generally throughout this

County, as well as throughout other parts of the Province, a movement is abroad in favour of better School-houses and improved School Accommodation. I would say also that though three years have now elapsed since the passing of the important School Act of 1871, and the issuing of the Regulations which accompanied it, I am satisfied that these three years have not been lost even in those rural sections where no apparent progress has been made, and where but few signs of life are yet visible. We shall soon have greatly improved School houses in these Sections also; and as each endeavours to vie with another, or at least wishes not to be outstripped by its neighbours, we shall have better School houses now erected under the invigorating influence of emulation than if the same Sections had been compelled to build two years ago, under a more severe and rigorous administration of the School Law. I must candidly say that I feel thankful for the wise forbearance shown by the Education Department, in not requiring the Inspectors to exercise their powers too stringently, and I think the beneficial effects of this prudent and judicious policy will soon become manifest throughout the Province, not only in the erection of School-houses of a greatly improved cast, but also in the selection of sites better fitted to suit the convenience of the people, and in a better distribution of the Sections.

#### COUNTY OF RENFREW.

*Rev. E. H. Jenkins, M.A.*—Including the various departments of incorporated Village Schools and the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, there were 120 Schools in operation during the past year. During the year four School Sections were, on account of being too feeble to properly support a School, united, and formed into two Sections; yet there is an increase of two Schools over the number reported last year. The number of rural Schools in operation during the year was one hundred and ten, showing an increase of ten Schools.

The following table shows the population of each Municipality in the County, according to the census returns of 1871; also, the average attendance and the percentage of pupils who attend School in proportion to the population. This table is based on the aggregate number of teaching days in the year, which, according to the Amended School Act of 1869, is 228 days. I deem it necessary to give great prominence to the facts established by this table. It places a certain well-known standard before us, which we must aim at, and which we must succeed in attaining if our Schools are to be in a state of thorough efficiency. No matter what may be the advantages of our School system, the arrangement and furniture of Schools, the efficiency of Teachers, all would be of no avail without regularity of attendance on the part of the pupils. The following table, when compared with that of 1872, shows a slight improvement, but it also shows how much the friends of education have yet to accomplish before the attendance comes to the required estimate:—

TOWNSHIP.	POP'N.	AVER- AGE AT- TENDANCE.	PERCENT OF POPULA- TION WHO ATTEND SCHOOL.
Admaston.....	1988	189	9.5 or abt 1-11
Alice.....	1663	113	7.4 " 1-14
Algona.....	700	37	5.3 " 1-19
Bagot and Blithfield.....	1142	87	5.9 " 1-17
Bromley.....	1228	126	8.8 " 1-11
Brouhan.....	321	32	6.1 " 1-16
Brudenell, &c.....	1210	102	8.5 " 1-12
Griffith and Matawatshan.....	403	27	6.6 " 1-15
Grattan.....	1481	109	6.7 " 1-15
Horton.....	1267	115	9.0 " 1-11
McNab.....	2855	311	15.1 " 1-7
Pembroke.....	500	60	9.3 " 1-14
Petewawa.....	370	27	7.3 " 1-14
Rolph, &c.....	459	27	5.9 " 1-17
Ross.....	1682	108	11.1 " 1-9
Sebastopol.....	650	58	8.9 " 1-11
Stafford.....	798	38	7.2 " 1-14
Westmeath.....	2632	310	11.7 " 1-9
Wilberforce.....	1455	134	7.8 " 1-13
	22,747	2,236½	9 " 1-10



There is nothing of greater importance to the success and influence of School teaching than regularity of attendance on the part of pupils. Without this the best laid plans to promote thorough and progressive instruction in the Schools will be entirely without avail. Anything, therefore, which tends to overcome this difficulty or even to modify it to a certain extent, must be worthy of most serious attention. Experience has convinced me that a very large proportion of pupils in our Public Schools do not attain to anything like a satisfactory degree of perfection in their studies, because of irregularity of attendance. The unsatisfactory results of the Public School system, the low attainments of Public School pupils, and the indifference of parents, were no doubt the moving causes why our legislators considered compulsion as necessary. The excuses of some are that they have no shoes, or in winter that they have no clothing to protect them from the cold, or that they live too far away from the School-house; but the general cause of irregularity is the indifference of parents. The parents in a great many cases are lamentably ignorant, and from this ignorance arise apathy and carelessness. Then again it should be borne in mind that with a great many parents the help of their children on the farm is a matter of greater consequence than their education. I believe if parents understood that the more regularly their children attended School the sooner they would be able to make use of them for the support of the family, they would make some sacrifice to secure so desirable a result. Educationists have a higher object in view than to impart a mere knowledge of so much reading, writing and arithmetic. They aim at the formation of a good and virtuous character. They aim to impress upon their pupils habits of cleanliness, truthfulness, accuracy, punctuality, obedience, attention, kindness, forbearance and charity; and if pupils are irregular in their attendance, or if they are prematurely removed from School, the chain of these habits formed at School will be too weak to bear the wear and tear of life's battle.

When visiting Schools I took copious notes, not only on everything connected with the School, and the different methods of instruction adopted by Teachers, but also on subjects collaterally suggested; and inasmuch as I desire to make my general report, not merely an epitome of dry figures, but, I trust, something of practical value, I shall make some observations based on these notes.

The whole number of Teachers employed during the year was 120. Of these 79 were females and 41 males. The following table shows the qualifications of the 120 Teachers engaged during the year:

Normal School students.....	7
Second Class Provincial.....	2
Third Class County Board.....	43
Licences granted by County Board or Inspector.....	68
Total.....	120

The beneficial influence of the Normal School at Toronto is becoming more and more apparent, and I trust that ere long we in this County will be benefited to a still greater extent by a similar institution in Ottawa. The general success of Teachers who have availed themselves of such an institution speaks volumes in favour of such a training. Of course all Normal School Teachers do not exhibit superior skill, or meet with more than ordinary success; for unfortunately there are some who have entered the profession, whom no amount of Normal School training can ever make successful Teachers. But such are comparatively few, and the preponderating influence leads me to most heartily wish that all our Teachers could enjoy the benefits of the Normal School training. I am glad to find a desire for such training prevailing amongst some of our most efficient Third Class Teachers, and that several of them have fully made up their minds to attend such an institution.

Looking at the table of qualifications of Teachers, and noticing the very large proportion of teachers who hold simply "licences" to teach, we ought not to wonder that so many Schools are unsatisfactory and inefficient. A fair proportion of our Teachers may be said to be earnest, industrious, and efficient. They labour diligently not only to understand the subjects to be taught, but also the nature, responsibility and greatness of their work, and devote their best energies to the discharge of their duties. But there are also, we are sorry to say, a large proportion who are devoid of the requisite qualifications, and who evidently desire to pass



their time, and give as little in return for their pay as possible. We trust in course of time to weed all such cumberers of the ground out of the ranks of Teachers.

When Teachers have to gain experience by actual work in their profession, it must not be wondered at that the organization of our Schools is very defective, and the pupils but poorly classified. Young and inexperienced Teachers know so very little respecting their duties, and pay so little attention to the classification of the pupils, that it is almost impossible to examine and report on their Schools. In these matters they generally yield to the desires of pupils or their parents, and the consequence is that pupils are prematurely advanced to the higher and more difficult subjects. In a large proportion of Schools, taught by incompetent Teachers, I found pupils reading in the 4th or 5th Book, who could not read in a satisfactory manner a passage from the 2nd Book. And when such Teachers were compelled to strictly adhere to the Programme and cause such pupils to be returned to their proper classes the parents were highly indignant. It would be about as reasonable to be displeased with the master mechanic because he will not allow his apprentices to work upon the neatest and most artistic work until they have acquired skill in the use of tools. This same difficulty pertains to all other subjects, but more especially to the subject of arithmetic. In many Schools the character of the education imparted has been so superficial, and the pupils have been so allowed to glide onward from one subject to another without understanding the principles involved, that pupils who worked sums in Proportion, Interest, &c., could not put down the following sums correctly: "Write down on your slates the following numbers, 100,000 76,050, 300,003, 300,007,005, &c." I can see no practical sense or use for pupils to attempt the 4th Reader until they have thoroughly mastered the 3rd, or to be allowed to advance through the arithmetic or geography without a proper knowledge of their principles. The chief aim of the Teacher deficient in qualification, and who does not understand the nature of his duties, is to go over as much as possible, regardless of thoroughness or accuracy. This defect we must always expect until Teachers receive a proper training, and are possessed of the proper qualifications for the work. Men are becoming more and more convinced that the education of children should not be judged by the number of books they have gone over, but by the actual amount of information which they possess.

I know of no agency so calculated to promote thoroughness and accuracy, and to improve the classification of pupils as frequent public examinations. Here again it is necessary to guard the real from the superficial. It is an easy thing upon such an occasion to ask only such questions as the pupils are familiar with, and so the Teacher manages to deceive by reason of the aptness of his pupils. Such examinations should not be undertaken for effect, neither should they, as a rule, be conducted by the Teacher. In order to render such examinations as attractive and thorough as possible, it is necessary that the Trustees and ratepayers of the Section should attend. I regret to be compelled to state that this is not generally the case. It is seldom that Teachers can induce them to attend, even when notice has been given. The evil result of such carelessness and such apathy reacts in its effect upon the Teacher. Surely it is not too much to expect of Trustees, parents, and in fact of all who are interested in the welfare of our Public Schools, which are forming our national character, that they should evince an earnest interest in their success.

Another evil result of this lack of qualification on the part of Teachers is that they rely too much upon text books. It is quite painful to notice the awkward, dull and uninteresting manner in which they teach their classes. The ability to conduct a class without the use of a text book is desirable and also attainable by a little daily preparation on the Teacher's part. The advantages of such teaching are manifold. The Teacher enjoys greater freedom, and scholars have greater confidence in him when he is able to conduct his classes without the aid of text books. But unfortunately this is not the case with the majority of Teachers at present engaged in this County. The evil consequence which we have to deplore is, that pupils' minds instead of being healthfully developed, are, on the contrary, cramped by being tied down to the barren facts of the text books. The real work of education is thus dissipated for want of interest and illustration. The effect of the system which confines both Teacher and pupil to the very words and arrangements of the text book is to destroy all mental activity, and to impart an education which can be but a poor equipment for the battle of life. In order to do away with the evils of such a system, I have systematically called Teachers' attention to the necessity of studying over night the lessons which they have to deliver the next day. By such means they can teach all the facts of the lesson, and also enjoy many opportunities of

collateral information and illustration. A practical Teacher is always on the alert to detect any error in his method, or to discover any point in which improvement can be made. The Teacher who does this, though at present there may be many deficiencies in his system, will in the end become master of the situation.

Having noticed at the half-yearly examination of Teachers the very unsatisfactory answers given by a majority of candidates to the questions on education and School Law, I felt somewhat curious to ask at my visitation of Schools as to the books Teachers were in the habit of reading on the theory of teaching. The result was somewhat startling. Out of 120 Teachers questioned on the subject, only 19 could mention any book which they had read on the theory of teaching. I may also say that a very large number, when questioned as to the periodicals which they were in the habit of receiving, could only say they sometimes read the *Journal of Education*, and others professed they read nothing but the text-books. Where there is so little desire for improvement, I cannot understand how they are to qualify themselves for the work, or how they are to discover any defects in the system of teaching. Not only should Teachers endeavour to purchase good books, treating of their profession, but they should at all events read the *Journal of Education*, and also subscribe for the *Ontario Teacher*. In these publications, which are conducted in the interests of the profession, a great many suggestions are thrown out, different methods are frequently and ably discussed, and the tendency of the whole is to give a comprehensive view, and a directness of purpose to the teacher's work.

In addition to reading books which treat of their profession, Teachers should avail themselves of the Inspector's permission to visit other Schools. This they will find of immense advantage in the management of their own School. A visit for one day to a School conducted by an able and efficient Teacher, who has triumphed over many difficulties, will give in a very short time a clear insight into the theory of teaching.

At my visitations, I called the special attention of Teachers to the following requirements:—

1. To make such a classification of their Schools as would carry out in every particular the programme laid down by the Department of Public Instruction.

2. To commence teaching arithmetic, geography and grammar to the junior classes according to programme, but to instruct them without text books.

3. To be very thorough in the simple rules, and especially in the dictation of numbers.

4. To read and study more works on the theory and practice of teaching.

At no previous period in the history of Schools has so much activity been shown in the building of School-houses, as during the last two years. In many respects we believe the style, size and fitness of a School-house indicate the advancement which education has made in a Section. But where the School-house is only a small, low, and wretched log shanty, the tone of the whole School corresponds, and the results are always eminently unsatisfactory. Good School-houses of course do not constitute all that is necessary, but with their introduction, other things essential to the welfare and progress of Schools are brought forward in a degree proportionate to their character. When a good and substantial School-house has been built, the next step is a desire for the services of a competent Teacher, and thus Trustees and others devote more of their time, energy and intellect, to make their School in all respects a success. Immediately Teachers, pupils and parents become interested, and the result is, progress. Until within the last two years, it was rare to see anything but miserable log shanties, known by courtesy as School-houses, but now I am happy to say these are giving place to suitable frame buildings, and in many instances to good and substantial brick buildings. Some of these buildings in their dimensions, external and internal arrangements, not only meet the requirements of the School Law, but are a credit to the persons by whose efforts they were erected. Amongst such I take great pleasure in mentioning the following Schools: Mansfield, Braceville, Beachburg, Nos. 3 and 7 Alice, No. 3 Pembroke, No. 2 Safford, and also No. 3 Brudenell. I hope within a few years to see all the School houses in this County, in style, size and arrangement, coming up to the requirements of the School Law. In carrying out these requirements it is requisite to exercise a judicious moderation so as not to crush poor Sections.

In the matter of ventilation we have yet a good deal to learn. No attempt has yet been made to ventilate Schools by any other means than the doors and windows. When we consider that, according to the most reliable information, not less than one-third of all the deaths occurring is caused by the inhalation of impure air; when we think of the general character of our



School-houses and the mental and physical exhaustion caused by breathing in such an atmosphere, I am forced to the conclusion that the ventilation of Schools is a very important matter. It would be a great advantage if the windows of all Schools were so made as to open from the top, for by such means we could to a certain extent provide against the poisoning of Teachers and pupils.

I am sorry to say that a very large number of Schools are without the necessary out-premises. This is a positive disgrace to the County, and must be immediately remedied. I have repeatedly called the attention of Trustees to the necessity of providing these out-premises, but hitherto in many cases without avail. This is a matter which does not involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but is the effect of a disgraceful neglect. I have therefore come to the conclusion to withhold all public moneys from all Sections which do not as required by law provide a good fence round the School lot, and also build on their lot separate conveniences for the boys and girls.

During the latter half of the year my time has been almost wholly devoted to the work of conducting competitive examinations throughout the County. Sometimes pupils of two or three Schools were brought together, and at other times, because of distance, and other circumstances, the pupils of only one were examined. This system of competitive examination has been attended with very beneficial results, not only in stirring up a spirit of emulation amongst pupils, but by infusing a new energy into our schools. The great difficulty which the friends of education have to encounter in this County is a spirit of indifference amongst parents and pupils as to the claims of education. I know of no measure so calculated to overcome this indifference as a judicious system of competition. Not only pupils looked forward to these examinations with eager expectation, but parents also attended and watched the proceedings with a lively interest. These facts are a sufficient advantage for the labour and money expended on competitive examinations. But these examinations have produced other beneficial results. Pupils are trained to write down their thoughts systematically and independently; Teachers have also been enabled to detect many points for improvement in their method of instruction, as well as to notice the defects of their pupils in certain subjects.

The examinations were conducted wholly in writing. Pupils were arranged in such a manner that copying was rendered impossible, and the results are therefore eminently satisfactory and reliable. Each answer was carefully valued according to the number of marks assigned to each question. The questions were drawn up in such a manner as to test their reasoning powers more than a mere knowledge of the text-books.

#### COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

*Frederick Burrows, Esq.*—The total expenditure for all School purposes during the year, was \$34,006 70, an excess of \$3,126 95 over that of 1872. Grand total paid Teachers, \$20,897 83, an increase of \$2,862 55. 6,343 pupils were enrolled during the year, of whom 3,321 were boys, and 3,022 were girls. The daily average attendance for first half-year was 2,401, and for second half-year, 2,190.

The cost per pupil estimated on the number enrolled, and the whole expenditure for School purposes, was \$5 50. Of the one hundred and ten Teachers (twenty-two males and eighty-eight females) employed, one held a First Class Provincial Certificate; six, Second Class Provincial; thirteen, First Class from Old Board; thirty-three, Second Class, Old Board, and fifty-seven either Third Class New Board or *Permits*. The average salary of male Teachers was \$348, an increase of \$70 above that of 1872. Of female Teachers the average salary was \$206, an increase of \$20. The highest salary paid a male Teacher was \$480, and the lowest, \$144 (<sup>7</sup>/<sub>10</sub>). The highest salary paid a female Teacher was \$400, and the lowest, \$132. Thirteen School Section Libraries were provided during the year. I expect soon to be able to note a large increase in Libraries, as our people generally are beginning to see the importance of supplementing the instruction given in the School room, by a course of useful reading. I find great difficulty in inducing Trustees in those Townships, which some years ago provided Township Libraries, to supply their Schools with libraries. The Township Library system in this County (except Amherst Island), seems to have been in almost entire failure—the books having been uncared for, and finally lost. I have full confidence in the School Section system.

I regret to say that the evil of irregular attendance still exists to a most serious extent.



for which the Teachers in many cases are as blameworthy as the parents. Many neglect the most obvious means of making the School premises inviting, and the School work interesting to their pupils, and in consequence indifference and dissatisfaction are excited among both children and parents, followed by the usual result—irregular attendance. I cannot expect a marked decrease in this evil until greater inducements are offered to young persons of high merit to equip themselves for the work of teaching.

At the beginning of the year our Teachers organized a County Association. Several highly profitable meetings have been held, more especially the one at which Dr. Sangster gave a lucid exposition of the most approved modes of teaching the principal subjects of the Public School course. The great utility of Teachers' Institutes has been amply proved, and I trust that before long they will become a recognized part of our School system.

Our greatest educational want now is, the *trained Teacher*, in the absence of whom, our greatly improved School-house accommodation and appliances for the education of the young, will be of comparatively little service. As very few of those who engage in teaching avail themselves of the advantages afforded by a Normal School, it follows that some other means must be resorted to, in order to meet the pressing want which now exists. The most ready and efficient substitute for a permanently located Normal School, is a *peripatetic* one in the shape of a Teachers' Institute, conducted by a thoroughly competent person, and held at points easily accessible to the Teachers.

A good deal has been done during the year in the way of building and furnishing School-houses. Thirty School-houses have been built since the enactment of the School Law of 1871; and a good many old ones have been renovated and re-furnished. The log School-house is now almost entirely confined to the backwoods. All our Schools, with perhaps two or three exceptions, are supplied with the maps, &c., necessary for their efficiency. I believe that the majority of our people rejoice at the greatly improved condition of things, notwithstanding the considerable expense incurred; and I am persuaded that they will soon realize that those educational improvements will not only tend to increase the intelligence and taste of the rising generation, and contribute to social order and sound morality, but will also increase the material wealth of the community at large.

With regard to the School studies, I have to state that the ordinary branches are generally well taught. The Natural Sciences prescribed have been introduced into a few of our Schools; but I have reason to believe that with rare exceptions they are taught in a perfunctory and mechanical manner. The fact is, the work required is beyond the ability of the great majority of our Teachers; and I have come to the conclusion from what experience I have had, that it would be better not to insist upon the teaching of those subjects until they can be dealt with in a rational and natural manner. Unless the pupils are led to personally examine specimens, and experiment for themselves, in order to find out the facts and laws of the science studied, I am inclined to question the propriety of introducing such studies, perhaps to the neglect of the other vitally important branches.

I would suggest that some pecuniary inducements be offered to Teachers, to pass the examination for Special Certificates for teaching the Natural Sciences prescribed.

With regard to the *Poor Schools* of our back woods, I have to state, that through the kindness of the Education Department in granting assistance from the Poor School Fund, the majority of these Schools have been kept open during the whole year. The County Council on my recommendation supplemented the Grants from the Department. Without this aid it would be quite beyond the ability of most of those poor Sections to keep their Schools open. The people, many of whom are educated Germans, evince a most anxious desire to put within the reach of their children the advantages of a Public School, and they have been greatly encouraged by the aid received.

I have striven in every way possible to assist in meeting the necessities of their case, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the most of those Schools are doing good work.

On looking back to the state of things when I made my first inspection, I cannot but feel that substantial progress has been made; and it is a real satisfaction to know that in introducing the many changes necessitated by the new law, comparatively little opposition has been encountered.

#### COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Gilbert D. Platt, Esq., B.A.—Fair progress may be reported in reference to the greater

number of the Schools of Prince Edward during the past year. In my report for 1872, six were classified as excellent, nineteen good, thirty-three fair, and twenty-one poor. After an equally careful estimate for 1873, the following classification is adopted:—Ten excellent, thirty-two good, twenty-eight fair, and eleven poor. Of the highest grade, Ameliasburgh, Hallowell and Hillier have two, and the other townships one each. Of the second grade, Ameliasburgh has five, Athol three, Hallowell eight, Hillier five, North Marysburgh four, South Marysburgh three, and Sophiasburgh four. The Village of Wellington has one of the highest grade.

The amount of money raised during the year by Trustees' tax on property was \$22,349, an increase over 1872 of \$3,060. Amount paid Teachers, \$22,093—increase 1,463. Average salary of male Teachers, \$352—increase, \$14. Average salary of female Teachers, \$233—increase \$10. Two Teachers in the townships received a salary of \$500—fourteen received from \$400 to \$500—twenty-five received from \$300 to \$400, while only five male Teachers in the county received less than \$300.

Changes of Teachers were made in twenty-two Schools during the year, against thirty-four changes in 1872. It would be of great advantage to have still fewer changes, but it is satisfactory to notice that the American system of employing a male Teacher for the winter months, and a female during the summer, is so nearly discarded in Prince Edward.

The total number of pupils attending the Schools during the year, was 4,912—an increase of sixty over the former year. Of these, 437 attended less than twenty days, 900 attended from twenty to fifty days, and 1,367 from fifty to one hundred days, while only 245, or barely five out of every 100, attended 200 days or over, during the year! It will thus be seen that more than half whose names were on the School Register attended less than 100 days! With such irregularity, the wonder is that we are able to record any progress at all.

But let us examine the attendance in another light. The average daily attendance of pupils for the year was only forty-one per cent. of the whole number on the Register. Taking each township separately, Ameliasburgh ranks highest, being fifty per cent., Athol thirty-two, Hallowell thirty-eight, Hillier forty four, North Marysburgh thirty-eight, South Marysburgh forty-one, and Sophiasburgh forty per cent. Even this low percentage is a slight improvement on the previous year, but there is very great need of increased effort towards amendment in this important particular, if our School population is to get anything like an adequate return for the money appropriated to educational purposes.

Twenty School-houses in the county do not meet the requirements of the Law, distributed as follows:—Ameliasburgh three, Athol two, Hallowell three, Hillier one, North Marysburgh five, South Marysburgh three, and Sophiasburgh three. Of these it is expected that more than half will be built during the present year. A few are unavoidably delayed on account of necessary changes in the Sections; and the short crops of most of the farmers of the county, occasioned by the severe drought of last year, have prevented preparations for building in some other localities. Only twenty School-yards are enclosed as the Law requires, leaving about sixty yet to be attended to. The requisite provision has been made in many of these cases. A still more extensive task remains, however, in the matter of a well for each School lot, there being at present only six in the county.

To check the irregular attendance of pupils, I procured two thousand copies of the "Duties of Pupils," and extracts from the "Duties of Masters and Teachers," which were supplied to the authorities in a large number of the Sections at a nominal charge, so that each family might have a copy. The effect of this has been beneficial, but it seems still a very difficult matter to have the rules strictly enforced. I invariably endeavour to impress on the minds of pupils the necessity of either *attending School regularly* or *studying at home regularly*, and not attempting both at the same time. Parents are compelled to choose between the thorough education of their children on the one hand, and their frequent assistance at home on the other; and until they form a correct estimate of what is lost by irregular attendance at School, we can hardly hope for thorough progress and high attainments in the training of our Canadian youth.

The inexperience of large numbers of our Teachers is another discouraging feature which can never be remedied until every one who aspires to the position shall be compelled to undergo a term of professional training. This must come before long, and the sooner the better. To correct diseases of the body, a long and expensive course of instruction is required, but to



mould and shape the intellect, almost any person may pick up the requisite information in six months. Many young Teachers can do nothing without the aid of text books—they lean upon them as on a staff, and when forced to depend upon themselves, fail utterly: and worse still, the most frequent absentees from Teachers' meetings for mutual improvement are these same young members of the profession.

Object teaching is still practised to a very limited extent in our Schools. To place the necessary information within the reach of our Teachers, I persuaded a local bookseller to order from England fifty copies each of two works—"Gill's Notes of Lessons," and "Lake's Book of Object Lessons"—specimens of which I obtained at the Depository in Toronto, and which I consider, without exception, the best treatises I have seen on the subject. These have been purchased by many of our Teachers, who speak very highly of the assistance derived from them.

Weekly reports to parents were used in a majority of our Schools during the past year with very good effect. The necessity of keeping an account with each pupil, and showing the standing at stated intervals, are becoming more generally recognised by our Teachers. I am almost of the opinion, however, that monthly reports, to be determined by daily standing or weekly examinations, or both, are sufficiently frequent. The greatest drawback in the use of these reports is found to be the stereotyped one of "indifference of parents." The remedy for this widespread evil is yet to be applied, nay, to a great extent discovered.

The need of Teachers' Institutes, with compulsory attendance of those at least who hold Third Class Certificates, is still deeply felt. It is hoped the new Council of Public Instruction may give the matter early attention.

The Annual Convention and Excursion of our County Teachers' Association, lately held, were more than usually successful. Our Teachers' Library does much good, and having ample means, we expect to enlarge and replenish. On the whole, amid many disadvantages and discouragements, we are hopefully striving for improvement.

#### COUNTY OF HASTINGS. No. 2.

*John Johnston, Esq.*—I am happy to state that since the introduction of the School Law of 1871, 20 new School-houses have been built in South Hastings; many of these are of brick and stone. All the Schools have been well supplied, some time ago, with maps, tablets and object lessons, many with globes, and all with numeral frames. With a few exceptions the grounds are fenced and outhouses built.

Besides the 20 new houses many have been repaired and fixed up at considerable cost; and during the summer of 1874 10 new houses will be built, either of brick or stone, and a few will be repaired and made as good as new.

I have not had much difficulty in inducing Trustees to get maps, &c., when they saw the need of them. I always had printed applications for the Trustees to fill out, and I always prepared a list of articles needed. Tablets, Map of the World, and Map of America were got at once, as it was impossible to teach a School without these, particularly the tablets. Some Schools yet need the Map of the Dominion.

*Teachers.*—Though the people of South Hastings have done much in respect to School-houses and furnishing them, yet we need more trained Teachers—men and women who have made some preparation for their duties besides the mere knowledge of just being able to obtain a "Third Class Certificate." The Schools of South Hastings would not have been so efficient as they are, had it not been for the pains taken to show the improved method of teaching all the School subjects. This was done during my first visit in 1871, and has been followed more or less ever since.

In the fall of 1871 I started the South Hastings Teachers' Association, at which the improved method of teaching all the School subjects has been shown, and as no discussions have been allowed, but practical work, we now call it by its proper name, "The South Hastings Teachers' Institute." The best method of teaching every subject has been shown again and again, and as we recognize no method of teaching reading but the natural method introduced by Dr. Sangster in 1866 into the Normal School, it has been taken up at almost every meeting and thoroughly explained and illustrated by classes from different schools: and to help me in this direction, and to convince the Teachers that the methods of teaching the subjects taken up by me were the best, I asked Dr. Sangster in the winter of 1873 to come down and



discuss the natural method of teaching reading, grammar, geography and arithmetic, which he was kind enough to do, and he gave me great assistance in inducing Teachers to teach and conduct their schools in the right way. This was the first meeting he held in the Province. He did an immense amount of good, and convinced the Teachers that the methods discussed previously were the best, in fact the only correct methods of Teaching. He gave a lecture in the evening, and the next day visited the Deaf and Dumb Institute and Albert College, and left an impression in Belleville and South Hastings that will never be forgotten. The Teachers of South Hastings and Belleville are anxiously waiting for him to be appointed to conduct Teachers' Institutes in the Province.

As the Teachers of Hungerford and Tyendinaga are some distance from Belleville, I met them in the central part of each Township, and discussed the improved method of teaching reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic, both mental and written, object lessons and composition, taking up the time from 9 to 4. The Institute and these meetings have done an immense amount of good, and through them we have been able to have the subjects taught in our Schools as they should be. We meet the third Saturday in every month. I am sorry to add that some Teachers do not attend regularly and a few seldom attend at all, and these are not doing their work well. I wish the law was the same as in towns, that they could be compelled to attend. I have dwelt at some length upon the importance of encouraging right methods of teaching in our Schools and in our Institute, as it is believed that though we may have good School-houses and well furnished, it is thoroughly essential that we should have good live energetic Teachers and as we have only a few Normal Teachers and only 11 Teachers with Provincial Certificates it was very necessary that the young and inexperienced should be instructed in right modes of teaching and conducting a School, for, as the Teacher so is the School. Notwithstanding all that has been done, many yet fail in teaching their Schools as they should, probably more from lack of energy than from not knowing the right way.

On the whole the Schools of South Hastings have improved much as regards thoroughness and proper modes of teaching, and the great majority of our Teachers are trying hard to do their work thoroughly and efficiently. It is gratifying to me to be able to report the steady progress they have been making during the past 2½ years. I have done everything possible to help Teachers and to raise our Schools to what they should be, and to induce the Trustees and people to carry out the Law and Regulations.

The Limit Table was thoroughly enforced from the first and the Schools classified according to it during my first visit in 1871.

#### COUNTY OF DURHAM.

*John J. Tilley, Esq.*—Much was done the past year in providing better School accommodation and in supplying Schools. Thirteen Sections built School-houses, twenty-two increased their play-grounds to the required size, twelve libraries were purchased, and the stock of maps and other School requisites was largely increased. Since the introduction of the School Law of 1871, twenty-five School-houses have been built in this county, forty-five Sections have enlarged their play-grounds, and twenty-two School libraries have been provided. That has all been done without the use of compulsion in a single case. The opposition that was raised against the law and regulations of 1871 has subsided to a great extent. That which seemed arbitrary and severe then, is now, when properly understood, regarded as wise and necessary. I have heard many express themselves in this way: When Schools are established, supported and conducted upon one uniform plan, their standing and efficiency should be similar under equal circumstances. If the system upon which our Schools are established, and by which they are worked, is capable of producing *one* good School, it can make *all* good under similar circumstances. And if all such are not good, it can be caused only by a different employment of the means at hand in different Sections. In visiting a number of Schools one cannot but be struck with the great inequality existing, often in contiguous Sections of equal advantages. The advanced class in one School will often be found capable of teaching the School in the adjoining Section. This disparity is caused by a difference in the administration. The Trustees of the one Section will not pay *less* than a certain salary, knowing that a good Teacher cannot be obtained for less. The Trustees of the other will not pay *more*. The former, knowing that a poor Teacher is but a waste of money, and of the most precious time in the life of a

child, will employ the best Teacher that can be obtained. The latter try to justify the hiring of an inferior Teacher with the excuse that their's "is only a poor School." A School will never rise above the status of its teacher, and to employ a poor Teacher for a poor School is an effectual means of always having a poor School for the poor Teacher. To the credit of Trustees and people it must be said, however, that in most cases the really good Teacher is appreciated and sought after.

If education is a public and not a private matter, if it is a something which the State can do better for the individual than he can do if left to himself, and since it is conceded that the wealth of a country should provide a free education for all, then by every principle of right and justice the taxation for its support should be uniform, and the general administration should also be uniform. This can never be done while the country is divided up into nearly five thousand Sections, each possessing distinct taxing and administrative powers. One of the most serious drawbacks to progress is the constant change of Teachers. Schools never rise to excellence when Teachers are frequently changed. Every year we receive a large influx of young and inexperienced Teachers; and we often find Schools that had been well organized, and classified according to the programme under one Teacher, thrown into utter confusion by his untrained successor. The whole work of re-arranging, filling up of classes, and in many cases of "turning back," has to be done over again. Many young Teachers commence in January, and scarcely know there is such a thing as a programme to be followed, until their Schools are examined, and irregularities pointed out. This could be remedied by requiring a knowledge of the programme from candidates for Third Class certificates. A large majority of our Teachers hold Third Class certificates under the new Act, but many of them are working up well. Two classes have been formed to assist those who are studying for higher certificates. These classes meet on alternate Saturdays in two convenient places. Twenty-five Teachers attend—some go ten miles to be present. These classes are taught by Mr. W. E. Tilley, Mathematical Master of the Port Hope High-school. At the examination in December last, six Second Class certificates were given by our Board, while only five had been given in the two and a half years previous, a good evidence that the Teachers are going forward. There are two Teachers' Associations in the County, in which the Teachers take a lively interest, and from which much benefit is derived.

Dr. Sangster conducted a very successful Teachers' Institute in Port Hope, Oct. 17th and 18th. About ninety per cent. of all the teachers in the County attended. The valuable hints given upon School organization, and the teaching of arithmetic, grammar, object lessons, and composition, will not soon be forgotten by those in attendance. I can see much improvement since 1871 in the general standing of those Schools that have not suffered from change of teachers. The pupils are better classified, more system has been introduced, and the programme is more generally carried out and more thoroughly taught. When the Schools were organized according to the new programme, there were but thirteen Schools that had a fifth or sixth class, now there are thirty-two at some time during the year. Object lessons and composition are taught in nearly every School. Grammar and composition in the lower classes are taught together by blackboard and slate exercises, so that the child, while learning the principles of language, learns also to apply them correctly in the written expression of his own thoughts. During the past year, and especially during the latter part, an effort has been made to break up the ground anew in the teaching of arithmetic. Teachers have been in the habit of teaching this subject too much by prescribed rules—too much by imitation, too little by reasoning, and the Inspector must plead guilty of having fallen into the same error in examining. The papers issued by the Central Board for the examination of Teachers and for admission to High Schools, have done much to cause the subject to be taught in a manner to develop independent thought by the pupil. At my second half-yearly visits I examined all the higher classes in arithmetic, as candidates are examined for admission to High Schools. I cannot speak very highly of the results, but I am confident an improvement will be found at my next visit. The subjects of the programme are generally very well taught, especially reading and spelling, which are taught with much care. Tablet lessons are used in almost every School, and the pupils are taught to read at sight. A fluency is acquired in this way, which can be noticed up through all the classes that have been taught by this method. There is a wide-spread ambition among the Teachers to produce good readers in their Schools. The pupils catch the same spirit, and the results are highly satisfactory. Teachers almost invariably prepare the lessons and teach according to time-table. We have but few of that class



called "School-keepers." Our Teachers work hard, and endeavour to discharge their duties faithfully. They are generally industrious, intelligent, and progressive. It is a pity their position is not more permanent, and their remuneration not such as to induce them to remain in the profession. 101 Teachers are employed in this County, not including South Monaghan and Newcastle. For the six years ending December 31st, 1873, there were no less than 306 cases of change of Teachers. So that the average time for a School to have the same Teacher was only two years. To show further how unsettled the Teacher's position is, there were but three Sections that did not change their Teacher in the six years—numbers one and nine Darlington and number eight Manvers—let them be named with honour! Of the 101 Teachers employed in 1868, only seventeen are now teaching with us. Six teach in Port Hope, two in Bowmanville, and two have died. The remaining seventy-four have left the profession or removed from the County. These facts will give some idea of the difficulties under which our Schools labour. Teachers almost invariably complain of the irregularity of attendance. The law relating to compulsory attendance has scarcely any effect. Trustees are unwilling to act upon it. I often hear regret expressed that the *Journal of Education* is not received more regularly. I believe Postmasters often give it to parties who are not Trustees.

#### COUNTY OF VICTORIA EAST.

*James H. Knight, Esq.*—In submitting my Annual Reports for 1873, I beg to state the progress of the Schools in East Victoria has been on the whole satisfactory, although many improvements which I had hoped to see effected have not as yet been accomplished.

*School Houses.*—During the past year, five new School-houses have been erected; three in the Township of Emily, Sections 6, 11, and 15; one in Verulam, Section 5, and one in Somerville, Section 3, being in the Village of Kimmount, on the Bobcaygeon Road. Of these, two are of brick and three frame.

Steps have been taken for the erection of seven new School-houses this year: one in Ops, four in Verulam, and two in Somerville. Of these, I expect five will be of brick. In addition to these, the Trustees of S. S., No. 6, Anson, a union section, part in Peterborough and part in Victoria, have purchased a site in Victoria, and intend to build this year. The old School-house is in Peterborough. A new School-house is to be built in S. S. 7, Emily, but I am afraid will not be built till next year. The site selected being well adapted for the purpose, I recommended the construction of a basement for heating and stowing fuel. The suggestion was well received, and I hope it will be carried out. If this method of heating School-houses could be introduced, I have no doubt it would prove very satisfactory.

*Sites.*—New sites of not less than half an acre have been purchased, or the old sites have been enlarged in Sections 2 and 11, Ops; 4, 6, 7, 11 and 15, Emily; 2, 4, and 5, Verulam; 3 and Union 1, Somerville.

*Fences, Wells, and Outbuildings.*—At first I met with a great deal of opposition about the fencing of the School grounds, many Trustees and others not considering it necessary. I have preferred reasoning the matter to using pressure, and I am in hopes that in the course of a year or two all, or nearly all of the sites will be properly fenced. Several Trustees have promised to have it done this year. A few wells were sunk last year, and others are to be dug this year. Some of the Schools have not the necessary outbuildings. Attention is being called to this matter.

*Desks and Seats.*—A few of the School-houses are supplied with desks and seats of the most approved pattern, others are constructed for two scholars each, but are not convenient; a few have still the old-fashioned, long, inconvenient desks, and seats without backs. All the new School-houses are being supplied with convenient desks and seats, and some of the others are being changed.

*Blackboards, Maps, and Apparatus.*—Most of the blackboards are too small. I think the fault lies with the teachers. Very few of them understood the use of the blackboard, or they would not go on month after month with such miserable, small, worn affairs, as many of them are; some placed so low that the bottom is useless, others so high that scholars cannot reach them. In very few of the new School-houses can I induce the Trustees to provide more than one-third of the necessary quantity. Trustees generally plead ignorance when I call their attention to a blackboard being too small, or wanting a coat of paint; they never



heard the Teacher speak about it. The inference is, that if there were what was never so good, it would not be taken advantage of. Most of the Schools have the necessary maps. A few have Tablet Lessons, but most of the Schools require these, and a Globe and Calculator.

*Teaching.*—In the Township of Ops, most of the Schools are making great advance. I attribute this to the good School houses, all but two being of brick, and well finished; the desire of the Trustees to obtain the services of well qualified and experienced Teachers, and the Competitive Examination which is held annually. In the Township of Emily, very few of the Schools are in an efficient state. I attribute this, to a great extent, to the low standard of admission to the Omemee High School. Scholars have been admitted who should have attended the Public Schools, at least another year, and thereby pupils, Teachers, and Trustees have been deceived and led to think that scholars were better qualified than they actually were. A low standard necessarily produces inferior results. Should the uniform examinations be compulsory, I have no doubt the results will be apparent. In Verulam and Townships, to the north, with a few exceptions, the populations are scattered and poor. Some of the Schools are doing good work, though not many of the scholars are far advanced. The improved accommodation lately obtained, or being procured, will have its effects.

*Teachers.*—There has been very little difficulty in obtaining legally qualified teachers during the last year, except in one or two sections, where the accommodation for board was not good. Several Trustees who would have engaged a second-class teacher have had to take a third class. This is, probably, the reason why the salaries have not increased. Most of the teachers have third-class certificates, and their capacity to teach is scarcely equal to their ability to pass an examination. Of those whose certificates expire this year, I do not expect many will obtain higher. In a few cases, it may be desirable not to renew them.

*Attendance of Scholars.*—The attendance of scholars is still irregular in many places, and is likely to continue so in rural districts, as long as the labour of children continues to be so valuable to parents. In many Schools, only the younger scholars attend in the summer. The compulsory provisions have not been put in force at present.

*Classification.*—In all the efficient Schools the Programme is strictly carried out, and the progress of the scholars is in accordance with it. Where it is not so, I think the teachers to blame. In a few cases, those pupils who were promoted too soon have not overtaken their work, and there is still a disposition on the part of teachers to push scholars into higher classes than they are fit for, in order to please parents and to gain credit to themselves. Several Schools have no fourth class, and some have no third class. Where the fourth class is the highest, I recommend that all the additional subjects, such as English and Canadian History, Natural History, and Chemistry, be not studied at once, but introduced according to the capacity of the pupils: provided, that no scholars be promoted from the fourth to the fifth class until they are familiar with all the subjects required.

*Registers.*—Most of the Schools are now provided with General Registers, in which the names of the scholars are arranged in classes, with the date of admission to the class. It is intended to make calculations as to the average time the scholars remain in each class. In many of the Schools the Attendance Register is kept in a very slovenly and imperfect manner. This is often the cause of delay in making up the half-yearly and yearly reports.

*Written Exercises.*—Wherever the system of examinations in writing has been adopted it has been attended with good results. These exercises are adopted, more or less, in nearly all the Schools, but not to the extent to which they might be. The slate should be used at first, but as soon as scholars are sufficiently advanced the exercises should be written on paper. It is difficult to get scholars to bring paper. Trustees are often unwilling to provide it, and many teachers have not sufficient interest in their work to spend their time in examining the exercises out of school hours.

*Public Exercises.*—Very few of the Schools have more than two public examinations in each year. I think it better at present to have two well attended than to have four with very few visitors. In country places the state of the roads and the business of the parents have to be consulted in selecting the time. The frequency of examinations is calculated to injure the attendance, because pupils who have not attended regularly will remain at home until an examination is over, in order not to appear to disadvantage before visitors. In some Schools there is no reason why four examinations should not be held.

*Composition.*—Very little progress has been made in the Schools with composition. A great many do not teach it at all. Others begin with Essays, which is a waste of time. The

questions in the High School Entrance examinations have presumed that the scholars were far advanced in Composition.

*Singing.*—The Theory of Music is seldom taught; where there is singing it is usually learnt by ear.

*Annual Reports.*—A large number of these come to hand very imperfect, and have to be returned. Very few trustees or auditors understand balancing the accounts. Frequently the Treasurer advances a small sum himself when he has no funds of the Board on hand, and then makes his payments exceed his receipts. I think the number of things to be reported might be reduced. The debts of the trustees might be given in one sum. One column should be enough for history and one for geography. The columns for teacher's salary with board might be dispensed with.

*Lectures.*—I have not given many public lectures, excepting at the close of public and private examinations. I have, as often as possible, attended Public School meetings; and when occasion served, endeavoured to make suggestions or explain matters that appeared to be misunderstood. I intend to give several lectures this year.

#### COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

*James McBrien, Esq.*—I beg to report that nine new School-houses have been erected, and three re-seated, during the year; and that 11 are in course of construction. Twelve School sites have been enlarged and enclosed. In this County there are 111 rural School houses; 65 frame, 20 brick, 15 log, and 1 stone. These furnish ample School accommodation, according to law, for 8,300 pupils. As there are 11,665 children of School age in the County, there are 3,000 without the pure air, essential to physical health and mental activity. This is a great and deplorable evil which is sending many of our children to a premature grave. I feel thankful that the little ones are no longer defenceless. I have 124 certified Teachers under my jurisdiction. Of these, 6 hold first and 19 Second Class Provincial Certificates; 16 first, 1 Second, Old Co. Board; 64 Third Class New Co. Board. Putting the 12 Second Class, Old Co. Board on a par with the Third Class New Co. Board, there are 76 Third Class Teachers, that is, 60 per cent. of the whole, or three in five. With so many Third Class Teachers, it is impossible to elevate our Schools to a high state of perfection, for the stream cannot rise above its fountain. I am often told that a Third Class Teacher may possess greater aptitude to teach than a First or a Second Class Teacher. True, but he cannot communicate what he does not possess. Furthermore, as his attainments are very limited, he cannot render his School continually progressive. Hence his proceedings must resemble a horse in a bark mill, round and round in the same old beaten track. Untrained themselves in the science and art of teaching, how can they train others in relation to the great end of education. To strengthen and invigorate harmoniously the faculties of the immortal mind—the image of God—is not a work of mere chance, but depends upon certain laws and principles, as certain in their operations and as infallible in their results as those by which the earth is made to yield her invaluable fruits instead of briars and thorns. Without the knowledge of these laws and principles, without the knowledge how to apply them to each individual, their most earnest efforts must result in failure, as all empiricism does.

There are 11,665 children between the ages of five and sixteen in this County. Of these, 10,553 were entered on the General Register during the year. Allowing four per cent. of the whole School population to be attending the High Schools and private institutions, it appears there are 676 children not attending any School. To this number may be added, with truth, 1,123 who attended less than 20 days, and 2,136 who attended less than 50 days, making 3,935, or 34 per cent. of the whole population, who are not educating for the duties of after life. This is, indeed, a fearful revelation, when we know that ignorance and vice are blood relations. By similar calculation, I find that about 25 per cent. of the 11,665 children are regular attenders; hence 75 per cent. are receiving only the shreds and patches of an education. Irregularity of attendance is a thief and a robber, plundering our children of their most precious birth-right, a moral and intellectual education.

Frequent change of Teachers is another great barrier to the progress of education. Fifty Schools changed Teachers at the beginning of the year, and ten during the year. Although A succeeding B is superior, the School suffers a loss of, at least, three months instruction; hence the County lost 15 years of the teaching of one man. These changes arise from two



causes, low salaries and the want of a Teacher's residence in connexion with the School. This is driving many out of the profession. The desire of Trustees, in some cases, to obtain what they are pleased to call "cheap Teachers," is a great obstacle in the way of improvement. This means in practice to pay 300 or 350 dollars for 50 dollars worth of instruction, minus 50 per cent. to be unlearned. Surely they pay too dear for their "whistle." Salaries are advancing. The demand for Provincial Teachers is greater than the supply. A brighter day is dawning; and it is the fault of the Teachers if they do not brighten it into a splendid noon.

#### COUNTY OF YORK, NORTH.

*David B. Thompson, Esq.*—It is gratifying to be able to report large improvements in accommodation, salaries, attendance, and expenditure, together with increased efficiency in internal arrangements and work.

At the beginning of the year, forty-one houses were adequate, at the end, fifty-five were, leaving only twenty defective against thirty-three in '72. In the latter year there were seventeen brick houses. There are now four new ones to add to that number. Six frame houses were also built, and four more enlarged. The accommodation (reported chiefly by Trustees) furnished by the houses in '72 was 6984. In 1873 it amounts to 9363—a very large increase even allowing for under estimates in '72.

Sixteen sites were enlarged in '73, leaving nine still defective. Fences and out-of-door accommodation have been considerably improved.

The assessed value of the Division is now \$7,063,936, increase, \$115,374. The expenditure for all School purposes, \$58,709; increase, \$13,317, or over twenty-nine per cent. The expenditure on buildings alone reached about \$20,000.

With an increase of two School Corporations there has been an increase of four Teachers, making eighty-nine employed at the end of the year, and furnishing one for every ninety-two children of the ages five to sixteen, and one to every 115 of the ages five to twenty-one.

The number of Teachers holding Provincial Certificates, twenty, is the same for '72 and '73. The number holding Old County Board Certificates has fallen from forty-three to twenty-eight, while the number holding New County Board Certificates has risen from twenty-one to forty one.

The average salary of male Teachers was, in 1873, \$389.87, an increase of \$19.54, or over five per cent. The average salary of female Teachers was \$257, an increase of \$13.75, nearly six per cent. The number of Teachers changed was forty-eight, increase, nine.

For the whole year the average attendance was 3,317, an improvement of six per cent. over that of '72, and equalling one-third of the entire School population.

The number of children examined on days of inspection was, at first visit, 3587; at second visit, 3,065, an increase of over ten per cent. above the corresponding numbers for '72. The entire School population (5-16) is 8,201, and from five to twenty-one about 10,239, a slight falling off. Of this latter number, 1,800, or eighteen per cent., entered no School; 856, or eight per cent., attended less than twenty days; 1,788, or seventeen and a half per cent., attended less than fifty days; 2,296, or twenty-two and a half per cent., attended under one hundred days; 1,744, or seventeen per cent., less than one hundred and fifty days; 1,370, or thirteen and a half per cent., less than two hundred days, and 322, or three per cent., attended over two hundred days.

Adding the first three classes together, we have four thousand five hundred and seven, or forty-four per cent. of the School population taking, strictly speaking, no advantage of their educational opportunities. Last year this class was forty-eight per cent. Four thousand and forty, or nearly forty per cent. attended School about half-time; and one thousand six hundred and ninety-two, or sixteen and a half per cent. attended nearly full time.

While these figures are sufficiently unsatisfactory as regards universal and thorough education throughout this Division, there is an element of encouragement in the fact that there is decided improvement over the corresponding calculations of 1872. There is also another extenuating consideration—the population is scattered over a territory double the size of the southern division of the County, in which there are more Schools and more Teachers employed, so that many are unable, from distances, to attend regularly, if at all. This evil is being reduced since the Act of 1871, four new Sections have been formed, and the formation of several more out of existing Sections is being agitated; but while scores and even hundreds



have from two to four miles to travel to School, attendance must be irregular, and Education defective.

In sixty eight, as against sixty in 1872, the exercises of the Schools are opened and closed by scripture lesson and prayer, and in twenty per cent. more than in 1872, the commandments are taught.

Since the liberal outlay on maps, &c., in 1872, little has been done. An average of \$8 per School has been expended on such helps.

Nothing has been done in the matter of Public School Libraries. Feeling that Trustees generally were exerting themselves most creditably to meet other and more pressing requirements, their attention has not hitherto been directed to this very important element in the means of education. It is hoped, however, that very soon they will feel able and willing to do liberally in this matter.

In the tables appended, the standing of the Schools as well as other details, are indicated, as well as the facts, to which more special attention has been called.

It is one of the most discouraging features in an Inspector's life, that Teachers are being constantly changed. The same dreary monotonous work of suggesting by examination, hints, &c., has to be repeated visit after visit; no progress is made, and even good Teachers have no chance. Consequently, some good Teachers have poor reports.

Another serious evil is to be found in the employment of inexperienced Teachers, untrained and unqualified, except in the simple book-knowledge which enables them to answer fifty or a higher per cent. of Third Class papers. A man will not put his watch into the hands of an apprentice for repairs, especially if it is valuable; but more than half of our Schools are entrusted to mere apprentices, mostly ignorant of the principles of Education, and the management and organization of Schools and children.

To meet and remove in part this serious evil, I attempted to have a Professional Library formed, in which, however, I failed. Next in benefit to such a library, was thought to be the possession of some good author on Teaching by each Teacher, and to such a suggestion, made by circular, many have promptly responded.

To arouse more interest in Education, a series of Township meetings were called during the autumn by small bills sent for distribution to each School. These meetings elicited considerable discussion, and introduced the consideration of important principles connected with the administration of the law, and they seemed a desirable substitute for the lectures in each Section, which lack of time and pressure of other duties rendered impracticable in 1873.

The classification of pupils and the programme of studies have been more thoroughly carried out than in any previous year, and were it not for the introduction of so many new Teachers, and the irregular attendance of pupils, little would remain to be done beyond legitimate grounding and promotion.

TABLE.—SCHOOL PROPERTY.

MUNICIPALITIES.	HOUSES.								SITES.							EXPENDITURE.			VALUE.	
	Adequate 1871.	Adequate 1872.	Adequate 1873.	Inadequate.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.		Adequate, 1871.	Adequate, 1872.	Adequate, 1873.	Inadequate	Free.	Leased.	Enclosed.	Total.	Salaries.	Buildings, Repairs, etc.	School Property.	Assessed Property.
																	£	£	£	£
Georgia .....	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	744	1	3	1	...	5	...	3	5	1880	3922	7781	407,447
N. Gwillimbury .....	4	...	1	2	...	6	1	669	...	4	3	...	3	4	4	7	2064	1537	6035	504,925
E. Gwillimbury .....	7	3	2	1	2	11	...	1400	6	3	3	1	5	8	13	13	4077	4336	14175	945,985
Whitechurch .....	6	1	2	6	4	10	1	1827	8	2	3	2	10	5	11	15	5361	4139	14824	1,537,148
Vaughan .....	6	1	3	2	7	5	...	1378	6	4	2	...	10	2	12	12	5296	1791	24901	1,281,937
King .....	7	2	2	8	7	13	...	2345	8	3	3	6	14	6	19	20	7771	4224	24735	1,760,524
Hd. Landing .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	243	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	640	96	2700	95,000
Newmarket .....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	542	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1045	288	3200	370,000
Aurora .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	450	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	845	749	6500	160,970
	31	10	14	20	21	52	2	9358	31	20	16	9	50	25	65	75	29579	21102	104851	7,063,936

## COUNTY OF YORK, SOUTH.

*James Hodason, Esq.*—I have the honour to present to you this my Third Annual Report, from which, together with my Annual Special Report of the condition of each Public School in South York, herewith forwarded, it may be seen that, upon the whole, satisfactory progress has been made in educational advancement during the past year. This progress will at once be evident from a comparison of the standing of the Schools, as found in my minutes of inspection made at each visit, when numbers were given to indicate the standing of each pupil in the different branches of study, with the status of each School at the close of the preceding year.

*Standing of the Schools.*—In 1872, the status of the various Schools, as given in my Second Annual Report, was as follows:—

15	Schools of the highest grade, No. 1, A.,	very good.
27	" " second " No. 1,	good.
22	" " third " No. 2,	fair.
12	" " fourth " No. 3,	middling.
2	" " fifth " No. 4,	very poor.
2	R. C. separate Schools, third grade, No. 2.	
2	R. C. " " fourth " No. 3.	
1	R. C. " " fifth " No. 4.	

In 1873, the standing of the Schools was as follows:—

24	Schools in the highest grade, No. 1, A.	
30	" " second " No. 1.	
20	" " third " No. 2.	
2	" " fourth " No. 3.	
3	R. C. separate Schools, second grade, No. 1.	
2	R. C. " " third and fourth grade, No. 2 and 3.	

From the foregoing data, it will be seen, that there has been good progress made in the standing of the Schools: nine Schools having advanced into the Class, No. 1, A. and several others from a *lower* to a *higher* grade. Candor, however, requires it to be stated, that in some instances, on account of a change of Teachers, some Schools have retrograded during the year. An experienced and efficient Teacher was succeeded by one without experience, and comparatively untried, and the result, as is generally the case, was prejudicial to the character and interest of the Schools.

Cheap Teachers, as a rule, don't pay, and it is to be hoped that Trustees will learn wisdom from experience.

*School Accommodation.*

*York.*—During the past year, *four* new S. Sections commenced operations, and *four* brick School-houses were erected, and *one* frame one. In the present year, two or three more will be built, and when these are completed, and two others enlarged, the accommodation will be adequate and ample.

*Scarborough.*—All the School-houses in this Township, except one, (and that is passable,) are highly creditable to the public spirit of the rate-payers, and one new School-house was finished and occupied during the year. The School accommodation is ample.

*Markham.*—In this Township there are a number of excellent School-houses. Several new ones are in contemplation, where the accommodation is inadequate, and Markham will, no doubt, soon be among the *first* in this respect, as well as in her agricultural status.

*Etobicoke.*—The School-houses in this Township are, with the exception of *two*, far below those of the sister townships. The erection of new ones has been delayed on account of the difficulty of readjusting some of the S. Sections. *One* new Section was formed by the Township Council during the past year, and the Trustees, with commendable promptness, at once rented a School-house, and put their School into operation, intending to build as soon as the



season will admit. Four other new School-houses will probably be erected during the current year.

*Vaughan.*—In that portion of the Township of Vaughan, under my jurisdiction, one School-house has been enlarged, and in the other Sections, save one, the School houses are excellent.

*Average Attendance.*—The Township of Markham stands first in its average attendance, reaching in the first half of 1873, the number of 1160; York, 1006; Scarborough, 608, and Etobicoke, 302.

The amount of the Government Grant, per pupil was, in Markham, \$90862, or 10 $\frac{862}{1000}$  cents; in York, \$114 $\frac{710}{1000}$ ; in Scarborough, \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and in Etobicoke, \$1.28. It seems to me hardly fair that the *least* deserving should get the *highest* rate from the Government Grant!

The daily average attendance in Markham was about 50 per cent. of the pupils of School age; in York, 40 per cent.; in Scarborough, 45 per cent.; and in Etobicoke, 35 per cent. It will be easily seen from the above data, that the average attendance in the Townships is very satisfactory, except, perhaps, in Etobicoke. An average of from 40 to 50 per cent. of all the children of School age, in an agricultural district, is certainly a good average; and from 38 to 45 per cent. in the second half year, embracing the months of harvest, is quite encouraging, evidently showing, that a "truant officer" in South York is not necessary. Unreasonable irregularity is best and most wisely prevented by the securing of an *efficient* teacher, and *good* accommodation. If these are provided, irregularity will soon be reduced to a reasonable minimum.

*Assistant Teachers.*—In my last report, it was stated that there were fourteen Schools in South York with a daily average for the year, of from fifty to seventy pupils, with only one teacher for each School. At the present time, eight have an assistant employed during the winter months. This will give to the master of such Schools ample time to devote to the senior pupils, a desideratum very much needed in all large Schools, the good effect of which, will, I am confident, ultimately secure the cordial approbation of many of the Boards of Trustees, and in many instances, cause an assistant to be permanently employed.

*Change of Teachers.*—This great drawback to the efficiency of many Schools is not so serious in South York as in many other districts. During the past year, twenty changes took place, amounting to forty-eight changes in North York. It is to be hoped that fewer will be made during the current year, remedying to some extent, this crying evil, by the adoption of a more liberal remuneration to efficient and successful Teachers, where the circumstances of a S. Section will justify Trustees in so doing.

#### COUNTY OF HALTON.

*Robert Little, Esq.*—1. The total value of property assessed for Public School purposes during 1873 exceeded that of 1872 by \$284,372, the whole being \$5,954,902, distributed as follows:—Nelson, \$1,330,748; Trafalgar, \$1,608,230; Esquesing, \$1,548,736; Nassagaweya, \$630,483; Georgetown, \$194,060; Oakville, \$348,950; Milton, \$233,755.

The total value of School property in the county is \$83,053, being the one-seventy-first part of the whole assessed property above stated, and averaging \$1,432 for each civic and rural Section. The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$54,748 (increase, \$5,719). The total expenditure amounted to \$50,797 (increase, \$7,931), and was disbursed as follows:—Invested in the purchase of School sites and in building School-houses, \$18,564 (increase, \$5,412); Teachers' salaries, \$24,641; rent and repairs, \$3,391; maps, apparatus, libraries, and prizes, \$503. Collectors' fees, fuel, and incidental expenses absorbed the balance.

2. The total number of Sections in which there are School-houses is 58—viz., three civic Sections (Georgetown, Milton, and Oakville) and fifty-five rural Sections. At the close of 1873, the sites in 51 of the rural Sections were adequate, and four remained to be enlarged. In Nelson, six sites are one acre in extent, six half an acre, and one is unenlarged. In Trafalgar, there are four sites of an acre in extent, eleven of half an acre, and two are unenlarged. In Esquesing, one site contains an acre and three-fourths, four are an acre each, ten half an acre, and one is unenlarged. In Nassagaweya, three sites are one acre in extent and six half an acre. In all there are 18 sites of at least an acre in extent, and 33 of half an

acre. In 44 out of the 55 rural Sections the grounds are enclosed (increase, 20), and in the same number of Sections wells are provided. In 51 Sections out-buildings are erected, leaving one in each Township still unsupplied with external conveniences for the pupils.

3. The whole number of School-houses, including buildings temporarily used as such, is 62. Of these, five are of concrete, 22 brick, 12 stone, and 23 frame.

Since the passing of the School Act of 1871, 15 new School-houses have been erected—viz., five in Nelson, five in Esquering, four in Trafalgar, and one in Nassagaweya. Two also have been enlarged—viz., in Milton and in Acton.

During 1873, four new School-houses were erected—one in No. 8 Nelson for two departments; one in No. 6 Esquering, for two departments; one in No. 11 Esquering, also for two departments; and one in No. 2 Esquering, with one department. The Milton School-house was also enlarged for two additional departments.

Fourteen Boards of Trustees have guaranteed to provide adequate School accommodation during the current year—viz., No. 11, Nelson; Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 17, Trafalgar; Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, Esquering; and Nos. 1, 2, and 5, Nassagaweya.

4. The School population (counting only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) was, on the 31st December, 1873, 5,896. In Milton, 220; in Georgetown, 350; in Oakville, 475; in Nassagaweya, 831; in Trafalgar, 1,232; in Nelson, 1,138; in Esquering, 1,650.

The total number of pupils of all ages enrolled during the year was 6,357. Of these 5,998 were between the ages of five and sixteen years. The number of children between seven and twelve not attending any school, 186, being an increase of seven.

According to the Trustees' Reports, there is in-door School accommodation adequate for 4,740 pupils. Estimating the School population at 7,282 as follows: 186 between seven and twelve who attended no School last year; 5,896 (enrolled) between five and sixteen, and 1,200 (estimate) between sixteen and twenty-one, it appears that 2,500 are still unprovided with space or air—i. e., nearly 1 in 3.

5. The attendance of the 6,357 pupils entered on the registers during 1873 was as follows:—Less than twenty days, 656; between twenty and fifty days, 1,276; between fifty and one hundred days, 1,841; between one hundred and one hundred and fifty days, 1,395; between one hundred and fifty and two hundred days, 1,041; and between two hundred days and the whole year, 148.

Avoiding fractions, this deplorably irregular attendance may thus be recorded: Of every 100 pupils enrolled last year, 30 attended less than 50 days, 29 less than 100 days, 22 less than 150 days, 16 less than 200 days, and only three attended all the year round. It takes on an average two Sections to give five pupils that attend all the year. In 26 Sections not a single pupil attended the whole year; in eight others only one pupil in each so attended, and the average for the remaining 24 is only six regular attendants for each. Comparing the daily average for the year (2,509) with the number enrolled, it will be seen that it takes the attendance of rather more than five to make the full attendance of two, or what amounts to the same thing, each child enrolled attends school (on an average) not quite  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days per week. During my first round of visits I found 4,930 pupils enrolled. This gives an average of 85 for each civic and rural Section. The actual number present, 2,811, gives an average presence of only 48. During my second tour, I found the number enrolled had increased to 5,919, or, on an average, 102 for each school, whilst the number present, 2,049, gives an average of only 41 for each school. In other words, we may expect to find 44 per cent. of the enrolled pupils absent on any day during the first half year, and 60 per cent. absent on any day the second half year. Taking these facts together, it may be safely affirmed that as matters stand at present the education of 59 out of every 100 pupils enrolled will be nearly, if not quite, valueless; 22 out of every 100 may be expected to get a smattering of the rudiments of instruction; and only 19 are likely to be thoroughly educated. Two of the most formidable barriers to the progress of education in this County are, irregular attendance and absenteeism.

6. The daily average attendance in each Municipality may be thus shown:—

	Nassagaweya.	Nelson.	Trafalgar.	Esquering.	Oakville.	Milton.	Georgetown.
First half-year...	348.46	559.25	586.42	786.77	185.65	180.62	169.02
Second half-year	295.15	438.16	442.86	694.05	173.15	136.08	123.77

Total, first half-year, 2,816.19. Total, second half-year, 2,303.22.

7. The average number of pupils present in each School on days of inspection was as follows:—

	Nassagaweya.	Nelson.	Trafalgar.	Esquesing.	Oakville.	Milton.	Georgetown.
First visit ...	38.33	46.54	34.50	49.37	202	132	186
Second visit ...	32.77	42.63	27.12	44.37	190	144	140

First Visit.—Total enrolled, 4,930; total present, 2,811.

Second Visit.—Total enrolled, 5,919; total present, 2,409.

8. Marking pupils in Part I. of First Reading Book (*a*); those in Part II. (*b*); and those in the Second Book, (*c*); the number of pupils enrolled, the number present, and the average age of the pupils in the different Classes may be thus tabled:—

*First Visit.*

	( <i>a</i> )	( <i>b</i> )	( <i>c</i> )	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
Enrolled .....	643	583	983	1114	840	699	68
Present .....	411	387	628	585	442	311	47
Avr. age in yrs.	6.36	7.55	9.11	10.83	12.13	13.59	15.10

*Second Visit.*

	( <i>a</i> )	( <i>b</i> )	( <i>c</i> )	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
Enrolled .....	1109	683	1157	1400	876	640	54
Present.....	487	361	574	530	283	154	20
Avr. age in yrs.	6.57	7.68	8.82	10.91	12.11	14.30	14.18

9. The number of pupils in each Class may be stated as follows, in accordance with the Trustees' Reports:—

	I. Class.	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
	3007	1542	1017	735	56
Percentage in each Class (avoiding fractions) .....	47	24	16	12	1

The percentage of pupils enrolled in each Class, taken in connection with average age of the pupils, points to what I regard as a third barrier to the progress of Education, viz., the early withdrawal of children from School.

10. The following Table, in which only the subjects required by the first five Classes are named, shows how far we are yet behind the prescribed programme:—

Subjects of Study.	No. for whom prescribed.	No. engaged in study.	Increase over 1872.	No. not complying with Prog.
1. Reading .....	6357	6357		
2. Spelling .....	"	5598		759
3. Writing .....	"	5338	831	1019
4. Arithmetic .....	"	5251	244	1106
5. Geography .....	"	4263	—	2094
6. Linear Drawing .....	"	2291	1699	4066
7. Vocal Music .....	"	886	605	5471
8. Object Lessons .....	5566	1673	1053	3893
8 <i>a</i> . Grammar .....	3350	3007	—	343
9. Composition .....	"	2774	422	576
10. Chem. and Botany .....	735	505	326	230
11. Can. and Eng. Hist.....	791	643	—	148
12. Natural Hist.....	735	377	306	358
13. Chr. Morals.....	"	533	—	202
12 <i>a</i> . Hum. Phys.....	56	89		33
13 <i>a</i> . Civil Gov.....	"	0		56
14. Nat. Phil.....	"	73		17
15. Algebra.....	"	82		26
16. Geometry.....	"	38		18
16 <i>a</i> . Dom. Econ.....	"	35		—
17. Mensuration.....	"	72		16
18. Book-keeping.....	"	107		41
	46			



Although the above Table shows that considerable progress has been made towards carrying out the Programme, it also shows that much remains to be done. I regret to have to record that there are 2,000 children not engaged in the study of Geography, or two-thirds of all the pupils enrolled in the I. Class. This needs not be, when all that is visible on the map—the distribution of land and water, the direction of the mountain ranges, the courses of the rivers, the relative positions of the countries and their chief cities: also the peculiarities of climate, the plants, the animals, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and a host of other interesting points may be presented, by a wide-awake Teacher, to the minds of young children, so as to be understood and remembered.

11. During the year I visited every School in operation in the county twice, spending on an average four hours and twenty minutes at each visit in every department. I examined every Class, from the highest to the lowest, recording the standing not only of the Class, but of each pupil, from the II. Class upwards. I took specimens of "*Writing*" from the senior division of the I. Class for the first time, and from the II., III., IV., and V. Classes as during last year. The best specimens of "*Composition*" were entered in my "*Book of Records*," by pupils in the II., III., IV., and V. Classes. When possible I also obtained specimens of "*Drawing*," from pupils in the same Classes. The progress made in Linear Drawing during the year is highly satisfactory. The specimens obtained, in a good many instances gave evidence of industry and taste. Map drawing is practised in but few Schools, but I hope to get it more generally introduced during the present year.

As a rule, the Classes, except the 1st, were subjected to written examinations in all subjects but "*Reading*." In the following Tables I have applied the standard prescribed by the Department to "*Reading*," "*Writing*," and "*Composition*." In the other subjects named, I have given the percentage of correct answers. Subjects in which comparatively few Schools were examined, are omitted, as the record would not show the status of the County as a whole, in them:—

*First Examination.*

	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
<b>READING:</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	58	48	37	2
Standard.....	3	3	3	2½
<b>WRITING:</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	59	58	42	5
Standard.....	3	3	3	3
<b>COMPOSITION:</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	58	52	43	4
Standard.....	4	3½	3	3
<b>SPELLING:</b>				
No. of Classes examined....	58	50	45	4
Percentage of words correctly spelled.....	51½	57½	60½	74½
<b>ARITHMETIC:</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	41	31	36	6
Percentage of correct answers.....	28	32	43	36

*Second Examination*

	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
<b>READING:</b>				
No. of Classes examined:.....	56	35	21	3
Standard.....	3	2·7	2·6	2·6
<b>WRITING:</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	57	42	27	3
Standard.....	3	2·8	2·5	2
<b>COMPOSITION:</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	52	40	27	3
Standard.....	4·1	3·5	3·1	2·6
<b>SPELLING:</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	57	43	28	2
Percentage of words correctly spelled.....	58½	61½	64½	70

	II. Class.	III. Class.	IV. Class.	V. Class.
<b>ARITHMETIC :</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	56	33	13	2
Percentage of correct answers.....	32	42½	17	45
<b>GRAMMAR :</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	12	16	14	2
Percentage of correct answers.....	54	48	52	55
<b>GEOGRAPHY :</b>				
No. of Classes examined.....	14	6	4	—
Percentage of correct answers.....	30	26	39	—

The results for "Grammar" and "Geography" are obtained by combining the Classes examined at both visits.

12. In fifty-one Sections the Schools are opened and closed with prayer, and in forty-five the Ten Commandments are taught weekly. In two Schools, religious instruction is given by ministers. There are seventy-five Sabbath Schools, with a staff of 510 Teachers. The number of children in attendance upon Sabbath School instruction is 4,243, being an increase of 224 during the year. There are sixty-one Sabbath School Libraries, containing 11,965 volumes (increase, 649.)

13. The number of Public School Libraries is twenty-five (increase, one.) Number of volumes, 4,082 (increase, 125.) The number of volumes taken out during the year was 4,135. As I am strongly convinced, from many years' close observation of their influence, that Public School Libraries are productive of the most beneficial results, I deeply regret to record that there are yet thirty-three Sections without these potent aids to education. The whole number of maps used in the Schools, is 660, or nearly a dozen for each School. All the Schools are supplied with maps and black-boards. There are thirty-four Schools with globes; twenty-two with apparatus; eleven have clocks; twenty-six have object and tablet lessons; three have commenced museums, the best being at Bronte; and three have magic lanterns or other scientific amusements for the pupils.

#### COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

*Joseph H. Smith, Esq.*—It is a very pleasing feature in connection with our Public Schools, to note the deep interest that is being manifested by Trustees and parents generally, in their constantly increasing prosperity. In furnishing "adequate accommodation," and in employing competent Teachers, the majority of Trustee Boards have shewn themselves alive to the best interests of the Schools under their charge. In 1871 when the School Improvement Act was first introduced, considerable opposition was shown towards it, but when the provisions of that Act were fully discussed, and their object and aim comprehended, the opposition gave way, and a strong feeling in favour of it set in. This favourable opinion has been greatly strengthened by the amendments made during the late Session of the Ontario Legislature. The consolidation of the various School Acts has greatly simplified the working of our School system.

*New Programme.*—The New Programme, so far as classifying the pupils according to their attainments is concerned, has been strictly carried out, although in a number of our Schools all the subjects prescribed are not taught. The reason for this is, that many of the Teachers who have charge of a School hold only a low grade of certificate, and do not understand these subjects sufficiently well to present them in a pleasing and intelligent manner. Another reason that may be assigned is, that many of the pupils only attend School during the winter season, and wish to devote that time more particularly to the subjects of Arithmetic, Grammar, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Reading, and in some instances to History and Geography. However, as the pupils advance and are promoted from the lower to the higher classes, the subjects of the New Programme are introduced, wherever practicable.

*Adequate Accommodation.*—In order that a correct idea may be formed of what has been done in regard to providing "adequate accommodation," let us briefly compare, or rather contrast, what was done in this matter in 1871 and 1873. In 1871, two new brick School-houses were built, one in S. S. No. 15, Ancaster, the other in S. S. No. 6, Beverley, and an addition, built of concrete, and containing two rooms, was made to the Waterdown Public

School. No. 6, Beverley has an acre of play ground, and No. 15, Ancaster, half an acre. In 1873, eight new School-houses were built, and three enlarged: one of brick in each of the following sections, viz: Nos. 6 and 7, Ancaster, Nos. 1 and 3, Glamford, and No. 6 West Flamboro', and one of stone, in each of the following sections, viz: No. 7 East Flamboro', Union No. 3 East and West Flamboro', and No. 9 Saltfleet. The three enlarged were No. 6, Barton, Union No. 10 West Flamboro', and No. 4 Binbrook. In each of these Sections an acre of playground has been provided, with the exception of No. 6, Ancaster, and No. 4, Binbrook, in which only half an acre has been obtained. In 1871, the total amount expended for the purchase of sites and the erection of School-houses, was, according to the annual reports, \$3,589.01, while in 1873 no less than \$20,769.42, or nearly six times as much was expended for the same purpose. The total amount expended for all School purposes in 1871 was \$33,471.07, while in 1873 the amount thus spent reached the sum of \$56,499.02, or an increase of nearly seventy per cent.

The School-houses built in 1873 are not only large and commodious in size, but neat and elegant in design, and reflect great credit upon the taste and judgment of the Trustees and people in the various sections. The play-grounds in almost every instance have been neatly fenced and planted with shade trees. In many other Sections we were pleased to see new fences erected and shade trees planted. The people generally are entering heartily into this matter, and a generous rivalry has taken the place of opposition. We anticipate that in the course of a few years our School-houses and grounds will be models of neatness, and will thus exert a very decided influence for good upon the æsthetic education of the rising generation.

*General Registers.*—In each of our Public Schools a General Register has been introduced. A number of the Schools use the form obtained at the Education Department, while in others the following form is used, and so far has proved very satisfactory.

## FIRST CLASS.

## FIRST PART.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Leaving.	Where Promoted.	23 2	12/10	Remarks.
					1873.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
John Brown .....	6 1 6	7.1 1873	6.9 1873	2nd part. 1st Class.	I.H.S.	I.H.S.	

In the above form the name of the class is written at the top of the page, and in the case of the 1st class, on the right is written whether, 1st junior, 2nd junior or senior part, as the case may be. In column No. 1 is written the name; in No. 2 the age, at each visit; in No. 3, the date of admission to the class; in No. 4, the date of leaving the class; in No. 5 the class to which the pupil is promoted; in Nos. 6 and 7, the initials of the Inspector, if the pupil is present at his examination, and the promotions made are satisfactory. If, however, the promotions are not satisfactory, the Inspector may make a memorandum to that effect in column No. 8, or refer to a certain place in the visitor's book for the necessary explanations, or for any remarks that he may choose to make. This form may be drawn in the visitor's book, allowing the first 8 or 10 pages for the class in the first part of the First Book, the second 8 or 10 pages to the class in the second part of First Book, the third 8 or 10 pages to the class in the Second Book, and so on with each class.

The above form is simple, comprehensive, and easily managed, and possesses the following advantages. It enables the Inspector or any visitor, First, to see the classification of the School, and the names of the pupils enrolled in each class; Second, to see how long the pupils remain in each class; Third, to call out those pupils that have been promoted, and examine them as to their fitness for promotion; Fourth, to make any suggestions in regard to any particular pupil, class, or subject; Fifth, to trace the history of each pupil's progress through the various classes in the School.

*Salaries.*—In regard to salaries there is something of an improvement, though not all that could be desired. In 1871, the average salary, without board, for Male Teachers was \$300.00, the Female Teachers, \$236.00. In 1873, the average salary, without board, for Male Teachers was \$390.00, for Female Teachers \$278.00.



*Attendance.*—The attendance is still very irregular. The number of pupils of all ages whose names were entered on the various School Registers of 1871 was, 7,759, with an average attendance of 3,096, or 39.9 per cent. of the number entered on the registers, while in 1873, the number was 7,752, with an average attendance of 2,958, or 38.1 per cent. This decrease may be partly accounted for by the prevalence of scarlet fever, whooping cough, and measles, so much so, in fact, that several Schools were closed for a short time, while in others the attendance was very small.

*Methods of Teaching.*—The methods of teaching pursued in many of our Schools are satisfactory, while in others they are very unsatisfactory. There is still too much merely hearing lessons, and too little real teaching, too much dependence upon text-books, and too little mental training. Teachers are too often content with simply doing the work of the text-book, without any effort being made to master the subjects. Text-books are valuable as aids, but should never take the place of the Teacher. There is, however, a marked improvement on this point, but much still remains to be done.

*Journal of Education.*—Quite a number of Schools report that the Journal of Education is not regularly received. In some instances postmasters have sent them to the Inspector, who has in every instance addressed and mailed them to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Section to which they were originally sent.

#### COUNTY OF BRANT.

*Michael J. Kelly, Esq., M.D.*—Nothing of special significance, affecting the Schools, occurred during the year. Almost immediately after the midsummer holidays, we were fortunate enough to secure the services of Dr. Sangster, of Toronto, late Head Master of the Provincial Normal School, who, during two days, held an Institute in Brantford, at which most of the Teachers from this, and many from other surrounding counties, attended. This was in connection with our County Teachers' Convention which has been in existence for nearly two years, and is calculated to do much good, especially in the case of untrained and inexperienced Teachers. Perhaps in no other profession is there a greater tendency to inertness and inactivity than in that of elementary teaching, and from obvious causes. Teachers more than the members of any other profession, spend isolated lives remote from the conflicts of opinion, and without the spur to ambition which continual rivalry supplies. The duties in a Rural School are necessarily somewhat of a routine character. The same lessons recur from day to day in nearly the same order. Hence the Teacher, unless he be a diligent student himself and have his heart in the work, is apt to lapse into that somnolent state so well described by Thomson in the "Castle of Indolence:"

"A pleasing land of drowsy-head it was,  
Of dreams that wave before the half shut eye;  
And of gay castles in the clouds that pass  
Forever flashing round a summer sky."

When to this influence is added the too general apathy of parents, shown not only by the rare visits to the School during the hours of regular work, when a correct judgment of the teacher's merits can be best formed, but by their too frequent absences from their terminal examinations, the necessity for some healthy and invigorating stimulus becomes manifest.—Such a stimulus is supplied, in part at least, by Teachers' Institutes, where unskilled and immature Teachers are enabled to profit by the experience and culture of their more accomplished *confreres*. The interest a Teacher manifests in his profession, and his fitness for it may be almost accurately measured by his attendance at these Institutes. I am glad to be able to say that the majority of our Teachers have availed themselves of their advantages. A few, however, who have not the plea of remoteness to urge, have, I regret to state, been conspicuous by their absence. In the lectures which I have been able to deliver during the year, I have endeavoured to supplement, to some extent, these aids. I sought to impress upon these whom I addressed, the supreme importance of education, not elementary merely, but liberal;—not education in its restricted meaning, as commonly understood, but education in its widest sense, as comprehending everything necessary to the formation of perfect character, to satisfy the prayer of the old poet: "A sound mind in a sound body," to make good men and women, good citizens and loyal subjects. But in order to reach that enviable state, years of earnest labour are required. "Real knowledge," says Doctor Thomas Arnold, one of the most cele-

brated teachers of the past age, "like everything else of the highest value, is not to be obtained easily. It must be worked for, studied for, thought for,—and more than all, it must be prayed for. And that is education, which lays the foundation of such habits—and gives them, so far as a boy's early age will allow, their proper exercise." \* \* \* "I call by the name of wisdom knowledge, rich and varied, digested and combined, and pervaded through and through by the light of the Spirit of God." Time is what is wanted, but time is money, and money is the quest of the age.

In every School the question is asked: "What are the chief obstacles to the advancement of the School?" The usual answer is, and I believe long has been: "Irregularity of attendance"—sometimes—"Apathy of parents." The children are kept at home to work. This "keeping at home" is a fruitful source of mischief, and I would it were speedily eradicated. In order to remove this evil, if possible, most of the Schools are now furnished with a blank form of weekly report in which the parents can note the progress of their children. I have also recommended Teachers, in cases of repeated irregularity, to call upon the parents, where it is at all practicable, and ascertain the cause. This would, I think, be more effective, and certainly less offensive than the employment of truant officers as recommended by the School Law. It would, moreover, afford an excellent means of introducing the teacher to his patrons and creating an interest in his work. This, however, cannot be imposed upon the teacher as a duty: it must be a voluntary act, prompted by a zealous spirit, or dictated by intelligent policy. As the Teacher is, usually the School is. He who cannot create sympathy in favour of his work, on the part of both pupils and parents, has mistaken his calling. In the middle ages his scholars followed Peter Abelard into the solitudes. In like manner now, scholars will follow any man of ardent mind who loves learning and has excited in them strongly the desire to know. It affords me pleasure to report that many of the Teachers, and notably several of our young Teachers, recognize the spirit and requirements of the age, and their own duties and responsibilities connected therewith. Our Schools are steadily improving. The primary branches of learning are better taught now than formerly. A sensible improvement has taken place in the methods of teaching Reading, Spelling, and Writing. In Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, there has also been satisfactory progress. The rote system is giving place to a more intellectual process. The understanding is appealed to more than the memory—the reason more than the imagination. In a few of the Schools, History Algebra, Geometry, indeed, nearly all the advanced subjects in the programme are well taught. This improvement is due to the Teachers who recognize, with Dr. Arnold, that "Education is a dynamical not a mechanical process, and the more powerful and vigorous the mind of the Teacher, the more clearly and readily he can grasp things, the better fitted he is to cultivate the mind of another." "And to this," says the accomplished teacher and historian, "I find myself coming and more:" "I care less and less for information, more and more for the true exercise of the mind: for answering questions concisely and comprehensively, for showing a command of language, a delicacy of taste, and a comprehensiveness of thought, and a power of combination."

Complaints are sometimes made by Teachers and others that the official programme of studies is too extensive for Public Schools; but I believe a rigid adherence to the Limit Table, fixing the time to be devoted to each branch, obviates, in a great measure, all objections. Were it absolutely perfect, some grumblers would still be found, to please whom is always a vain as well as a thankless task.

*Salaries of Teachers.*—In this County I have to state that the salaries of Teachers are increasing, and rightly. It is impossible to fix exactly the money equivalent for the services of a thoroughly competent Teacher. Such a man's merits are not to be weighed in the paltry scale of pecuniary considerations. So soon as the worth of such a one is discovered, Trustees should mark their appreciation of it, and should, on no account, suffer the difference of a few dollars to sever the connection between them.

The following tabular statement exhibits the salaries of Teachers, as paid in the several townships:—



	Oakland.	Onondaga.	South Dumfries.	Burford.	Brantford.
Highest salary paid Male Teacher for 1873 .....	\$400	\$400	\$500	\$454	\$475
Highest paid Female Teacher for 1873 .....	300	300	350	350	300
Lowest salary paid Male Teacher for 1873 .....	360	360	340	340	350
Lowest paid Female Teacher for 1873 .....		240	110	168	144
Average salaries of Male Teachers for 1873 .....	386	386	407	377	406
Average for Female Teachers for 1873 .....	264	270	203	242	244

At the beginning of the year a considerable advance was made in Teachers' salaries in the Townships of South Dumfries and Brantford. In the former there are three male Teachers now engaged at \$500 *per annum*, and in the latter, two at the same salary, with several in both Townships at salaries ranging between \$400 and \$500 *per annum*. In the remaining Townships no marked change in this matter has, so far as I have learned, taken place.

*Teachers' Certificates.*—Under the existing Regulations very few candidates have succeeded in securing First Class Certificates. At the December examinations, 1872, only four certificates of this grade were obtained throughout the whole Province of Ontario, and at those of December, 1873, three candidates only were successful. In this County the results of the two examinations held during the year were as follows:—

At the July Examinations, 1 gentleman received a Second Class A Certificate, and 5, Third Class Certificates. 2 ladies and 2 gentlemen applied for Second Class Certificates, but failed, and received Third Class ones.

In December, 3 gentlemen (2 of whom applied for Second Class) obtained Third Class Certificates; and 10 ladies received certificates of the same grade. One gentleman wrote for a First Class but failed. The classification of the Teachers of the County is as follows:—

Townships.	Oakland.	Onondaga.	• Dumfries.	Burford.	Brantford.
Provincial First Class .....		1	2	1	
Second Class .....	1	1	3	7	5
Old County Board First Class...		1	3	2	4
New County Board Third Class.	3	2	6	14	12

*Public School Libraries, Museums, &c.*—I am sorry that I cannot report any marked improvement during the year in the matter of Public School Libraries, School Museums, and School Apparatus. In advancing the interests of these exceedingly important *desiderata*, energetic and intelligent Teachers might make their influence felt. As a means of self-improvement, as agencies to supplement and extend their daily lessons, they ought continually to impress the necessity for them upon Trustees and patrons. Of the advantages of Public School Libraries, it is almost superfluous to say a word. All sensible and enlightened persons admit them without demur.

The objection is sometimes put forward that library books are soon destroyed or lost, but that may be urged in reference to every species of School property. Among the duties of Trustees, a very important one is the oversight and care of such property. If they neglect to discharge that properly, the blame is theirs, and the accruing loss cannot be legitimately used as an argument against the existence of the property itself. The Teacher is responsible to them for the due care of such School effects as are, by the School Regulations placed within the sphere of his jurisdiction, and among these must be called School libraries. When a library is purchased, a catalogue should be immediately prepared, and a suitable book furnished the Teacher wherein to enter the names, &c., of applicants. The Department Rules touching the books should be rigidly adhered to. The record ought to be examined quarterly



or half-yearly; and the Inspector will, hereafter, carefully scrutinize it. What is needed now are the libraries; and these may be obtained either at the Depository or the bookstores.

The following is the number of libraries, with their contents, in the County:—

Townships.	Oakland.	Onondaga.	S. Dumfries.	Burford.	Brantford.	Total.
No. of Libraries.....		4	3	4	3	14
No. of Vols.....		339	461	371	218	1419

This is far from being a satisfactory state of things in so fine a County as Brant, and should be speedily remedied. Few men seem to understand clearly the use or necessity of School Museums. But every student of Natural History does. Now several branches of this important and extensive department of science are to be found in our Public School Programmes, and are expected to be taught to the young. Experience must have convinced every one who has made the essay, that to attempt to learn or teach Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, &c., from books *only* is a mere waste of time and effort. When Professor Beal, of Harvard University, entered himself as a student in the classes of that distinguished naturalist, the late Louis Agassiz, the latter thus addressed him: "You have read books, but have not studied the subjects themselves. If you study with me, you must not look at a book for some time—several months.—You must learn to see, to observe for yourself." To teach by the aid of the things themselves is the only way to make instruction in these subjects interesting and profitable. Hence the use and necessity of School Museums, which any good Teacher can form for himself (the better way) or easily procure in Toronto.

*School Accommodation, Grounds, &c.*—Four new School-houses of a superior class have been erected since the first of January, 1873—one in Burford (No. 4, Goble's Corners), one in Oakland, and two in the Township of Brantford (one at Langford and the other at Cainsville), all of brick, and furnished with improved seats and desks. The Langford School House, No. 20, is capable of seating 72 pupils, is supplied with a basement, heated by hot air, and cost \$2,000; that at Cainsville, No. 22, can accommodate more than 100 pupils, contains two class rooms furnished with alternating desks and seats, the finest I have seen, and in respect to design and appearance must be ranked among the best Rural School-houses in the Province. The cost was over \$3,000.

The following table may serve to illustrate the School Accommodation of the several municipalities in the County:—

TOWNSHIP.	Sites.			Houses.			Apparatus.			Instruction.			New Houses. 1873.
	Good	Fair	Ind.	Good	Fair	Ind.	Good	Fair	Ind.	Good	Fair	Ind.	
Oakland .....	3			3			1	1	1	2	1		1
Onondaga .....	12	2	1	1	2	2		4	1	3	1	1	
South Dumfries.....	8	1	3	8	1	3	7	3	12	6	4	12	
Burford .....	11	4	7	6	9	7	7	7	7	9	6	7	1
Brantford .....	11	3	5	9	6	4	7	9	3	7	8	4	2
Total.....	35	10	16	27	18	16	22	24	15	27	20	14	4

It is reported that new School-houses will be built in the following Sections during the present year: No. 6, Onondaga; No. 17, Brantford; and Nos. 6 and 7, South Dumfries, and 22, Burford. The union effected by the Township Council between Nos. 4 and 5, Onondaga, does not appear to have resulted satisfactorily, and will probably be dissolved. In the Village of Onondaga, a new building is very much required, and its erection cannot be much longer postponed. The same may be said of many other Sections and School-houses (16 in all, as seen in the above table) throughout the County. The force of example will probably have its effect in due time.

*School Finances.*—In these days of commercial and other panics, it must be gratifying to the ratepayers to know that as far as the Public Schools are concerned, the financial state of the County is healthy. A comparison of the Receipts and Expenditures as exhibited in Table No. 1 in the Appendix to this Report shows a balance in the hands of Trustees amounting to \$3467 62. The total amount paid Teachers from all sources was \$19,785 78. This gives us the annual cost of each pupil on the register between the ages of 5 and 21 years, based upon the the salaries paid Teachers, \$3.85; and, on the basis of total expenditure, \$5.87. Table No. 2 exhibits the kind and value of the School property of the County. The total value of School property, including sites, buildings, furniture, maps, &c., is \$65,832½. The Examination of Table No. 4. Miscellaneous Statistics, reveals the following facts:—1. The whole number of pupils between the ages of 5 and 21 registered during the year was 5,141; of these 2,745 were boys, and 2,396 girls. The number who attended School less than 20 days during the year was 550; number who attended 50 days or under 1,179. This accounts, in part, for the general complaint made of "Irregular Attendance." 2. That the aggregate attendance for the first half of the year was 254,528; average do. 21,106; and for the second half year 189,286 and 1,864.10 respectively. The numbers in the different classes are as follows: First Class, 1,766; Second, 997; Third, 886; Fourth, 817; Fifth, 547; Sixth, 206.

*Branches of Instruction.*—English Grammar, 2,478; English Composition, 1,875; Ancient History, 164; Modern do., 255; Canadian do., 518; English do., 818; Human Physiology, 362; Natural History, 296; Natural Philosophy, 30; Agricultural Chemistry, 108; Botany, 161; Algebra, 149; Geometry, 32; Mensuration, 117; Book-keeping, 187. The length to which this Report has already extended prevents an enumeration of the pupils in the whole number of branches.

*School Visits and Lectures.*—The number of School visits and lectures made and delivered during the year may be tabulated as follows:—

	School Visits.	Lectures.
By Inspector.....	129	51
" Clergymen .....	53	
" Municipal Councillors and Magistrates .....	35	
" Judges, &c.....	2	
" Trustees.....	232	
" Others .....	871	3
Total.....	1322	54

During the last year or two, the *Journal of Education* has not been very regularly received in this County, and is not, I fear, as carefully read as it ought to be by Trustees and Teachers. For 1873, it was reported that the *Journal* was received regularly in only 32 School Sections. By the School Act recently passed, the Trustees are required by Law to procure for their own use and that of the Teachers, some periodical devoted to education. The School Law as revised and consolidated during the last Session of the Ontario Parliament, is now in the hands of the majority of the Boards of Public School Trustees in the County.

#### COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

*John B. Somerset, Esq.*—The receipts and expenditure in the county for School purposes last year show a marked increase as compared with the previous year, being \$40,827 95 for receipts, and \$34,266 82 for expenditure—the former \$5,102 96 and the latter \$3,309 63 more than in 1872.

The salaries of Teachers continue to improve slowly, several boards having advanced their rate beyond the almost universal limit of \$400 for a male Teacher. This I regard as a sign that efficiency and experience are being more sought after than formerly; but while this tendency of Trustees is becoming observable, it is to be deplored that the supply bids fair before long to be far short of the demand.

Of the certificated Teachers employed in this county in 1873, only four held first class Provincial certificates, and ten second class, leaving the large majority with third class County certificates, or those from the Ordinary Circuit Boards. It is quite evident from this that the



great need of Teachers at the present time is professional training, which the means at present existing are unable fully to supply.

I stated in my last Report that I believed that Teachers' Institutes, established by law and requiring the attendance of every Teacher, would prove very effective in accomplishing this object, and another year's experience but confirms my opinion. Voluntary meetings are held half-yearly, in this county, by the Teachers, for the purpose of mutual improvement. At the last of these meetings, Dr. J. H. Sangster conducted the exercises, which lasted two days. The results became immediately apparent in the Schools of those who had been present at the meeting, in their endeavours to carry into practice the valuable suggestions that fell from that gentleman. But at these voluntary meetings it is those whose anxiety to improve is their guarantee of ultimate success that attend regularly, leaving a large class still with urgent necessity of improvement, but without the desire to exert themselves for it.

In the return of the attendance of pupils there is much to make one feel how powerless the most complete system of education must be, when the indifference of parents is a barrier to their children reaping its advantages.

In this county, besides the 355 children who have not attended a Public School at all during the year, 1735, or over one-third of those entered on the School Registers, gave an attendance of less than fifty days, which, it need hardly be said was of no practical benefit to them. It is worthy of remark, however, that a gradual improvement is taking place, the returns for last year showing a decidedly better attendance than those for 1872.

Some modification of the compulsory clause of the School Act seems to be necessary, to render it effective, for though 119 children between seven and twelve are stated not to have attended School at all, and a large additional number not the required four months; yet no step has been taken to put the law in force by the Trustees, who shrink from becoming prosecutors of their neighbours.

In the improvement of School accommodation and the supply of maps and ordinary School apparatus, it is gratifying to be able to report very satisfactory progress. Six new School-houses were built last year, all showing some architectural beauty, and furnished in a style that was seldom thought of a few years ago. The large number of playgrounds reported last year in an unsatisfactory condition are now either properly enclosed or under contract for improvement. There are no Schools reported without maps or ordinary apparatus, and many are fully and satisfactorily furnished.

In carrying out the provisions of the law regarding these improvements, I have endeavoured as far as possible to avoid coming into collision with local public opinion, believing that prejudice or indifference is often excited to active hostility by too great rigor, while reason and conciliation will ultimately succeed, though the object may not be obtained so quickly.

#### COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

*Richard Harcourt, Esq., M.A.*—The histories of Spain and of Holland, of France and of Germany, abundantly establish the fact that natural resources go for nothing unless education, generally diffused among the people, brings them to light, and converts them into wealth. Holland, at one time, a mere dependency of Spain, at all times devoid of mineral wealth, has been enabled by her wise educational schemes, to assume a position which Spain with all her natural advantages, may well envy. And who doubts but that the recent German victories and French defeats may be similarly accounted for. May we, reading history aright, and profiting by its warnings, adopt the wise motto of the National League in England, "Education must be universal, unsectarian, compulsory."

Although our legislators debate regularly upon educational topics; although, as I propose to explain in this address, their patchwork efforts tend in the main to improve our Schools; although the evidences of such improvement are clear and manifold, there is still throughout the Province—if the other Counties at all resemble Haldimand—an apathy on this subject both great and inexcusable. I mean to speak at present of the year just closed.

The great drawback incident upon inadequate accommodations has been almost completely removed. Since 1871, no less than 20 new buildings have been erected, 16 of them brick, all of them commodious and comfortable, two of them having accommodation for 100 scholars each. Improvements in buildings, other than mere repairs, have been made in five Sections, while contracts for new buildings, to be completed before August of this year, have



been let in six others. Quite a number of Sections are still inadequately provided for. I trust that in a year or two at farthest, we will see the County of Haldimand occupying in this respect, relatively to other Counties, a creditable position. It is most discouraging to witness the efforts of a good Teacher checked and retarded for want of some improvements, to effect which would necessitate only a trifling outlay. This is particularly noticeable in the matter of desks and blackboards, the two most important items of School apparatus. A thorough Teacher regards as indispensable a large, smooth blackboard, while the comfort of the pupil hinges to a great extent, on the pattern of the seat allotted to him.

A Teachers' Convention was held during the year, and has led, I have good reason to believe, to good results. Two thirds of the Teachers of the County were present. I expect to arrange for a Teachers' Institute during 1871. The number of applicants at the semi-annual examinations for Teachers was larger than in the previous year. Candidates preparing for these examinations improve the Schools in which they are studying, other scholars being stimulated by their example to reach a fixed standard. The results of those held in July and December, 1873, will be noticed later on in this address.

Save a few Schools, particularly two in North Cayuga, one in Dunn, and two in Moulton, there has been constant work during 1873. No sufficient reason has been given to me why the Trustees of these Sections have neglected one of the leading duties of the office entrusted to them. By their inexcusable carelessness they have certainly helped to injure materially the prospects of scores of children. Unless children are taught that School-work is with them a business, that as such it demands their patient and constant attention; unless the School door is kept invitingly open the year round, the temptation—an ever present reality to shirk lessons, grows gradually stronger, and finally renders victory over School-tasks a thing impossible.

Speaking generally, the subjects of reading, writing, and spelling—the correct method of dictation—exercises being now generally adopted in the latter—are successfully taught in our Schools. Only occasionally does the absurd idea, that to read fast is to read well; that the pauses being ornamental only, may be quite disregarded, find encouragement. Written exercises as well as careful attention to map-drawing, are, as a rule, too much disregarded in the teaching of geography. In three Schools out of four, the teaching of history—English or Canadian—is nominal only. Arithmetic and grammar are taught with less success than reading or spelling. In more than half of our Schools, however, good work is being done in these subjects. In not a few Sections can we with perfect confidence entrust to the Teacher everything affecting the interests of the pupil. In the main, I believe our staff of Teachers to be both faithful and efficient. All that is necessary to make their efforts eminently successful is the warm encouragement of the parents. A parent's carelessness as to providing his child with books, or his allowing absence from School for trifling reasons, will and must naturally neutralize a Teacher's efforts. I will illustrate my statement, that the teaching of arithmetic and grammar is less satisfactory than I could wish, not at all forgetting that the cause can often be traced to the irregular attendance of the scholars. Questions given by me during my visit of inspection, in Simple Interest and Proportion, have frequently been correctly and neatly solved by pupils, no one of whom could define for me such terms as "measure" or "multiple." Again, scholars who would work difficult questions in Fractions would, at the same time, upon my asking them which was the greater, three-fourths or fifteen-twentieths, at once answer "fifteen-twentieths." We must review the lessons constantly: we must encourage "thinking" on the part of the scholars, else the education we are giving them will be nothing more than "miscellaneous facts mechanically remembered." In the study of grammar, an unwise method is sometimes adopted. This subject can be made interesting, and can only be successfully taught when each definition is variously illustrated and thoroughly understood.

As will be seen from the statistical part of this address, many of the teachers are but beginning the profession. I would respectfully urge them to subscribe for the *Ontario Teacher*, published by Ross & McColl, Strathroy, Ont., and also to read the *Journal of Education*, which will hereafter be supplied to them from the Department in Toronto. The improvements I have sketched are mainly due to the School Act of 1871. The two great reforms now most needed are, in my estimation, the establishment of Township Boards of Trustees, and more practicable legislation as to compulsory attendance. Upon the first point, there is doubtless a great diversity of opinion. My experience, and I do not forget how narrow it is,

points to the Township Board as a something which will give a great, a healthful, and an immediate impetus for good to our Public Schools. In the same Township we now find one Section with an assessable property of \$103,000, another with \$31,100; one Teacher paid \$450 a year for his services, while his neighbour gets but \$210; the programme of studies faithfully followed in one locality, and faithlessly mutilated in another. Uniformity, which is surely highly desirable, and with it ever increasing efficiency, can in all these points, I humbly submit, be obtained by the system of Township Trustees. Amongst other objections to the Section system, which would disappear if we had Township Trustees, the following are noticeable. The present system is cumbersome, because it requires so many officials. In small Schools low salaries are paid to Teachers, who have failed to get good situations, and who will never succeed in the profession. As things now are, there is quite a difficulty in getting good buildings erected in the small Sections. We all know the good effects resulting from competitive examinations, and those to be satisfactorily conducted, require the Township to be the unit for School purposes. In many Sections, the wives and grand daughters of Trustees are employed without any regard to their qualifications as teachers. At present, School taxation knows neither fairness nor method. With Township Trustees its equalization is perfect and simple. In but few of the Sections is the same Teacher now at work whom I met in the last half of 1871. In one Section, five different Teachers have been employed in as many half years. That it would be better if the Teacher's position were more permanent, no one questions. The present system encourages frequent changes of Teachers; the Township system would have a directly opposite effect. Again, with a Township system we would have the exact number of Schools required in each Township, it being then permissible that each child should attend the nearest School. Results have proved that a system employing County Inspectors is greatly better than that of Township Superintendents; the very reasons that cause this, call for Township in preference to Section Trustees. Not many weeks ago I carefully examined two Schools in the same Township, the one in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon. In neither of them had the Teacher even middling accommodations. The buildings were alike, neither of them being even second rate; the seats in each of them were the worst imaginable. The certificates of the Teachers were of the same class, nor could I see that the one was noticeably either more competent or more painstaking than the other. I could detect no disparity between the pupils of the two Schools in the point of intelligence, and yet in each and every subject the pupils of the one acquitted themselves creditably, while those in the other piteously failed. The search for an explanation of this anomaly might elicit some information bearing on the relative merits of the two systems of Trustees. The evidences of progress are many, but side by side with them must be placed that great drawback to which public attention should be unremittently directed, viz.: indifference to, and want of, appreciation of the magnitude of educational interests. This is seen too plainly by a glance at any Public School Register. Children who attend but one half of the time during which the School is open, can never be expected to manifest either an eagerness for study or a proficiency in it. Out of 418 scholars enrolled in one Township during the last half year, 230 attended less than 60 days. So long as parents allow this, so long will Teachers be discouraged, so long will the status of education generally be low.

*Roman Catholic Separate Schools.*—None of the above remarks apply to School Sections 6 Oneida, and 17 Walpole, which are Roman Catholic Separate Schools. I have visited each of these Schools on five different occasions. In both of them the buildings are of quite an inferior description, having poor seats and being ill supplied with the necessary apparatus. In these respects, however, they have close competitors in other localities in the County. The attendance in each of them is small. While change of Teachers has impeded the Walpole School, that in Oneida has been fortunate in having secured efficient and painstaking Teachers. Dividing the Schools of the County into four grades, the first embracing the best Schools, I would place these two in the fourth grade.

The great drawback incident to inadequate accommodations has almost totally disappeared. Since 1871, no less than twenty new buildings have been erected. 10 of them brick, all of them commodious and comfortable, two of them having accommodations for 100 scholars each. Improvements, other than mere repairs, have been made in five Sections, and contracts for new buildings, the time for completion being August, 1874 have been let in six Sections.

A Teachers' Convention was held during the year, and has led, I have reason to believe,



to good results. In connection with it, Goldwin Smith, M.A., gave his lecture on "A Tour in England," a literary treat never to be forgotten by the audience. I expect to arrange for a Teachers' Institute during 1875. The Semi-Annual Examinations for Teachers have been well attended. Applicants preparing for them, improve the Schools in which they are studying, other scholars being stimulated by their example to reach a fixed standard.

The evidences of progress are many, but side by side with them must be placed that great drawback to which public attention should be unremittently directed, viz., indifference to, and want of, appreciation of the magnitude of the interests for which we labour on the part of a majority of parents. This is seen too plainly by a glance at any Public School register. Children who attend less than half the time during which the School is open, can never be expected either to manifest an eagerness for study or a proficiency in it. For example, out of 418 enrolled scholars in one of my Townships, during the last half of 1873, two hundred and thirty of them attended School less than 60 days. So long as parents allow this, so long will Teachers be discouraged, so long will the status of education be generally low. I procured from your Department, and from Copp, Clark, & Co., a large number of general registers which I have distributed. I may add, that an unusually lengthy period of bad roads greatly hindered me in my work during 1873.

#### COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

*J. J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.A., M.B.*—In attempting a general sketch of the condition of education in this County, I am led to reflect that it is exactly three years since the new School Law (as the Law of 1871 is usually called) came into force. Perhaps then it will not be out of place for me to trace briefly the results of the Legislation of 1871, and of the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, then newly devised and promulgated. The leading features of these enactments were, 1. Free Schools. 2. Compulsory Education. 3. County Superintendence. 4. A programme of studies, and a time table for all the Public Schools. 5. The minimum of School accommodation. 6. Compulsory subscription to Teachers' Superannuation Fund. 7. The new system of granting certificates to Teachers.

1. As to Free Schools I have little to report: public opinion seems to have been ripe for the change. On all sides it seems to be regarded as a wise and necessary step. The manner in which this exceedingly important change has been finally and effectually wrought, reflects great credit on the sagacity which directed it.

2. The corollary to Free Schools, viz: Compulsory Education, has up to the present time been a failure. In very few cases have Trustees thought it proper to exercise the authority vested in them. That the compulsory clause has failed to do that which was intended, will appear from the annual report.

Of the 9056 pupils in attendance in 1873, *three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine* are reported as attending less than 50 days in the whole year. There is little doubt therefore that one-third of the pupils are receiving no education worthy of the name. Their attendance is either so brief or so irregular as to be of little use.

4. The new limit table and time table for the Public Schools were received by the Teachers with all possible respect, and in nearly every Section, an attempt was made to carry them into effect. I regret to say however, that the almost unanimous verdict of the Teachers after prolonged trial is, that these models cannot be strictly followed in rural Schools. Some of the best and most diligent Teachers have, after twelve months' experience, been compelled to make wide variations. Not a few of them have become martyrs in a sense, to their fidelity in following out these regulations, losing their popularity, and in some cases their positions. Notwithstanding these drawbacks however, the tables have been of great service in awakening public attention to the necessity of proper classification. Had some discretionary power been granted to the Inspectors or Teachers, it would have been beneficially exercised in many cases. There are serious difficulties to be surmounted in classifying a rural School, owing to the marked irregularity in attendance which is usually found, and the variation in the *personnel* of the classes at different seasons.

5. The Regulations regarding School accommodation have stimulated a large number of Sections to making active efforts. The number of new houses erected or in process of erection about 30. In nearly all the other Sections repairs and improvements have been effected. There are still some Sections however, where nothing has yet been done.



Upon the whole then, the effect of these clauses has been salutary, but I think quite as much good might have been accomplished without exciting so much opposition, had the regulations under this head been published as recommendatory. They appeared in May and June, 1871, without any note regarding discretionary power being given to the Inspectors. In fact no such advice was given to Inspectors until the appearance of the October Journal, in November, 1871. The natural conclusion on the part of Trustees was, that the requirements laid down were compulsory. The great objection to any such model being set up is, that in different Sections, the School-houses will of necessity vary just as the houses, barns, churches, &c. vary according to the wealth and progress of the people. In many of the Sections of Norfolk, the School accommodation is in advance of the requirements of the Law, but in others it is necessarily for the present below the standard. Besides, in some localities what the regulations interpret as essential, is not there essential. For instance, the regulations prescribe a "substantial board fence." There are Sections in which there is no need for any fence. Situated in a retired grove, beautifully enclosed by natural shrubbery with a play ground sloping to the breakers of Lake Erie, one site, I now recall, certainly no more needs a fence than the classic groves where philosophy flourished in ancient days. There are many cases where a well is not essential. There are many cases where "ten feet from floor to ceiling" is not a *sine qua non*, there being ample lateral space. Hence many think that a discretionary power not merely as to *time* but as to *what is necessary*, should be lodged in the Inspectors, so that each Section may be judged according to its ability.

6. The compulsory contribution to the Superannuation Fund is a question upon which opinion seems very much divided. The specification of the amount of the pension and the privilege of retiring at 60 years of age whether worn out or not, will reduce the opposition materially. The younger members of the profession and those who intend entering upon some other profession, are of course the strongest opponents of the system.

7. The new Board of Examiners seems to meet the requirements of the time in most respects. I regret that we cannot elect our own chairman. I should greatly prefer seeing some one of the older members of our Board in the chair. I am the youngest member of our Board, and this "having greatness thrust upon me" by Regulation of the Department, is anything but congenial to my feelings. Some of the examiners here have for a generation been the foremost champions in the interest of education, and I think that upon them the honour of presidency should rightfully devolve. *Seniores priores.*

There are some points regarding the certificates which will require consideration. A large number of Third Class will shortly expire, and many of their holders will be unable to take a Second Class. There are many teaching on temporary certificates already, and it is possible that the number will steadily increase. I think it would be well for Inspectors to have the power of endorsing a Third Class from an adjacent County in special cases.

I am happy to add that the Teachers' Association still continues its meetings, and that an effort is being made to secure the services of Dr. Sangster at a Teachers' Institute.

#### COUNTY OF OXFORD.

*William Carleton, Esq.*—During the past year a marked improvement has been accomplished in many of the Schools of Oxford, and a great change in the spirit of the people towards School matters has been manifested. Criticism in a great measure has given place to zeal and active exertion in remedying the numerous evils that were impeding the work of Public Instruction. Criticism, however, although severe, and betraying generally imperfect and erroneous information, has done good. People whose notions of School matters were crude and grounded in error, have been led to study carefully the actual condition and necessities of the Schools, the duties and responsibilities of School officers, and the School law and regulations, the result being a prevailing conviction that what is asked on behalf of the School system is wise and necessary.

Masters and Trustees are doing their work with a cheerfulness and intelligence that had not hitherto characterized School business. Ratepayers are responding to calls for funds in a spirit corresponding to the anticipations created, that a better return for their money is to be realized. In localities where the Schools have been renovated in accommodation and management, the result is so gratifying that tardy and sceptical authorities elsewhere have

been set in motion by public opinion, and have even exceeded the examples set them of School improvement.

During the year, five new brick buildings were erected and furnished, and new Schools established, new in every sense of the term save material, and partially so in this respect, as pupils returned who had left School four or five years previous, never to re-enter it.

The youth of the County are alive to the importance of good Schools, and readily avail themselves of the advantages they present. This has been exemplified in every Section in which the requisite convenience and the services of a competent Teacher have been furnished.

Proper classification of pupils, and bringing the Schools into active competition with one another, have effected a marked improvement in scholarship. Schools in rural Sections are met with, the pupils of which pass the Inspector's examination in the branches of the first, second, third and fourth classes without a failure in any subject, and in a few instances without a serious mistake in any subject on the part of a single pupil. Were such success manifested in High Schools, it would secure the Masters' preferment of a very substantial description. In towns and cities when the attendance is large enough to admit of a division of the labour of tuition among a numerous staff of Teachers, the Schools have a great advantage over those in which one Master has sole control, and all the variety of branches to teach, that are found in Graded Schools. Notwithstanding, some rural Schools in the County I am satisfied stand in the front rank as to scholarship, and it has been intimated to me that such is the case in some other Counties. If so, the notion may be corrected that rural Schools are excused, on account of the difficulties they labour under from realising the standard attained by large Graded Schools.

In management there will be mistakes as long as ratepayers elect men unqualified for the office of Trustee, and inexperienced Teachers are found so indiscreet as to take charge of Schools that have been taught by highly gifted and successful Masters. Such Trustees and such Teachers have a strange affinity for each other, and readily enter into engagements. This happened in a few Sections at the close of the year, not, however, I am happy to say without strong disapproval on the part of intelligent ratepayers. The consequences are, the Schools are precipitated down to the status from which they had been elevated by an expenditure of money, time, labour and skill, and the Trustees take a position in the estimate of the senior pupils, that is not at all enviable.

In my Report for 1872, I divided the Schools into five grades. Excellent, good, fair, poor, and very poor. Retaining the same standard of classification for 1873, we get the following comparison:—

1872.	Excellent, 1.	Good, 22.	Fair, 40.	Poor, 28.	Very Poor, 17.
1873.	" 2.	" 40.	" 31.	" 24.	" 11.

Salaries are improving. The highest salary to be paid a male Teacher in a Rural Section during 1874, is \$575. To a female Teacher, \$500. For 1873, the average salary for County, exclusive of the Towns, was for male Teachers, \$417; female, \$286.

A classification of Teachers, according to the nature and grade of their certificates, gives: four, First Provincial; thirty, Second Provincial; thirty-two, First, Old Board; forty-nine, Third (New Board); three, Special.

The granting of special certificates will not in all probability continue to be a necessity. Oxford offers inducements to Teachers holding provincial certificates, and they, together with the successful candidates at the local Board, will meet the demand.

The *Journal of Education* is earnestly looked for by Visitors. But from postal arrangements or other difficulties it does not reach many Boards at all, and many others only at irregular intervals. It is a great pity some scheme could not be devised for its reaching Trustees unerringly.

On taking a general survey of this inspectorate, although the labour is enormous, and the discouragements numerous and perplexing, yet from the intelligent interest manifested by School authorities in the work of Education, and the respect manifested by all with whom I met in the discharge of my duties, I take courage, and am led to expect much in the future in the way of improvement, as a reward for persistent struggling in the meantime.

#### COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, NORTH.

A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esq. — In connection with the Statistical Reports for the Townships



in my Inspecting Division, forwarded by this mail, it is right to give a few explanatory remarks, which I must do without much analysis of the Report, in the meantime, as a whole.

1. I have had to introduce into the Report for Minto, the Village of *Horvath*, but so far only as apportionment of Legislative School Grant is concerned, as I was instructed to allow the School there a share of the same for the County, notwithstanding the incorporation of the village.

2. A slight discrepancy will be apparent in two particulars, the one arises from a reported excess of expenditure over receipts in Union Section eight, Amaranth and East Garafraxa, the other from the Register of the R. C. School in Section three, Arthur, having been accidentally destroyed, this will affect the total addition of columns 40 to 50 in that Township. I find great difficulty in getting these Registers preserved, or kept in general, as they should be, in a sufficiently accurate, plain and intelligible shape.

3. As a general rule, in the Trustees' recorded expenditure and receipts, the amount of order, not of apportionment, seems to be given in the case of the County Assessment, and in a few instances in the case also of the Government Grant. Some, however, have repeated the full apportionment.

4. I feel unable to place much reliance on the information given in columns 14 and 51. In the former, the question would appear to have been looked frequently at hurriedly, and in consequence, the intended meaning of the term "non-resident pupils," has been misapprehended. In the latter, that of pupils not attending School for at least four months of the year the Semi-Annual Reports do not exactly correspond with the Annual Reports. The last mentioned only give 133 defaulters in that particular, whilst the former make the number 169. These 169 scholars belong to fourteen Schools, the names of those of twelve of them being given with varying causes of extenuation, such as sickness of children or their parents, distance to School, want of clothes, bad roads, having left the Section or newly come to it, and the Schools having been closed half the year while building was going on. In one case the reason is given that "Some did not like the Teacher!" and in quite a number, either neglect, indifference or carelessness on the part of the parents is alleged, or no good cause known. This question, however, I should observe, would not seem to have been taken in its true sense, from such occasional answers as "All have attended School, more or less, during the year." I am glad to think that the proposed amendment to the Law in this particular may not only secure more correct answers in future, in respect both of the total number of children between five and sixteen in the Sections (the answers to which would seem frequently to be grossly inconsistent), and the number between seven and twelve not attending School for the minimum period; and also be a means of carrying out better than heretofore, the securing such *actual* attendance.

5. Regarding the *Five* Schools reported as having no maps (six, nine, and twelve Arthur, and eleven and twelve Minto), the first mentioned certainly had them when I visited the Schools. I have drawn the particular attention of the Trustees of the two other Arthur Schools to the want, and the two Schools in Minto, being those of new or newly re-constructed Sections, I do not question their being supplied by or before the time next Report is made.

6. The Report on accommodation is based on my own measurements, which I preferred using to ascertain it, rather than employ numbers given in the Annual Reports, which sometimes exceed, sometimes fall short of mine. If I have erred, it may have been in over-estimating in some cases, owing to ante-rooms interfering.

7. Progress made in respect of remedying deficiencies in accommodation of one kind or other, have been specially noticed in detailed Report forwarded a month since, and I trust efforts used will not be fruitless. On this account I shall not further allude to these here any more than to the classification, in which I hope, ere another season, to report improvement.

8. As usual I have let the Reports stand as I received them in respect of Lectures. Strictly speaking, I could not be said to have delivered over a dozen, with previous intimation to that effect. I did, however, prepare and circulate some remarks on School Reports, giving a copy to every School Trustee and to every School Teacher. The apparent good effects of these as regards last Annual Report I confess is not very striking, and yet a large number of Reports are very carefully and fully prepared.

9. In several cases *cards* were reported as given for prizes: I have not, however, set them down so in giving the number of Schools using prizes, as I do not think this would be considered as equivalent in reporting.

10. In only two cases have I had to take the previous year's value of assessed pro-



perty: viz., in eight Maryborough and five Luther. In the latter there was an evident error in the figures given; in the former the Trustees had failed to give the value at all, and although written to, their reply on the subject has not reached me.

11. There are thirty Schools which report not receiving the *Journal of Education* regularly. These are four and six Armaranth; two, nine, twelve and R. C. S. in three Arthur; nine West Garafraxa; seven Luther; one, three, thirteen and fifteen Maryborough; one, three, nine, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, Minto; and one, three, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen, Peel; and Un. Sec. thirteen and two Peel and Wellesley. In Sections eight, twelve and thirteen Minto, the Trustees report never seeing the *Journal* at all, and the receipt of one number in the year is acknowledged by the R.C.S. of Sec. twelve Peel. Of the Teachers of the eighty-two Public Rural Schools in the Division (the question not being given in Reports for the R.C.S. Schools), forty would appear to see the *Journal* regularly, thirty-two not, while eight say they get it occasionally, one "when it comes," and one "never."

12. In 1871, I sent you a Synopsis of the rate levied on the dollar in seventy Schools reported on. This season I have obtained information on the same head from eighty-two Schools, and comparing these together, and making allowance for special building rates in about sixteen of them, the rates for other ordinary expenses, such as Teachers' salaries, would appear to have risen considerably. Of the Schools reported in 1871, twenty-seven per cent. levied less than five mills on the dollar; of those reported now, no more than five per cent. levied so low a rate. Again, in 1871 no higher rate than 15 mills on the dollar was levied, while there were over eighteen per cent. of the Schools in operation in 1873 levying from fifteen to thirty-two mills each. Independent of any special rate, some Schools have as high a tax as twenty-three mills on the dollar. For one such School (Union Section eight Armaranth and East Garafraxa) it might be right to make an application for some aid from the Poor School Fund, and I have little doubt you would cheerfully consider its claims to help.

13. During the year 1873, nineteen new School-houses have been built. Some of the very worst which were in fact a standing disgrace to the Sections they were in, have been removed. Two rooms have likewise been provided for Assistant Teachers, the one at Glen Ailan, the other at Douglas (unincorporated villages), both substantially built of stone. In the former School an Assistant Teacher has been employed for some years; in the latter the additional accommodation being insisted on as a matter of necessity, on account of the attendance and the regulations, was fully provided for by the Trustees, and two teachers are engaged for 1874, but the action taken has led to a considerable number of the rate-payers of the rural part of the Section desiring to be struck off, and their wish has been so far sustained by the Township Council, as to cause proposed dissolution of union existing to be resolved on; which stood in the way of conclusive action. However, the matter is in abeyance in the meantime, although the Trustees have appealed to the County Council and got a committee named to enquire into it.

The regulations respecting enlarged School-grounds to the minimum size of half an acre, have in a few cases only been yet attended to in Sections where new School-houses have not been built. In all cases where this defect remains, intimation has now been specially given to the Trustees, and in some cases where other deficiencies will be found, the difficulty of carrying out all contemplated improvements the first season where a new house has been erected, is the explanation.

14. It is gratifying that in scarcely any case have the stringent regulations restricting granting certificates been productive of serious inconvenience through Schools being deprived in consequence of Teachers, while others were not found to take their place. I may observe that in the case of the Separate School at Mount Forest, the Trustees after last examination advertised for a Teacher to supply the place expected to be vacated, but the applications received being at a salary above what their limited means warranted, they considered it better to employ their former Teacher, who they expect will succeed at next examination, than to let the School be closed, and, under the circumstances, my granting the Teacher a temporary Certificate now will be sanctioned and approved by you, I believe.

The design of the Educational Department that those holding Third Class Certificates should ultimately be restricted to the position of Assistant Teachers will no doubt be carried out, but at present, in the quarter of country where my field lies, the way does not seem to be open for such a change. Looking at all the Schools (Public and R.C. Separate, both in the rural portion and villages) out of the 103 Teachers employed in 1873 in the several Schools

or Departments, as many as sixty-one were teaching on Third Class Certificates, granted under the Amended School Law, and only six of these as Assistants. Ten were teaching on Old County Board Certificates; eight on Permits, granted by authority of the County Board of Examiners, and five on Temporary Certificates given since the July examination. No more than nineteen held Provincial Certificates. The salaries have been steadily advancing, and indeed the fact of a Teacher's salary being raised to fully as great an extent as could well be borne, in order to retain one of proved efficiency has, in some cases, led to my not insisting in the meantime on improved accommodation. Sometimes the mistake, I think, has been made of giving a large salary to a Teacher with the view of getting him to do the work of two, which after all, he could neither do adequately nor legally, but I trust this is an error wholly of the past.

The average salary of Male Teachers holding Third Class Certificates under the New Law, is \$324 (taking into account all referred to above), while in one instance as much as \$400 has been given, a high salary it may be thought for one of no higher qualifications, but given nevertheless I believe quite ungrudgingly from the way the School was conducted and the progress the scholars were making. The average salary of Female Teachers of the same class has been \$238, but some are getting \$290, and even over that amount. The average salary of all Male Teachers holding Second Class Provincial Certificates has been \$416, and of Female Teachers with the same class of Certificate, \$316.

In only two instances have applications been made for having the taxes equalized in Union Sections. In future it may be desirable rather to take the initiative in such matters, than to risk having the inequality adduced as a reason for not complying with the regulations or law in such respects. In some cases or seasons it may be of comparatively little moment, in others it may be quite the reverse.

I regret that no movement has yet been made for improving the condition of, or augmenting, existing School Libraries. I am convinced it would be highly beneficial to all concerned, and have recommended it where I could.

#### COUNTY OF GREY, SOUTH.

*William Ferguson, Esq.*—Though we have not yet reached the standard at which we hope and aim to arrive, yet I am happy to be able to report material, and to some extent satisfactory progress in new School-houses, inside and outside accommodations, and improved system and order in School management and study.

A serious drawback is irregular attendance, largely due to the present advanced rates of hired farm labour, though sometimes attributable to less excusable causes. This has a most injurious influence, deranging system and classification, disconcerting the Teacher, impeding progress, discouraging and permanently injuring the pupil.

While Sunday School libraries exist in almost every Section, and are tolerably well read, the most of the Township and Section libraries originally established in a few Municipalities are either entirely worn out or have been so frequently read as to be much less interesting, and consequently little used.

We cannot expect to secure much attention here to this department while expenses are so great at present for local and general improvement.

It is so far satisfactory that the only School in the Riding which is reported as not using maps is one newly organised.

#### COUNTY OF HURON, NORTH.

*Archibald Dewar, Esq.*—I take pleasure in informing you that the Schools in this part of the County of Huron are in a more satisfactory condition than heretofore. A better classification prevails, and the programme is carried out as far as practicable. The natural sciences are not universally taught yet, for the reason that the mass of our Teachers, holding only third-class certificates, are not possessed, as a rule, of a knowledge of these subjects sufficient to enable them to make their teaching profitable to their pupils.

Many of the Schools are in a high state of efficiency, others are respectably efficient, while the remainder, in various states of efficiency, might, no doubt, be somewhat better. However, making due allowance for the inexperience of our young Teachers, the Schools, on



the whole, are as prosperous as could be reasonably expected; indeed, some of our young Teachers, of little experience, conduct their examinations for promotion with far more severity than some older ones.

With respect to appliances for the School-room, there is considerable improvement since last report: and the improvement is still going on. Thirteen new School-houses were opened during the past year: two of these, however, were commenced in 1872. Eight are already under contract for 1874, and quite a number more making arrangements for building. Several Schools are much improved by new internal arrangements, and, with the exception of one, all have at least the half-acre, and in that case there is at present an insuperable difficulty.

The opposition to the new School has very much disappeared. People do grumble sometimes at the size of the School-houses they are required to build, but the matter ends there. School sites and Section boundaries, however, give rise to intense excitement, especially when a new School-house is about to be erected. Indeed, in some of the Townships, the question of Section boundaries is perplexing enough: but were all the roads open, the difficulty would vanish, for the most part at all events. These difficulties are, however, producing an opinion favourable to Township Boards, which I hope, ere long, will replace School Sections altogether. The country would profit by the change, and the position of a Public School Inspector would be much more pleasant than it is at present.

There is an increase in the number of assistants employed, and, with the provision proposed in the new School Bill, there should be no difficulty in securing the necessary assistance in somewhat large Schools.

Considerable irregularity prevails in many Schools, and the almost complete change of pupils twice a year in some, mars their efficiency very much.

Many of our young Teachers pursue their studies with commendable zeal. In this lies the hope of our Schools.

#### COUNTY OF ELGIN.

*A. F. Butler, Esq.*—Although in a great work like education, we always see much remaining to be done, yet on the whole I believe the progress has been greater during the past, than during any one of the previous seven years with which I have been connected with the Schools of Elgin. The total receipts for School purposes were \$49,969, as against \$46,686, in 1872. The creditable feature of this is, that the excess was nearly all expended in Teachers salaries. No School was closed during the year, and the average time of keeping them open was eleven months and nine days. The amount expended for maps and apparatus is fully one-third in excess of last year, and nearly all the Schools will, in a short time be well supplied with maps, the most of them excellent new ones from the Depository. Tablet lessons are valuable assistants in teaching infant classes, and as a shorter mode of obtaining them, the matter was put before the Township Councils. Seventy, of the one hundred Schools, now have them, and we have hopes that all will by the end of the present year. Blackboards are used in all the Schools. Globes in ninety-three, and Object or Tablet lessons in eighty-four.

*School Accommodation.*—When the buildings are completed which are now in progress, the classification will be—superior, 46; good, 28; middling, 15; poor, 10;—Total, 99. It is a notable fact that of the 46 rated superior, 38 have been built and furnished since the passing of the Improvement Act of 1871. It has certainly proved to be an *improvement* Act. At the beginning of my connection with the Schools here, the most defective features of School accommodation were the arrangements for seating and ventilating—some of the seats and desks being little short of barbarous, and whenever new School-houses were built, it has been found that without special watchfulness, in some cases the seating was imperfect, because the wants and convenience of the pupils were not studied. The style of seating which I recommend (and which we are getting gradually), is a single chair and desk of cherry, with oil and shellac finish for the body of the house, leaving a large space in front for recitation, benches, Teacher's desk, and at the right and left, the seats without desks for infant scholars. The recitation benches should be strong, movable, and with sloping backs, and if necessary for large classes, two ranges: the second range higher than the first. In a School of sixty pupils, seating for about twenty infant pupils should be provided. A cheap and convenient seat for these, may be a low bench with a sloping back, any length, with small boxes of the "pigeon hole" style for books, placed on the bench at the right of each scholar thus: each box except



the last one would be between two pupils, and each pupil except the first, between two boxes. The box may be eight inches in width, and a space of sixteen inches allowed for the pupil. A bench twelve feet in length would accommodate six pupils. I first saw this seat in the City Schools of Canton, Ohio, and was at once struck with its ingenuity, economy, and completeness for the purpose. There are now two manufactories in this County, where the chair and cherry desks are made; also many others in the Province, among which we may mention that of Neff and Misener, at Port Colborne, who make a combined seat and desk that is really a model. So we have reason to hope that the days of barbarous seating are past. It is perhaps worthy of mention here, that Sections No. 2, South Dorchester, and 18 Bayham, are now making amends for past neglect by building brick School-houses costing \$5,000 each. Two Teachers will be employed in each at first, and other departments added if necessity requires.

*Assistant Teachers.*—Twelve assistants were employed last year, and three additional ones have been employed for the coming year. There are eight Schools remaining in the County, which have an average of over fifty scholars, and are not, therefore, complying with the requirements of the law in this respect. The only excuse in these cases is, that the house contains only one room, and is too good a house to cast aside for a new one. Additions erected during the year 1874, will we trust be the remedy.

*Standing of Teachers.*—*Mode of teaching, &c.*—As will be seen by the statistical report, fourteen Teachers have attended the Normal School. Two hold First Class certificates, twenty-three Second do.; and seventy-five Third Class, County Board. A large proportion are quite young, and are teaching either upon their first or second year. Nearly all succeed fairly in the work of management and discipline, the chief failure lying deeper—the art of *teaching* the various branches. All can hear lessons, but not all know how to teach. I must admit the classification in some of the Schools to be still imperfect, and I confess at the same time to have laboured with more zeal both by precept and example in elucidating, to the best of my judgment, those principles which underlie all true mental development, and form the secret of success in all true modes of teaching principles intuitively acted upon by those great models in teaching—Plato and Socrates, Pestalozzi and Richter. The time of an Inspector on the occasion of his official visit, is of necessity very short for all he has to accomplish, and as an auxiliary, I purpose issuing to the Teachers a circular of several pages, containing copies of a portion of the thirty-three questions to be answered in the "Detailed Report," some thoughts on modes of teaching the various branches, and arguments in favour of an observance of the programme of studies and classification, and of conducting each School in as strict conformity as possible with the law and regulations.

*Teachers' Institutes.*—I cannot close these remarks without mentioning the great good which I believe the cause of education has received in this County from the Institute conducted here by Dr. Sangster. Over one hundred Teachers were present, the greatest unanimity prevailed, and all felt that a debt of gratitude was due the Doctor for his most valuable services.

#### COUNTY OF KENT.

*Edmund B. Harrison, Esq.*—Much has been done in providing adequate accommodation during the past, but I trust that more will be done in the future. At the present time several contracts are about to be given for the erection of new school houses. In 1873, 9,458 pupils of all ages were entered on the Daily Registers, of these 9,033 were between the ages of 5 and 16. At the present time there is adequate accommodation in all the School houses for 7,328 pupils, which, with a few exceptions is sufficient for "all that attend," but would not be if we had a more regular attendance. The aggregate attendance for the first half year, divided by the number of pupils entered on the registers, viz. 9,458 gives an average attendance of 47.35 days, and the aggregate attendance, for the second half year divided by the same, gives an average attendance of 33.97 days, and for the whole year it is 80.46 days. Of these, 9,458, pupils, less than 38 per cent. attended School between 100 and 121 days, and about 62 per cent. attended between 1 and 100 days. About seven per cent. of the children between the ages of 7 and 12 are returned as not attending school during the year.

I am still of opinion that the six forms in the "New Programme of studies" cannot be attempted, much less effectually carried out in the rural sections unless the Schools are graded, a better and a more regular attendance secured, and a more numerous staff of trained Teachers employed. There is a class of pupils who can only attend at the most for a few weeks during

the winter season, for these there is no provision made, as it is enjoined by the Council of Public Instruction that "in all cases the order of subjects in the programme must be followed, and the time prescribed for teaching each subject per week must be observed, nor must any subject of the course be omitted." These pupils are obliged to labour either for their parents or for themselves during the other parts of the year, but having a little spare time during the winter, they would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to take up such subjects in which they could make reasonable progress during the time at their disposal. There are no night Schools for them. They wish to enter the classes for reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and to receive only such instructions as can be given by the Teacher to them in connection with the other pupils. With the aid of monitors, where they may be required, the first, second, third and fourth forms can be taken up.

In methods of instruction only a few teachers excel, and a slight improvement is perceptible in others: but in this no great improvement can be expected, unless greater inducements are offered, and a more permanent position given to the profession. The average time that Teachers have been in the profession is, for 1873, 4 years and 7 months. The teachers salaries have increased during the past year. The highest paid to a male Teacher was \$660, and I am informed, for 1874 it will be \$700; the lowest was \$300, and the average was \$380 50. The highest paid to a female Teacher was \$400, and the average was \$267 41.

Greater attention has been given to object lessons and drawing.

Finding in some instances that the reading was fair, I allowed them to retain their books, but required that the other subjects should be worked up, before they were promoted.

Last year the first Teacher's residence was erected in the county by the Trustees of School Section No. 2, Raleigh. I trust, before long the erection of these residences, with a sufficient quantity of land attached for a garden, will be as necessary as that of School-houses with their play-grounds.

The School libraries do not seem to improve: the books in general are old, and now seldom read. It is to be hoped that now the booksellers are interested in the establishment of Public School Libraries, that a greater impetus will be given to the purchase of books. I am satisfied that any facility afforded to them by Inspectors, will not now be attributed to a "first warning."

Now that the School Law has been modified and consolidated, it is to be hoped that unfriendly criticisms will cease, at least for a time.

#### COUNTY OF LAMBTON, No. 1.

*Geo. W. Ross, Esq., M.P.*—The Annual Reports of the School Trustees form the best basis for statistical purposes available. There is a healthy liberality now existing in the Division with regard to the maintenance of Public Schools: for while the increase in School population was only about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the increase in School maintenance was nearly 12 per cent.

The injury and loss arising from irregular attendance are of so serious a nature as to neutralize, to a great extent, all the advantages to be derived from an improved system of instruction. By it both scholars and Teachers are disheartened and hindered, the education received in this way must necessarily be deficient in thoroughness and fulness, the progress made is both slow and fluctuating, and where enthusiasm should be found there is often little else than the most disagreeable languor and inactivity.

The loss of the ratepayers consists in diminished Government grants and consequent higher and local taxation, loss in the payment of wages to a Teacher for the education of a part of a Section instead of the whole, and greater than all these; the habits acquired and the deficiencies to be felt in after years by their children from an education but partial and incomplete.

#### *New School-Houses.*

Since my last report the progress made in the erection of new and commodious School-houses is very gratifying. Bosanquet has erected five, Plympton two, Forest one, and Brooke one. There only remain a very few houses where the accommodation is not fully up to the legal requirements. The buildings erected this year, are, on the whole, of the most creditable character, and well provided with the most approved furniture.



During the current year I have visited all the Schools in my Division twice, with the exception of Euphemia, which I hope to overtake before the year expires. The work done by the Teachers is, in most instances, more satisfactory than during any former year. In several Schools, however, the attendance has been so large that I am required to ask the Trustees to provide an Assistant Teacher in conformity to instructions from the Educational Department very recently received. I am aware that there are strong objections on the part of many Boards of Trustees to the employment of an additional Teacher where the attendance only *occasionally* exceeds fifty pupils. But I have no alternative in the meantime but to ask their compliance. I am in hopes that at the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, an amendment to the School Act can be secured, by which *Monitors*, that is, some of the advanced pupils of the school, can be examined by the Inspector and licensed by him for one year to take the place of an assistant. The services of such monitor could be secured at a moderate charge, and might serve all the purposes of an Assistant for some time to come. A suggestion to your honorable body to this effect from the Chief Superintendent, in the form of a resolution or memorial, might aid in bringing this desirable change about.

In regard to the efficiency of the Teachers in my Division, I need scarcely make any remark. Of their general standing you are, no doubt, personally cognizant. Suffice it to say, that as a rule, their work is of a higher character now than formerly. There is less rote work and more practical training—less pedantry and more common sense. I have endeavoured, as far as I could, to give prominence to what is practical and useful, rather than to what is merely ornamental. In reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., I have called attention to the application required to be made of such branches of study in every day life, and have thus endeavoured to fit scholars at School for the duties which they were to discharge when they entered upon the responsibilities of citizenship. Education to be of any service must be something incorporated with the thoughts and habits of the scholar, not something to be performed like the gymnastic exercises of the soldier, which are of little benefit in the ordinary pursuits of life. Keeping this view of education before the pupils and Teachers I hope to find, as time progresses, a corresponding degree of efficient practical training—a training which will turn out matter of fact, practical men and women, prepared to grapple with such difficulties as they may encounter in after life, and to make themselves useful to society and their country.

In order to stimulate a spirit of emulation, I have offered a prize of \$5 to the best graded School in my Division, also a prize of a similar amount to the best School in the Township of Bosanquet. It being an experiment, I have confined the competition to one Township. If satisfactory, I propose another year to offer similar inducements to the remaining Townships in my Division.

#### COUNTY OF ESSEX. No. 1.

*Theodule Girardot, Esq.*—I am happy to state in my Report, that since the new School Law has been in operation, 28 School-houses have been built in my Division, six of which have two rooms, in order to accommodate an assistant Teacher, as is required by the Regulations. Most of these School-houses are good, substantial buildings, situated on fine lots, well fenced, and in many cases planted with shade trees. I must not forget to mention School Section No. 5, Maidstone, which has built a splendid brick School-house, assuredly the best in the Townships.

There is now a kind of rivalry among the School Sections that I like to see, those Sections which are building now are trying to surpass the others. Section No. 6, Sandwich West, is preparing to build a good house with two rooms for Teacher and Assistant. Sections Nos. 7 and 9 in the same Township are also preparing to build this summer.

All the Schools in my Division, with very few exceptions, are well provided with maps, tablets, time tables, programmes, etc., and I may say that I found very few Trustees who, by reason of economy, objected to the regulations, in that regard. I am sorry to say that very few Schools have libraries. The people have made so many sacrifices in buying School Sites, building School-houses, and providing them with the necessary requisites, that I do not like to press too much upon them to provide libraries for their Schools; but this is only a question of time; as soon as the School Sections will be out of debt, I am assured that the Trustees will not refuse to establish good libraries.



As you will see by this year's Report, the average attendance has increased over one hundred on the previous year, although I am sorry to have to state that there is a general complaint from the Teachers in regard to the irregular attendance of pupils at School. Some parents have not complied with the Compulsory Clause, and I am glad to see the amendment which is proposed on that subject in the new School Bill. I think it will be a blessing for these children who have the misfortune to belong to parents who are so indifferent about education.

I have to state that very few Teachers use the General Register; but now that there are Registers prepared at the Education Office, I am going to press upon them on my next visit to provide their Schools with them.

It is satisfactory to me to say that in general the salaries of Teachers have again increased this year. Good male Teachers have no trouble in finding situations in rural Sections, at salaries varying from \$400 to \$450 and upwards, and female Teachers, \$300 to \$350. I have now but very few Teachers acting with permits, and I hope that in a year or two I will have a sufficient number of qualified Teachers for all the Schools in my Division; but the great majority are Third Class, new County Board.

I do all I can to induce our young Teachers to attend the Normal School, but unfortunately very few seemed inclined to do so. In general the School Trustees complain that the *Journal of Education* is very irregularly received.

I am happy to state that the Schools in the Town of Sandwich continue to be flourishing. The School Trustees who are always ready to do anything which is beneficial to Education, have this year bought the balance of the necessary apparatus. The two School yards, which contain over an acre each, have been embellished and planted with shade trees. I will not finish without mentioning to you that at the last examination of Teachers, four pupils of the Schools of Sandwich obtained certificates of qualification; so you see our little Town leaves nothing to be desired in regard to education.

I am glad to say that the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of Amherstburgh, are in a very prosperous condition. The junior Department and the senior (female) are kept by the sisters of J. M. who understand thoroughly the art of teaching. Morality, politeness, cleanliness and good behaviour are taught, together with the usual branches. It is always a source of pleasure to me when I visit their School. These good sisters have a select School (Young Ladies Academy,) which is second to none in the Province, and where young ladies acquire a good education, together with all the other accomplishments which may be useful to them. I must mention the senior department of boys, which is under the direction of Mr. Hugh Seillon, a young man of talent who spares nothing for the advancement of his pupils. In a word, Amherstburgh has nothing to envy in other Towns with respect to education.

#### CITY OF HAMILTON.

*Archibald Macallum, Esq., M.A.—Pupils, Studies, Etc.*—During the first session of the year, 4,539 pupils were enrolled; during the second, 4,448, and in the whole twelve months 5,188—which is 336 more than entered our Schools in 1872, though the number in that year was 210 greater than that for 1871. The daily average attendance for the first half of the year was 2,282; for the second half, 3,163; and for the whole year, 3,229, in other words, of every 100 who entered School, over sixty-two of them attended the whole year. Ten years ago, it was only 54.4 and twenty years ago it was 52.8. It is the *daily average attendance*, not the number enrolled, that shows the effort, and in connection with the promotions, the success of the Teachers. The number between the ages of 5 and 16 years was 5,160; other ages, 28; boys, 2,702; girls, 2,486; between 5 and 10 years, 3,651; between 10 and 16 years, 1,509; and between 16 and 21 years, 26, and 2 over thirty years of age: 28 are reported as living outside the city; 251, which is only three more than last year, attended School less than 20 days; 595 between 20 and 50 days; 976 between 50 and 100; 909 between 100 and 150; 1,521 between 150 and 200; and 949, which is 107 over the same number in 1872, over 200 days, or the whole year. In the first book of Readers there were 2,200; in the second, 1,013; in the third, 1,315; in the fourth, 660. In reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, Christian morals, Canadian geography, and general geography, all our pupils, 5,188, were engaged; in grammar and composition there were 1,545; in object lessons merely a beginning, 4,850; in some portion of Canadian history, 723, and in human

physiology, 342; in English history, 107; in book-keeping, 156; in vocal music to a small extent, 3,964; in drawing, quite elementary in its character, 4,935; and girls learning to sew, 530.

Taking the population of our city at 32,000, there should be 7,111 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Of these, 5,160 were for some portion of the year at the Public Schools; 1,600 were at the Separate Schools; 300 at the Collegiate Institute, of which 100 are counted in the P. S. statistics; leaving only 151 for the private Schools, including the day pupils (about 60) at the Wesleyan Female College, a number, I am sure, by no means too large. But 251 attended the Public Schools less than 20 days in the year; in 1872 the number was 248; and 555 between 20 and 50 days; in 1872, it was 474. Assuming the attendance at the other institutions to be as good as at the Public Schools, we have 74 more of the former, and 240 of the latter; making in all 325 at School less than 20 days, and 835 between 20 and 50 days in the year—numbers which are appalling, were it not that many of those whose stay with us had been so short, attended elsewhere for a longer or shorter period. My estimate is that we have in our city about 240 children whose education is greatly neglected.

In the first, or lowest grade, there were seventeen divisions of boys and girls; average age of pupils, 6.6 years; and during the year 1,571 were promoted a step higher. All our promotions are by a careful examination, and 60 per cent. of the marks possible in all subjects must be attained to entitle a scholar to the honours of this distinction. In the second grade there were ten divisions, boys and girls; average age, 8 years; 694 were promoted. In the third grade the number of divisions, boys and girls, was seven; average age, 9.2 years, and the promotions amounted to 563. In the fourth grade there were six divisions, boys and girls; average age 9.6 years, and the promotions were 539. In the fifth grade we had six divisions, one of boys, one of girls, and four of boys and girls; average age 10.2 years; promoted 407. In the sixth grade there were four divisions, two of boys and two of girls; average age 10.8 years; and there were promoted 309. In the seventh grade we had four divisions, one of boys, two of girls, and one of boys and girls, average age 11.7 years; promotions, 245. In the eighth grade there were four divisions, two of boys and two of girls; average age 11.8 years; promoted 286. The ninth grade contained four divisions, one of boys, one of boys and girls, and two of girls; average age 12.5 years; promotions, 187. The tenth grade embraced two divisions, one of boys and one of girls; average age 12.5; promoted, 104. In the eleventh grade there were two divisions, one of boys, and one of girls; average age 13.5 years; promoted during the year 85. The special division, all boys, consists of three classes; average age 14.2 years. This is the only division except in the lowest grade in which we have more than one class; promoted 70. In the twelfth or highest grade there was one division of boys and girls; average age 13.8 years; promoted to the Collegiate Institute, 69. The average of ages in five grades was a shade higher than last year, in four grades the age was the same, and in three a trifle lower.

A statement extending over three years, shows the regular and great increase that has taken place in our School-going population. It also presents the very gratifying result that our daily average attendance by the constant care and labour of our Teachers, is more than keeping pace with the larger enrolments.

The number on the roll in December was 3,422; promoted by examination, 2,522; being a per centage of 73.7, which is 8.7 more than in 1872, and for a short session like the past, shows how unwearied were the efforts of our Teachers in accomplishing this result.

There were in December 68 Teachers and five paid Monitors engaged in teaching 68 divisions and sub-classes.

The Monitors referred to are engaged in aiding Teachers whose divisions are too numerous for one person to attend to them thoroughly. The Board allows me to employ them as occasion requires.

*Analysis of Promotions During the Year.*—At the close of the year, eleven Teachers promoted to a higher grade, 100 per cent. of their promotion classes—twenty-two, between 90 and 100 per cent.; fourteen, between 80 and 90; thirteen, between 70 and 80; six, between 60 and 70; one, between 50 and 60. Ten Teachers promoted over 50 pupils; eleven, between 40 and 50; thirty-three, between 30 and 40; ten, between 20 and 30; three, under 20. Four Teachers promoted over 80 per cent. of the number registered during the session; fourteen, between 70 and 80; twenty-two, between 60 and 70; eleven, between 50



and 60; seven, between 40 and 50; three, between 30 and 40; seven, between 20 and 30. Twelve Teachers promoted over 90 per cent. of the number registered in December; seventeen, between 80 and 90; eleven, between 70 and 80; ten, between 60 and 70; ten, between 50 and 60; five, between 40 and 50; and one, between 30 and 40.

Comparing the percentages of the numbers promoted in June and December with the numbers registered during the sessions, we find three Teachers had the same percentages, forty-three had higher in December, and twenty-one lower than in June. Taking the numbers registered in June and December, the last month of each session, we find the percentages of forty divisions higher, and twenty-seven lower in December than in June. Finally, taking the combined percentages of promotions on numbers registered during each session respectively, we find thirty-one divisions higher in June than in December, and thirty-six higher in December than in June.

The daily average for the year was lower than last year. Our monthly percentages were on the whole lower, we closed before the legal day, and we had the great annoyance of too many *one-day* holidays. By examining the work performed during the last session of the year, it will be observed to compare very favourably with its predecessor in the advancement of pupils, attendances, &c. At the close of the year over 500 prizes were awarded to the successful candidates after a careful examination.

The enrolment in our Public Schools for the past year, 1873, we find, on inquiry, was 5,188, showing an increase of 336 over 1872; and the number of those who attended School the whole year in 1872 was 842, or *one* in six nearly; in 1873 the number rose to 949, or *one* in five and a half nearly; the exact per centages were 16.35 and 18.30. It is gratifying in this connection to find the number of pupils who attended School less than 20 days in 1873, only THREE more than in 1872. Could the actual results in Hamilton, notwithstanding some deficiencies and defects still existing, be compared with those of any other Municipality in our Province, we doubt not a large balance would be found in favour of the system pursued in this city for the past twenty years by the Board of School Trustees, hereafter to be styled "The Board of Education for the City of Hamilton."

*A Comparison.*—The following is a comparative view of the Hamilton School statistics for the years 1849 and the twelve months under consideration. What changes twenty-four years have brought about!

	1849.	1873.
Number on the roll (boys 654, girls 226) .....	880	5188
" 2702 " 2486		
Daily average attendance .....	359	3229
Percentage .....	40.8	62.8
Government grant .....	\$760	\$2,998
Amount paid teachers .....	\$2,487	\$21,936
Number of School houses .....	6	11

In each of these six School-houses there was probably but one room; if so, the School-rooms at present would be more than eleven times as many. In 1849 there were twenty-six Private Schools, a Grammar School, and the Burlington Ladies' Academy—this last under the able and efficient superintendence of Dr. Vannorman, now of New York, whose removal from Ontario, like that of some others, has, in my estimation, been a great public loss. We find that even twenty-four years ago the new Board of School Trustees in Hamilton were putting forth a strong effort to erect a better description of School-houses.

It is curious as well as interesting to find that some of the provisions of the School Bill just passed by our Legislature were advocated by the Teachers of the Gore District at a meeting held in this city early in 1850. Some of these recommendations were: that Trustees should be empowered to provide for the entire of the Teachers' salary (including the public money), either by *fees* or rate bill quarterly; that Superintendents be selected from "persons who are or have been, actively engaged in teaching;" that Superintendents alone should grant certificates; that the Provincial Board of Education should be composed in part of practical Teachers.

*Cost per Pupil, &c.*—The cost per pupil estimated on the number enrolled and amount paid Teachers was \$4.22; in 1870, \$3.91; the cost per pupil estimated on average attendance and amount paid Teachers was \$6.79; in 1862 it was \$7.55; total yearly cost per



pupil estimated on number on roll and current expenditure, \$6.32; for 1871 it was \$6.94; total yearly cost per pupil on average attendance and current expenditure, \$10.15; in Ottawa, for 1872, it was \$11.93; in 1862 it was \$10.53.

*Income and Expenditure for the Year.*—The sources whence the Board received the money expended for School purposes were: Government grant, \$2,998, an increase of \$404 over the grant for 1872; School fees, \$5,875.10; municipal assessment, \$29,770; rent of land, \$1.00. Balance from 1872, \$863. The expenditure was as follows: Salaries of Teachers, \$21,936; other salaries, including the Inspector's wood and incidentals, \$6,455; prizes, maps, library, books and stationery, \$3,201; permanent improvements, \$6,690; repairs, \$1,189. Balance, \$35.41. Total, \$39,506.28.

During the year the following resolutions, reports, &c., were at various times adopted by the Board.

A petition was read from sixty-five Teachers, asking the Board to consider the question of salaries, and praying for an advance. In response to which, a committee, composed of Messrs. Ghent, Lister, Cumbe, Murray, Fielding, Bickle and Field was appointed.

*Committee on Teachers' Salaries.*—Mr. Field brought up the report as follows:—

That after holding three meetings, and upon due enquiry and careful comparison of the salaries paid in London, Brantford, St. Catharines, Toronto and Ottawa, the following is the recommendation of the Committee:

1. That the salary of Teachers for the first year after appointment remain as at present, at \$200 a year; that for the second they receive \$220 a year, and after two years service they receive \$240 a year, which will be the *maximum* in the first or lowest grade.

2. That the salary in the second grade will be \$260 a year.

3. That the salary in the third and fourth grades will be \$275 a year.

4. That in the fifth grade, for teaching girls, the salary will be \$280, and for teaching boys \$290.

5. That in the sixth grade it will be \$280 for girls and \$300 for boys.

6. That in the seventh grade the salary will be \$300 for girls and \$325 for boys.

7. That in the eighth grade the salary will be, for teaching a division of girls, \$350, and for teaching a division of boys \$400 *per annum*.

8. That in the ninth grade the salary for teaching girls will be \$375, and for boys the salary will be \$500 *per annum*.

9. That in the tenth grade the salary for girls will be \$400, and \$600 for boys, as at present, *per annum*.

10. That in the eleventh grade it will be \$400 for girls and \$700 for boys a year.

11. That the salary in the special division remain at \$700 *per annum*.

12. That in the twelfth or highest division the salary remain as at present, \$800 *per annum*, and that the Inspector's salary be \$1,500 *per annum*.

In Toronto the salaries are much higher than in this city. For women they begin at \$300 a year, the next step is \$350, and the next \$500; and this takes place in each of the ten schools in that city. Here we begin at \$200, the intermediate steps are ten in number before they reach \$500, and this can be attained only in the Central School.

At a hint thrown out by a member of the Board, it was moved by Mr. Bickle, seconded by Mr. Murray, That the School now being erected on Victoria Avenue be known as the "Victoria School."—Carried.—September.

A communication from Messrs. Duncan, Stuart & Co. was submitted, offering to furnish prize books as cheaply as could be done in Toronto.—November.

*Morals and Manners.*—It is not enough that our pupils receive instruction in the ordinary branches of education. The development of the moral nature is of such importance to the individual and to society that its culture should receive careful attention. Every opportunity that presents itself should be improved in training our pupils in such habits as will help them to continue, or to become, truthful, honest, self-governing, and law abiding citizens. Our social relations, the necessity and dignity of labour, our mutual dependence, the privileges of society, the benefits of government, should be taught by easy and familiar lessons and happy illustrations suited to the capacity of our scholars. Children soon catch the tone, manners and spirit of those with whom they have much to do. They will love and practise kindness, politeness, neatness, punctuality and truthfulness by the example of their Teachers; and surely it is not seeking too much to expect these traits in the conduct of every instructor

of youth. The development of character, the formation of right habits, the inculcation of correct principles, and showing our pupils how to learn, are the higher functions of the Teacher: in these neither precept nor discipline is so forcible as our conduct in living up to our profession. By such means a spirit of kindness and courtesy towards each other, respect for their superiors, love towards parents and Teachers, will be fostered and secured. Nothing is more desirable than a love for cleanliness, order, law, truth, and the God of these virtues. Scarcely a day passes that the School-room does not furnish abundant materials for inculcating the great moral truths common to all well-ordered minds; and I trust all Teachers will improve these golden opportunities.

A portion of Scripture is read and the Lord's prayer repeated every morning by each Teacher, and on Tuesday and Thursday the Ten Commandments form a portion of the opening exercises for the day.

*Victoria School*, on the corner of Victoria Avenue and King William Street, was erected during this year—the finest School-house in the City with the single exception of the Central School building. Its cost will be about \$14,000, and its object is to accommodate the children living in the eastern part of the city. Where a few years ago there was a large tenantless common, now we find a dense population, and in the midst the Victoria School. The lot of land is 104.6 feet on Victoria Avenue, and 141.6 feet on King William Street, containing 1,680 square yards, or one-third of an acre. The building is of red brick, with cut stone facings, two stories high, surmounted by a tower, on which is a vane, and in which, I trust, we shall soon have a bell and a clock. Nine divisions can be accommodated, as the house contains that number of rooms, which is one room more than the Murray Street School. The height of the ceiling is 14 ft. 9 in. down-stairs, and 14 ft. up-stairs, so that each pupil will have far more than the legal amount (100 cubic feet) of breathing space. Two coal furnaces (one a Harris, the other a Mills), at a cost of \$450 and \$268 respectively, are to provide the heat necessary in inclement weather. A large hall up and down stairs runs the whole length of the building, and the best facilities are provided for ingress, egress, and ventilation. A peculiarity marks this School-house—galleries have been dispensed with. By this arrangement the pupils may occupy the same room during the whole session: they will have desks for writing notes, dictation, &c., at all times. All appliances, maps, abundant blackboards, calculators, &c., are provided. Our excellent city water has been introduced. Out-houses, planking round the building, fences, &c., of the best description, will inclose and complete the whole. The furniture is of oak, the desks double and folding, and reflects the greatest credit on Joseph Hoodless, School furniture manufacturer in this city, who had this part of the contract. We expect to be in it by the middle of this month, and when finished, this building will be a credit to the Trustees, a blessing to the rising generation, and an ornament to the locality. Such should every School house be.

*General Remarks.*—The year passed without a single unpleasant event. The library still affords mental pabulum to many of our pupils, some thousands of volumes having been taken out during the year. The printed forms, especially the weekly reports to parents, greatly aid the teachers, as they constitute a reliable means of communication between the School and home. Of the Honor Cards it needs only be said that during last session 13,408 were given. This number will appear much larger when we reflect that a single mark for absence, lateness, misconduct, or imperfect recitation, prevents a pupil from receiving this mark of approbation for the week.

*Teachers' Authority.*—Occasionally it is questioned whether or not the School authority extends over pupils on their way to and from School. Dr. Ryerson, our Chief Superintendent settled it years ago. He stated: "The discipline of the School, and therefore the authority of the Teacher, extends to all pupils from the time they leave their parents and guardians until they return to them. Pupils are as responsible to the authority of the School for the wrongs they do their fellow-pupils, or other improprieties they commit on their way to and from School, as if they did such things on the School premises, or in the School. If pupils were not responsible to the School authorities for their conduct going to and from School, endless irregularities might be committed with impunity by pupils; neighbour would be set against neighbour by the alleged improprieties of each other's children, and School discipline could not be maintained. Of course the responsibility of a Teacher is as extensive as his authority."

By the recent census, the number of blind persons in our city is set down at 19, and of



deaf and dumb at — ; nearly all of them, however, are over School age. As our local Government has made ample provision for the education of these unfortunates, I am going to try and find them out, and, if possible, have those of suitable age sent to the institutions provided for them.

Two recommendations bring my report for 1873 to a close : the first, regarding vocal music, the second, compulsory attendance at School.

*Vocal Music.*—Boston spends about \$30,000 annually on vocal music in its Public Schools. Singing is pleasant, healthful and ennobling ; it aids, instead of hindering progress in other studies ; while, as a means of cheerfulness in the family circle, as a means of making home more attractive in after life, its value can hardly be over estimated. Its power as a direct means of mental discipline is very great. Its attractiveness as an amusement or relaxation from laborious study is excellent. Its advantages in after life to the pupil, both as a social and a religious being, are abiding and highly beneficial. In Germany vocal music is one of the ordinary School studies ; and, finally, every person can sing if instructed in early life.

On these considerations, I would recommend the Board to make provision for the introduction of music in the Public Schools ; and that hereafter those applicants for situations in our Public Schools who can teach music and drawing, other things being equal, should be preferred.

Should the Board make provision for this subject, it will be, I trust, with the distinct understanding that the pupils shall be instructed in the theory of music, to read the notes, &c., and not to have their time frittered away in singing by ear, thus defeating the object we have in view in introducing it.

The second recommendation is, that the compulsory clauses of the School Bill should be efficiently enforced. The following, among many other reasons, are assigned in favour of this course :—

*Compulsory Education.*—It is a crime against society to allow any child to grow up uneducated. As the property of all is taxed for the education of all, so every member of the community should be compelled to receive that education which will qualify for the efficient discharge of duty in after-life. On no other principle can free government be maintained, nor the right of franchise be exercised with intelligence for the public weal.

Unless the State educate the children of the State, they will remain ignorant, and the State, in self-defence, must punish at a much greater expense, many of those who, if educated, would have been ornaments of society, but uneducated become the tenants of jails and penitentiaries. New York City pays more to punish criminals than to educate the School population. In England the denominational system was tried for many years, and the result is that to-day, one-third of the people of England and Wales can neither read nor write. The violent riots at the recent elections are attributable to this sad state of affairs. Where the people are educated there are no election riots. In France, one-half the people are ignorant and this half furnishes ninety-five per cent. of those arrested, and eighty-seven per cent. of those convicted of crime. In the New England States only seven per cent. of the people over ten years of age are unable to read and write ; but this percentage, low as it is, commits eighty per cent. of the crime. In New York and Pennsylvania, a person ignorant of the branches just referred to, commits seven times as many crimes as one well instructed in them ; in the United States as a whole, it rises to ten times.

Education, to be general, must be secular. Religious education may safely be left to parents, Sabbath schools, and ministers of the Gospel. However highly the Church may be estimated, without the aid of the School-house its influence in restraining crime is quite limited.

From the following Table, which was compiled for Bavaria in 1870, it will be observed that, as School-houses increase, crime decreases :—



	Per 1,000 Building.		Per 100,000 souls.
	Churches	Schools.	Crimes.
Lower Bavaria .....	10	44	870
Lower Palatinate .....	11	6	690
Upper Bavaria .....	15	5½	667
Upper Franconia .....	5	7	444
The Palatinate .....	4	11	425
Lower Franconia .....	5	10	384

As education increases, pauperism also disappears. What is true in Europe is found to be true in America. In Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, one pauper is found in ten illiterate persons, while of the rest of the population it takes three hundred to furnish one beggar.

From crime and pauperism arise the great expenses of Government, whose chief functions are the maintenance of order and the administration of justice; by educating the whole people, the former will be greatly lessened, while the latter will be maintained at much less expense. Now that our Government, with the aid of the voluntary self-taxation of the people, has placed the necessary amount of education within the reach of every person in our Province, our authorities should go one step further, and require that every person should be educated. This can be attained only by the compulsory system; wherever it has been thoroughly tried the results have been truly marvellous, and it has invariably become a fixed policy.

In Boston such a law has been in existence since 1853, and during the last ten years, truancy has been reduced sixty per centum. The same law has been adopted in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Michigan; London the Great has followed this noble example, with this difference, that the power is discretionary. In New York State, the necessity of such a law is manifested from the fact that the average attendance at the Public Schools is only one-third the School population, and at all Schools, public and private, one-half. In our own happy Ontario, things are better—though there are 58,380 over 20 years of age who cannot read, and 93,380 who are unable to write—but by no means so good as a compulsory law would speedily place them. In the Province of Quebec there are 191,860 of the former, and 244,730 of the latter class. The difference between our School population and the number enrolled, is over 41,000, and over 42,000 attended less than 20 days, making over 80,000 whose education is criminally neglected; of these, 12,323 are between 7 and 12 years of age, none of whom attended any School. The statistics of the cities in our Province have previously been given. It is earnestly hoped that our law on this subject will no longer remain a dead letter, but that the friends of education, of progress, and humanity, will not only wipe out the crime of neglect, but rejoice in the happy future that such a law, kindly but firmly administered, will secure in the coming times. I am happy to add that, the Trustees have already made arrangements for the introduction of vocal music in the Central School; success, I doubt not, will follow.

#### CITY OF KINGSTON.

*Prof. N. F. Dupuis, M.A.*—Since accepting the office of Inspector, I have constantly endeavoured, and I believe with a goodly portion of success, to bring all the Schools of the City into a uniform method of working. That they are now doing so to a considerable extent, you will observe from the nature of the answers given to the questions asked in the detailed Report.

The evils against which the Schools have to contend, are, 1) irregularity of attendance, arising from the indifference of parents, or the willingness of many to allow their children to absent themselves from School upon the most trivial excuses, or the readiness with which they keep them at home to serve the most insignificant ends. (2) The very questionable policy of transferring pupils from School to School, in order to gratify some notion of the pupil, or some spleen of the parent; and (3) the consequent overcrowding of certain Schools having popular

Teachers, and the decimating of others which are in reality as good, but not quite so favourably looked upon by the public.

To correct these evils, and especially the last one, I have tried in vain, and I have consequently come to the conclusion that the last one cannot be eradicated without a complete change in our City School organization. I propose, therefore, to endeavour to centralize the higher classes, *i. e.* to have but one male fourth class, one male third class, one female fourth class, and one female third class in the City, and to arrange these according to the accommodation offered by the larger School buildings, retaining at the same time a first and second class in every School.

In this way parents will be deprived of a *choice* in the higher classes, and as a consequence the Schools can no longer suffer by the exercise of that choice.

During the past year I acted upon the plan of holding, personally, periodical and stated examinations for promotion from one class to another, and although it is in one sense depriving the Head Teacher of a part of his privileges, yet I have found them, in all cases, quite willing to relinquish it, as it relieves them from an unenviable position, and gives a degree of satisfaction not attained by any other method. To successful candidates I have given tasty promotion cards, stating the class into which they have been promoted, with the date, and these in nearly all cases, are looked upon by the recipients in the light of a valuable prize won by their own industry. In this way I have examined and promoted above four hundred pupils during the past year.

The Library is a central one for the whole City, and I believe it is largely patronized by the public. The salaries do not express in all cases what the Teachers received, since to some of them *bonuses* were given for special services in connection with particular Schools, or for other things.

#### TOWN OF BRCKVILLE.

*William R. Bigg, Esq.*—There are four School buildings in the Town, *viz.*: 1st. A commodious stone Central School-house, one and a half stories high, containing six class rooms, and two gallery rooms.

2nd. The East Ward Primary School, containing two rooms.

3rd. The West Ward School, a handsome stone structure, erected in 1871, at a cost of \$4,000, containing four rooms.

4th. The Roman Catholic Separate School, which occupies the old Catholic Church, consisting of one large room.

Two of the rooms of the Central School are at present used by the High School, with which the Public School is united. A staff of ten Teachers is employed in the Public School department, and two in the High School department, the various rooms being well supplied with suitable maps, seats and desks, as well as with apparatus sufficient to illustrate all the subjects taught.

The Roman Catholic Separate School employs three Teachers, who labour under a great disadvantage, in consequence of being compelled to teach in one and the same room, the School also being indifferently supplied with maps, and having no globes and apparatus of any kind, nor commodious seats and desks.

The number of children attending the United High and Public Schools during the year will not exceed an average of six hundred, while the number on the roll during the same period will be in excess of nine hundred, showing an average attendance of only two-thirds of the Protestant School population. The Roman Catholic School will show about three hundred on the roll, and an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty, thereby indicating, that only about one half of the Catholic School population attend. The sums paid for Teachers' salaries in the High and Public Schools amount to \$4,000 per annum, and in the Separate School, to only \$750 per annum. Reckoning on the sum paid to Teachers, the cost of education per pupil in the former is about \$8, and in the latter, \$5.

With regard to classification, and the carrying out of the Official Programme, I have to report that the regulations are complied with as far as practicable, in both Schools (but of course more strictly in the High and Public Schools) than in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools. The former is better graded, and each class in charge of a separate Teacher, while in the latter each Teacher has two or three classes to look after. Yet the difference in point of education is not so much as might be expected, when these circumstances



are taken into consideration, coupled with the fact that only Third Class certificated Teachers are employed in the Roman Catholic Separate School. In both Schools the principal subjects taught are reading, spelling, writing, grammar, arithmetic and geography. The so called *advanced classes* vary in their attainments in algebra, natural philosophy, mensuration, history, and the natural sciences, which knowledge may be simply described as purely elementary. The great defect is a want of thoroughness, the pupils being hurried on before they have mastered the groundwork, hence the superstructure is built on a bad foundation. Only a comparatively few of the oldest and best scholars are capable of passing for Third Class Teachers' certificates, which feat is often performed by pupils from the Rural Schools, so that I am forced to the conviction, that the status of the upper classes is not what it should be, nor commensurate with the cost.

With regard to the effect of Union High and Public Schools, I beg leave to refer you to my "Report on the Rural Schools in the First Division of Leeds," to save recapitulation.

In conclusion I may mention, that in Gananoque a handsome and roomy frame building has just been finished, but as I have not yet seen its interior, I must defer speaking of the increased School accommodation of that Village till next year.

#### TOWN OF CHATHAM.

*Rev. A. McCall.*—The condition of the Schools is not unsatisfactory. What I ventured in my last Report to express as a hope, has been realized, although there is still great room for improvement. Progress, however, has been made, and I have no doubt, that in the ordinary course of things, the improvement for the current year will be equally marked.

The number of Teachers employed by the Board in 1873, was 16. There is one Coloured School, in which two Teachers are employed. Towards the close of the year, there was a keen agitation as to whether there should be for the future, any *separate* Coloured School. The Board of Public School Trustees have by a resolution thrown open all the Public Schools to pupils irrespective of colour. On what the issue will be it is premature to hazard, as yet, an opinion. One thing is, however, very clear, that there exists a strong and adverse feeling on the subject. There was another building erected in 1873, for School purposes. It is called the Princess-street School-house. The cost was \$5,345. It is two storied, and the material is of stone and brick. It is 37 by 48 feet, with a porch in front 6' 6" x 6'. There are two School-rooms, each 12' 6" x 35'; and two class-rooms, 12 x 12' 6". There are two Teacher's closets 4' x 12' 6"; and the ceilings are 12 feet high in the clear. The School-rooms have seats for 220 pupils. The building fronts King-street, and the ground attached thereto is a square, of which the side is *two hundred* feet.

There was no addition made to the Libraries in 1873; but at the last meeting of the Board (in February, 1874) there was a certain sum voted for that purpose.

The examinations by the Inspector are quarterly, and occupy seven or eight days each time. There were twenty pupils from the Town Public Schools, admitted into the High School, in 1873.

The Department having called the special attention of the Board to the regulation on merit cards, it was immediately resolved to remedy the defect; but owing to delays apparently unavoidable, the cards did not come to hand till near the end of the year; and it was deemed inexpedient (owing to the great changes contemplated in the conduct of the Schools) to distribute them before the reopening of the Schools in January of the current year, and they were then distributed.

Two additional Teachers have been employed by the Board for 1874.

#### TOWN OF GALT.

*Rev. James B. Muir, M.A.*—In submitting to you my Annual Report of the Public Schools of this town, I have to state that, as required by the School Law, I have inspected them twice during the past year, spending the required number of days in so doing. I have to write in terms of the highest commendation of the excellent condition of the out-door premises and in-door arrangements and furniture which are, I believe, as complete as any in this or any other Province in Canada. The primary division (for the Public Schools are divided into eleven divisions, and six classes) was transferred from the Central Public School to a



separate School. This transference has, at present, put an end to over-crowding in the former place, and preventing premature promotions in the various divisions and classes. There is now sufficient accommodation for all the pupils who attend School. A general register, prepared and furnished by the Educational Department, has not been obtained. I have urged the Trustees to procure one, so that a record of the progress and promotions, &c., of every scholar may be kept for reference and comparison. In the course of my semi-annual inspections, special attention was paid to the three "R's," and I have to state that, upon the whole, these subjects are taught with efficiency and success. The other subjects are also well taught. The programme of studies and the limit table are nearly carried out in their entirety. Natural history, moral lessons, agricultural chemistry, and vocal music are the exceptions. During the last year the average attendance was considerably higher than it was in 1872. On the School registers I find that the number of pupils was upwards of 900, and that the average attendance was 737, for the past year. It is my deliberate conviction that, during the last two years, our Public Schools have improved twenty per cent. I would, however, mention that, in the matter of regular attendance there is considerable room for improvement. Parents cannot be too anxious in sending their children regularly to School, and besides, there is a compulsory clause in our Education Bill, requiring all children between 7 and 13 years to attend School.

During the past year, as Public School Inspector, I concluded three Entrance Examinations at the Collegiate Institute. Upwards of 100 candidates were examined, of whom a large percentage succeeded in obtaining the requisite number of marks for admission. These entrance examinations are becoming every year more difficult, and the work now connected with them is very heavy. I am convinced, however, that they are necessary, and whatever discretionary powers may be granted to the C. I. Local Examiner, in regard to pupils coming *ab extra* to attend the Collegiate Institute, I am satisfied that no boy or girl residing in Galt, should be admitted in the number of Collegiate Institute Pupils, until they had passed such an examination as they could easily pass if they had gone through the three highest classes in the Public Schools.

#### TOWN OF GUELPH

*Rev. Robert Torrance.*—The total number of pupils enrolled was 1497, or 52 less than for the preceding year, all of whom, with the exception of 19, were between five and sixteen years of age. Of these, 122 were in the School taught by Miss Hutchinson; 123 in that taught by Miss Maddock; 111 in that taught by Miss M. Lagan; 73 in that taught by Miss Holmwood; 77 in that taught by Mr. Ferguson; 96 in that taught by Mr. Cullen; 100 in that taught by Miss Auld; 135 in the Senior Girls' School, under Miss Walker and Miss Thexton; 59 in Miss Addison's; 94 in Mr. Anderson's Department, at the North Ward, and 152 in Miss Smith's; 89 under Miss McNaughton; 101 under Miss Barclay; 109 under Miss Jackson; and 56 in the Senior Primary School, under Mr. Cooley.

Of the total number, 644 were boys, and 853 were girls. Of these, 894 were between five and ten years of age; 581 were between ten and sixteen; and 19 between sixteen and twenty-one. While the number of pupils enrolled is 1497, and the School population even greater, the accommodation provided is sufficient for only 920.

Arranging the pupils according to their periods of attendance, 230 attended less than 20 days; 288 between 20 and 50 days; 421 between 50 and 100 days; 534 between 100 and 150 days; 276 between 150 and 200 days; and only 48 between 200 days and the whole year.

The aggregate attendance for the first half year was 81,303, giving an average of 677  $\frac{63}{120}$ ; and for the second half year, 65,513, giving an average of 727  $\frac{83}{90}$ .

Arranging the pupils according to the branches of instruction they were pursuing, there were 566 in the first class; 652 in the second; 281 in the third; 207 in the fourth; 96 in the fifth, and 95 in the sixth, showing that by far the greater number were studying only the primary branches. For this several reasons might be alleged, but the state of matters at presents is one deserving the serious consideration of all that take an interest in educational subjects, and that desire to see the children of the municipality properly instructed at the period of life allotted by Providence for that purpose. No doubt one great cause is to be found in the desire of parents to avail themselves at too early a period of the earnings which

their children can make, and the opportunities which stores and manufactories afford for children's labour, in the disposition of employers to engage children, because of the higher wages which must be paid for the labour of grown-up persons. Account ought, also, to be made, of the course of instruction that has been prescribed and rendered imperative in our Public Schools, embracing subjects which, while valuable in themselves, are not thought necessary by parents for their children, and who, consequently, grudge the time devoted to them, and the expense that must be incurred in the purchase of text-books. The Inspector would hazard the opinion that there are fewer children at our Public Schools now in the fourth and fifth books, than there were before the programme now in force was adopted.

Spelling has been taught to 1463 pupils; reading to 1363; arithmetic to 1385; grammar to 753; 703 have been taught from object lessons; 697 have been in composition; 850 in general geography; 634 in Canadian geography; 145 in ancient history; 205 in Canadian history; 257 in English history; 168 in human physiology; 67 in natural history; 168 in natural philosophy; 194 in agricultural chemistry; all of them girls: 135 in botany; 150 in algebra; 33 in geometry; 33 in mensuration; 125 in book-keeping; 135 in domestic economy; 1340 in linear drawing; 1441 in vocal music; and 135 in gymnastics.

All the Schools are furnished with blackboards, and all but one with maps, of which there are 53, twelve of these being of the World; 8 of Canada; 23 of the Continents, and 10 of other places. There are two globes, one in the Senior Primary, and the other in the Senior Girls' Schools, and in eight of the Schools there are object and tablet lessons.

In the course of the year, 300 School Visits have been made: 102 of these by the Inspector, being an average of nearly seven to each School; 15 by clergymen; 70 by Trustees, and 113 by other persons.

From the Financial Statement, it is ascertained that the actual expenditure on the Public Schools, for all purposes, for the year, was \$7,572.75, or a trifle less than \$5.06 per pupil.

Of this sum, \$757 were received as Legislative Grant, being an average to each pupil, of a little over fifty cents. Of the amount asked from the Town Council, \$7053.96 have been expended, and this gives us the cost of each pupil who has been attending School, an average of \$4.71. Of the total sum expended, \$4,620.35 have been paid Teachers, or an average to each one, of \$288.77, and showing an average cost of each pupil, of about \$3.08. Looking at these figures, the Inspector thinks it may be affirmed that the Board has been managing the educational interests of the town with a regard to economy, and he is persuaded that if the outlay on the cities and other towns of Ontario, was available for comparison, it would be found that the people of Guelph have no reason to complain of an extravagant expenditure upon their Public Schools.

The Inspector has conducted his Quarterly Examination of each School, and reported same in due course to the Board. Two of these examinations were for promotion from lower to higher divisions. He has laid before the Board, at the close of each Quarter, the names of those who passed the prescribed examination. He has also given in a monthly report, showing the number of pupils under each Teacher; the number of boys and girls separately, with the aggregate and average attendance.

In the course of the year, 17 Teachers were in the employ of the Board, but one of these, Miss Walker, tendered her resignation, which was accepted with regret, that she might take the position of Lady Principal in the Ladies' Presbyterian College, Ottawa. Miss Eliza A. Walker was then promoted to the situation thus thrown vacant, and another Teacher was engaged to fill her place. The old Baptist Chapel was rented by the Board and fitted up as a School-room, and Miss Addison was removed to it in charge of the fourth class. At the West Ward School, a third room was provided, and in the month of September, Miss Barclay was put in charge of a number of children who were removed from Miss Jackson's room, which had long been over-crowded. At the Senior Primary School, Mr. Cooley had engaged to take the place of Mr. Hutton, who had resigned at the close of the year, after having been for a considerable period in the service of the Board, but having been cut off by death before he could enter upon his duties, his place was taken by a younger brother, whom he had sent forward to be his substitute when he was taken ill, not anticipating that his disease would have a fatal termination.

The Schools are, on the whole, well supplied with maps and apparatus, but some of them are in need of more suitable furniture than that which they now possess. No change of building has taken place, with the exception to which allusion has been already made. Six



Teachers are still employed in the building rented from Mr. Day : a building which is altogether unsuitable for School purposes, and which the Inspector has felt bound to condemn more than a year ago. At the South Ward, in the Senior Girls' and in the North Ward, two Teachers are employed in each building ; at the West Ward, three ; and in the old Baptist Chapel, one. All the premises, which are the property of the Board, are fenced in, but there are none of them planted with trees. A tail of them there are woodsheds, but in none of them is there a well, nor has any of them, with the exception of the North Ward, sufficient premises attached to afford play ground for the children.

All the Teachers have been applying themselves, on the whole, faithfully to their duties, and some of them are deserving of warm commendation for the earnestness and diligence they manifest. But, to quote the words of one who, while in Canada, occupied a prominent place as an educationist, "It is neither unkind nor censorious, nor more than might be said of any number of labourers in other spheres, to say that all are not of equal merit, nor do all manifest the same degree of earnestness and diligence in the discharge of their duties. Some have, obviously, less aptness for the work, and less delight in it, and would, doubtless, consult their own comfort and usefulness without any disadvantage to the Schools, were they to turn their thoughts to some more congenial vocation."

The principal event in the School history of the Municipality during the year has been the commencement of the new Central School Building. By a considerable majority, the rate-payers of the town have shown that they were in favour of proceeding to the erection of a new School-house, in which proper accommodation would be furnished for the children of the town while pursuing their education. That house is now in course of being built, and no doubt, the Board will see to its early and proper construction. When finished a great want will be supplied, and means provided for the more efficient management of the town's educational institutes.

The attempt begun in 1871, and continued throughout 1872, to bring the Schools up to the standard prescribed in the programme from the Council of Public Instruction, has been carried on, so far as was attainable, during the year which this Report covers, but the Inspector must say, not with complete success. Report has been made to the Education Department of the points on which there was failure, in the Detailed Special Report forwarded by me in December last.

#### TOWN OF PARIS.

*Rev. T. Henderson.*—The School Library is not much used, that of the Mechanics' Institute being preferred.

Pupils receive Monthly Reports, and, as rewards for proficiency, Certificates of Promotion to a Higher Form. Inattention, bad conduct, &c., are punished by Discredit Marks and Impositions—Corporal Punishment is resorted to in extreme cases, it has not, however, been necessary to inflict it in a single case during the past year.

#### TOWN OF PETERBORO'.

*James Stratton, Esq.*—The number of Candidates (98) for promotion to the Collegiate Institute here, was large, and the time being so close to the holidays may have been untoward for some of them, but I think I may safely say the examinations were reasonably satisfactory.

The Public School Departments are under the management of very efficient Teachers, and the desire of the Board and the Principal is to secure the best Teachers, and require of them faithful work. In the matter of salaries our Board is liberal, with a view to securing the best teaching talent possible. The attendance of pupils is yearly on the increase, and to meet this increase the Board is now preparing to erect a commodious Ward School in the south of the town, to be followed by one in the north of the town. Each of these new buildings is calculated to accommodate about 250 to 300 children, and will cost about \$5,000 (each). This also indicates the liberality of the School Board, and the interest it takes in the education of the youth of this town. Under the prudent control of Principal Dixon, the School in both the Public and High School Departments, is prosperous, and positively popular with the citizens. This is borne out by the fact that no private School of any importance exists in the



town, parents preferring to send their children to the Public School or to the Collegiate Institute.

In the matter of Libraries, our School may be said to have none. But our Mechanics' Institute is in a flourishing condition, with a well selected Library, which is circulated to members, the books reaching numerous families.

The Examiners here approve of the preparation of the papers by the Department, believing that in this way uniformity of standard is more easily attainable, which is certainly desirable. The questions sent down, if we except No. 3 in Arithmetic, which results in a negative quantity before multiplication, were not too difficult. Penmanship may be taken into account, but some consider it of little value, and give little attention to it. Permit me to suggest that considerable latitude be given in the penmanship of pupils entering for a classical course, as time to them is valuable just now, and they will, in all probability, make up hereafter for present defects in their penmanship. It is also well known that many excellent pupils are inferior writers at the ages of thirteen to fifteen years.

Notwithstanding that an opinion prevails that the Examinations of 1872, were not of a character to be satisfactory to the Inspectors of High Schools, as they were conducted according to law, I think the result should not now be questioned, especially in reference to pupils in the classical course. Everything done in good faith should be considered final—using due care for the future, unsettled regulations do not establish confidence in our Institutions, nor should legislation be retrospective; let us *go on* to perfection.

Permit me to suggest that the times for the Examinations be fixed or permanent from year to year; then Teachers could not complain that “they have been taken unawares.” There is not much in this suggestion, but to carry it out would prevent cavilling, and yet would not seriously interfere with the work of the Department.

I have only to add that the minimum standard fixed by the Examiners here was fifty per cent. of all the work, and not one was passed who failed to obtain that per centage. Many of the pupils took over seventy-five per cent. and some of them over eighty per cent. of the whole work. A few failed from well known causes—absence from their classes for lengthened periods being the principal one.

The question of the Departmental “Book Room” has engaged no little attention, and the various opinions of interested persons have been placed before people. That the “trade” is interested in securing the whole business no one doubts for a moment, and owing to this they have been crying down the Department “book trade.” There can be no two opinions as to the cause. There have been other causes militating against the Department in this respect, but my opinion is that the “trade” would not supply the same class of books at the same prices. Unless at an increased rate to the reading public, they could not be obtained, and, indeed, never would have been purchased or circulated. The Department in sending out wholesome reading matter at a cheap rate, has supplied a want the “trade” could not have reached while the settlers were struggling to maintain their existence in the early settlement of the country. Give the people healthy reading matter of a moral and ennobling tendency *cheap*, and to the people it is of little consequence who supplies it.

These remarks take up all the ground I can now undertake to refer to. More extended information will be gladly given at any time required. Progress is the watchword, and as this has been in the foreground all along, I do not fear for the future of our Educational Institutions.

#### TOWN OF ST. CATHARINES.

*John H. Comfort, Esq., M.D.*—I have nothing special to report in reference to the condition of the Public Schools of the Town during the past year. I am glad to be able to say that as time lapses the organization of our Schools becomes more perfect, and the teaching more systematic and thorough. The subject of drawing was introduced in the Central School in the early part of the year, for the first time, and the results have been highly satisfactory. A new Primary School will be opened in a short time in St. Patrick's Ward, which will relieve the Primary Schools in each of the adjoining Wards from their present overcrowded condition. Our Public Schools are meeting with increased favour and patronage from all classes of the community, and under the zealous and devoted staff of Teachers now employed, continued success and favour will, I am confident, attend our efforts in the cause of education in the Town of St. Catharines.

## TOWN OF SIMCOE.

*James J. Walworth, Esq., M. A., M. B.*—I am happy to report that the Public Schools of this town are in a prosperous condition. The attendance for 1873 was larger than in previous years, and the number of Divisions has increased to five. The Trustees have manifested their usual energy, in maintaining First Class School accommodation, and the labours of the teaching staff have been highly successful. It is the ambition of the School authorities here to have their School stand in the first rank in every respect. The building, a perspective view of which appeared in the *Journal of Education* sometime ago, is of such a character as to impress the pupils with a sense of the importance of education. It is kept in a condition calculated to inspire among those in daily attendance, a love of order, of cleanliness, and of industry. The elegance of its surroundings—its lawns, shrubbery, gravel walks, terraces and flower gardens, cannot fail to engender a love of the beautiful, and a detestation of all that is slovenly and squalid. The value of the stimulus thus afforded to habits of industry and frugality can hardly be over-estimated. Admiration easily ripens into emulation. If any pupil passes from this School to enter upon the duties of life destitute of taste, of love of home, of patriotism, content to float through existence in idleness, poverty, and squalor, his predilection for wretchedness certainly cannot be charged upon the Trustees. I am glad to say that the Principal of the School, D. C. Sullivan, Esq., LL.B., is a thoroughly trained Teacher, and that he is aided by the harmonious co-operation of an efficient staff. In my detailed report the precise standing and progress of the classes are fully set forth. It will also be seen that the School library was reopened last summer, and that it is highly valued by the people. It is to be regretted that it is of so limited extent. The great educational want here now is a good library. The children acquire a taste for reading, but have little opportunity of gratifying it. The wholesome influence of a good reading room and library is imperatively required. It is expected that the Mechanics' Institute will unite with the School Trustees in supplying this want during 1874.

## APPENDIX C.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT, AND DISCIPLINE OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES IN ONTARIO.

*Prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction on the Thirty-first day of March, and Twentieth day of May, and Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the Twenty-fourth day of June.*

## I. TERMS, HOURS OF DAILY TEACHING, HOLIDAYS, AND VACATIONS.\*

1. *Terms.*—There shall be *four* terms each year, to be designated the winter, spring, summer, and autumn terms. The winter term shall begin the *seventh of January*, and end the *Tuesday next before Easter*; the spring term shall begin the *Wednesday after Easter*, and close the *last day of June*; the summer term shall begin the *sixteenth day of August*, and end the *Friday next before the fifteenth of October*; the autumn term shall begin the *Monday following* the close of the summer term, and shall end the *twenty-second of December*.

2. *Hours.*—The exercises of the day shall not commence later than *nine o'clock a.m.*, and shall not exceed *six* hours in duration, exclusive of all the time allowed at noon for recreation, and of not less than *ten* minutes during each forenoon and each afternoon. Nevertheless, a less number of hours of daily teaching

\* High and Public schools united are subject to the following regulations, affecting holidays and vacations in High Schools. In order also to enable the Education Department to make an equitable apportionment to Roman Catholic Separate Schools in cities, towns and villages where united Roman Catholic and Public Schools exist, it is required that both the Public and Separate Schools shall observe the regulations affecting holidays and vacations in High Schools.



may be determined upon in any High School, at the option of the board of trustees.

3. *Holidays*.—Every Saturday shall be a holiday; or, if preferred by the board of trustees and head master of any High School, the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday in each week shall be half holidays. All days declared by law to be public holidays, shall be holidays in each School. The anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, Dominion Day, any local municipal holiday, and such day as may be appointed by the Governor, or other competent authority, for Public Fast or Thanksgiving throughout the Province, shall be holidays in all the High Schools of Ontario.

4. *Vacations*.—There shall be three vacations in each year: the first, or spring vacation, shall begin on the Wednesday next before Easter, and end on the Tuesday next after it; the second, or summer vacation, shall begin on the first day of July and end on the fifteenth day of August, inclusive; and the third or Christmas vacation, shall commence on the twenty-third day of December and end on the sixth of January.

[NOTE.—No lost time can be lawfully made up by any master or teacher on any holiday, or during the vacations.]

5. *All Agreements* between Trustees, Masters and Teachers shall be subject to the foregoing regulations; and no Master or Teacher shall be deprived of any part of his salary on account of observing allowed holidays and vacations, or for sickness, as provided in Regulation 5 of the "*Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers*." Masters and Teachers shall be entitled to the holidays or vacations immediately following the close of their period of service.

6. *Examinations*.—The public half-yearly examinations required to be held in each High School [by the *eighth* clause of the *twenty-fifth* section of the Ontario Consolidated High School Act] shall take place, the one immediately before the Christmas holidays, and the other immediately before the summer vacation. (Examinations for scholarships, etc., shall be conducted as prescribed in Regulation fifteen of chapter seven of these Regulations.)

[NOTE.—See General Regulations, and note, in the "*Additional Duties of Masters and Teachers*" (number 9), in regard to Masters and Teachers visiting other schools.]

## II. RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

1. As Christianity is the basis of our whole system of elementary education, that principle should pervade it throughout.

2. The High School, or Collegiate Institute, being a *day*, and not a *boarding* school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required, and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians on Sundays, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at public worship.

## III. OPENING AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF EACH DAY.

With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommends that the daily exercises of each High School and Collegiate Institute be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture, and by prayer. The Lord's Prayer alone, or the Form of Prayer hereto annexed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the Trustees and Head-Master of each School. Part of the Lord's Prayer shall form part of the opening



ing exercise, and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil should be compelled to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the Head-Master of the school.

## FORMS OF PRAYER :

(BEFORE ENTERING UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.)

*Let us Pray.*

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by Thy mighty power; and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy governance, to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Almighty God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, the Fountain of all wisdom, enlighten, we beseech Thee, our understandings by Thy Holy Spirit, and grant that whilst, with all diligence and sincerity, we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation; that so through Thy mercy we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honour and praise of Thy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven; hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven: give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

(AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.)

*Let us Pray.*

Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words, and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigour both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and forever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven: give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

#### IV.—WEEKLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION BY THE CLERGY OF EACH PERSUASION.

1. In order to correct misapprehension, and define more clearly the rights and duties of trustees and other parties in regard to religious instruction in connection with the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, it is decided by the Council of Public Instruction that the clergy of any persuasion, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house, at least once a week, after the hour of *four* o'clock in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school-house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

#### V.—DUTIES OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

[NOTE.—No High School Inspector shall, during his incumbency, hold any office or perform any other duties than those assigned to, or prescribed for him, without the permission of the Council of Public Instruction.]

1. The High School law requires the Inspectors of High Schools to perform such duties as may be prescribed for them by the Council of Public Instruction. These regulations are as follows:

2. *The Inspector's Full Time to be Employed.*—Each Inspector shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office as Inspector, or member of the Central Committee of Examiners, if appointed thereto, except during the intervals of his visits to the schools or during the school holidays and vacations.

3. *The Inspectors* shall, under direction of the Chief Superintendent, perform such duties as devolve upon them by the School Law and these Regulations, with such additional duties as may be required of them by the Council of Public Instruction. They shall visit the schools as directed by the Council, and, in their visitations, shall be governed by the following regulations:—

4. *Visitation of Schools.*—Each Inspector shall visit every High School and Collegiate Institute in the section of the Province which may be assigned to him from time to time by the Chief Superintendent of Education at least once during each half-year. He shall also visit the Separate Schools (under such instructions as the Separate School law authorizes), and shall also visit the principal Public Schools in cities, towns and villages, to see how far the official Programme and Regulations are carried out in these schools. He shall devote a day or more to the examination of the classes and pupils in each school, and shall record the result of such examination in a book to be kept for that purpose. (See regulation 6 of this chapter.) He shall also make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he shall think proper, into all matters affecting the condition and operations of the school, the results of which he shall record in a book, and transmit it, or a copy thereof, on completing his inspection, to the Education Department: (but he shall not give any previous notice to the master or trustees of his visit.) He shall also prepare and transmit to the Chief Superintendent such confidential or other reports as the Chief Superintendent may require, in such form and manner as the Superintendent may direct. The subjects of examination and inquiry at each school visited shall be as follows:



(a) *Mechanical arrangements.*—The tenure of the property: the materials, dimensions and plan of the building: its condition: when erected: with what funds built: how lighted, warmed and ventilated: if any class rooms are provided for the separate instruction of part of the children: if there is a lobby, or closet, for hats, cloaks, bonnets, book-presses, &c.: how the desks and seats are arranged and constructed: what arrangements for the teacher: what play-ground is provided: what gymnastic apparatus (if any): whether there be a well, and proper conveniences for private purposes: and if the premises are fenced or open on the street or road: if shade trees and any shrubs or flowers are planted.

NOTE.—In his enquiries into these matters, the Inspector is especially directed to see whether the law and regulations have been complied with in regard to the following matters: should he discover remissness in any of them, he should at once call the attention of the trustees to it, before reporting the facts to the Chief Superintendent with a view to its remedy before his next half-yearly visit.)

1. *Size of the site.*—As to the size of the school site, as prescribed by the regulations.

(2). *School Accommodation.*—Whether the trustees have provided “adequate accommodation for all children attending the school,” as required by the regulations.

(3). *Space for Air.*—Whether the required space of nine square feet for each pupil, and the average space for one hundred cubic feet of air for each pupil have been allowed in the construction of the school-house and its class rooms.—See regulations.†

(a). *Well: Proper Conveniences.*—Whether a well or other means of procuring water is provided: also, whether there are proper conveniences for private purposes of both sexes on the premises: and whether the regulations in regard to them contained in regulation 6 of the “*Duties of Masters*,” and regulation 9 of the “*Duties of Trustees*” are observed.

(b). *Means of Instruction.*—He shall see whether the authorized text books are used in the several classes, under the heads of Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.: whether sufficient and suitable apparatus are provided, as Tablets, Maps, Globes, Blackboards, Models, Cabinets, &c.

(c). *Organization.*—Arrangement of classes: whether each child is taught by the same teacher: if the assistant or assistants required by law are employed: to what extent; how remunerated, and how qualified.

(d). *Discipline.*—Methods of instruction and attainments of the pupils in the various subjects of the programme.

(e). *Miscellaneous.*—How many pupils have been admitted to the High School during the year. 2. Whether a visitor's book and register are kept, as required by law. 3. Whether the *Journal of Education* is regularly received by the trustees. 4. Whether the pupils have been examined before being admitted to the school, and arranged in classes, as prescribed by the regulations: and whether the required public examinations have been held. 5. What prizes or other means are offered to excite pupils to competition and study: and whether the merit system

\* *Size of School Grounds.*—The school grounds should allow the school-house to be set well back from the road, and furnish play-grounds within the fences. A convenient form for school grounds will be found to be an area of ten rods front by sixteen rods deep, with the school house set back four or six rods from the road. The grounds should be strongly fenced; the yards and out-houses in the rear of the school house being invariably separated by a high and tight board fence; the front grounds being planted with shade trees and shrubs.

† *Ventilation* becomes easy as soon as it is known that it is embraced in these two essential operations, viz: 1st, to supply fresh air; 2nd, to expel foul air. It is evident that fresh air cannot be crowded into a room unless the foul air is permitted to pass freely out; and certainly the foul air will not go out unless fresh air comes in to fill its place. It is useless to open ventilating flues when there is no means provided to admit a constant supply of fresh air from without.

*Temperature.*—In winter the temperature during the first school hour in the forenoon or afternoon should not exceed 70°, nor 66° during the rest of the day.



of cards issued by the Department is employed. 6. *Library*.—Is a library maintained in the school; number of volumes taken out during the year; are books covered and labelled as required; are books kept in library case; is catalogue kept for reference by applicants; are fines duly collected, and books kept in good order; are library regulations observed. 7. How far the course of studies and method of discipline prescribed according to law have been introduced, and are pursued in the school; and such other information in regard to the condition of the schools as may be useful in promoting the interests of High Schools generally.

5. *Authority of an Inspector in a School*.—The authority of an Inspector in a school, while visiting it, is supreme; the Masters, Teachers and pupils, are subject to his direction; and he shall examine the classes and pupils, and direct the Masters or Teachers to examine them, or to proceed with the usual exercise of the school, as he may think proper, in order that he may judge of the mode of teaching, management and discipline in the school, as well as of the progress and attainments of the pupils.

6. *Procedure in the Visitation of Schools*.—On entering a school, with a view to its inspection, and having courteously introduced himself to the masters (if a stranger), or, if otherwise, having suitably addressed them, the Inspector shall:

(a.)—note in the Inspector's book, the time of his entrance, and on leaving, the time of departure from the school.

(b.)—see whether the business going on corresponds with that assigned to that particular hour on the time table of the school, and generally whether the arrangements which it indicates agree with the prescribed programme of studies, and are really carried out in practice. If not, he should at once privately notify the Head Master or Teacher of the omission, and the penalty for neglect to observe the regulations.

(c.)—examine the registers and other school records, and take notes of the attendance of pupils, number of classes in the schools at the time of his visit, &c.

(d.)—observe the mode of teaching, the management of the school, and generally its tone and spirit; also whether the bearing, manner, and language of the teacher, his command over the pupils, and their deportment at the time of his visit are satisfactory.

7. *Intercourse with Teachers and Pupils*.—*Inspection*.—In his intercourse with Masters and Teachers, and during his visit to their schools, the Inspector should treat them with kindness and respect, counselling them privately on whatever he may deem defective or faulty in their manner and teaching.

8. *Check against incorrect Returns*.—The half-yearly return of the pupils' names, and number of days on which they attended during each month, will be a check against false or exaggerated returns: as the Inspector can in his visit to any school examine the school register and make any further enquiries he may deem necessary. He should also, at his visits to the school, take notes in his book of the school attendance, &c. Schools using unauthorized text books are not entitled to be paid any part of the fund: and the Council has given notice that it disapproves of the use, in any High or Public School, of any text book which is not included in the list of text books authorized by it, as provided by law.

## VI.—HIGH SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

No High School or Collegiate Institute shall be entitled to receive any grant unless suitable accommodations shall be provided for it.

The school or institute should have:—

(1.) A site of an acre in extent, but not less than half an acre.

(2.) A school-house with separate rooms where the number of pupils exceeds

fifty), the walls of which shall not be less than ten feet high in the clear, and which shall not contain less than nine square feet on the floor for each child in attendance, so as to allow an area in each room for at least one hundred cubic feet of air for each child. It shall also be sufficiently warmed and ventilated, and the premises properly drained.

(3.) A sufficient fence or paling round the school premises.

(4.) A play ground, or other satisfactory provision for physical exercise, within the fences, and off the road.

(5.) A well, or other means of procuring water for the school.

(6.) Proper and separate offices for both sexes, at some little distance from the school-house, and suitably enclosed.

(7.) Suitable school furniture and apparatus, viz.: desks, seats, blackboards, maps, library, presses and books, etc., necessary for the efficient conduct of the school. (See also note to (a) of regulation 4. of the "*Duties of Inspectors*."

## VII.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF HEAD MASTERS AND TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

1. *Number of Teachers.*—In every High School there shall be, as required by law, and as necessary to teach the subjects of the prescribed programme of studies, a Head Master and one or more duly qualified teachers employed.

[*Note.*—*Designation.*—The chief teacher employed in any High School shall be designated and known as the *head master*, and the others shall be named first, second, or third, &c., *assistant teacher*. For qualifications of the assistants, see *Note to Duties of Assistant Teachers*.]

### (1.) POWERS AND DUTIES OF HEAD MASTERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

*Authority as a Public Officer.*—The Head Master of every High School or Collegiate Institute is a public officer, and, as such, shall have power, and it shall be his duty to observe and enforce the following rules:—

1. *See that the Rules are observed.*—He shall see that these general rules and regulations, and any special rules not inconsistent with them which may be approved by the trustees for their respective schools, are duly and faithfully carried out, subject to appeal, in case of dissatisfaction, to the Inspector.

2. *Prescribe Duties of Teachers.*—He shall prescribe (with the assent of the trustees) the duties of the several teachers in his school, but he shall be responsible for the control and management of the classes under their charge.

3. *Power to Suspend Pupils.*—He shall suspend (subject to appeal, by the parent or guardian, to the trustees,) any pupil, for any of the following reasons:

(a.) Truancy persisted in.

(b.) Violent opposition to authority.

(c.) Repetition of any offence after notice.

(d.) Habitual and determined neglect of duty.

(e.) The use of profane or other improper language.

(f.) General bad conduct, and bad example, to the injury of the school.

(g.) Cutting, marring, destroying, defacing, or injuring any of the High School property, such as buildings, furniture, fences, trees, shrubbery, seats, &c.; or writing any obscene or improper words on the fences, privies, or any part of the premises; provided that any master suspending a pupil for any of the causes above named shall, immediately after such suspension, give notice thereof, in writing, to the parent or guardian of such pupil, and to the trustees, in which

notice shall be stated the reason for such suspension; but no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the trustees. [See also regulation 2 of the "*Additional Duties of Masters and Assistant Teachers*," which also applies to Head Masters.]

4. *Expulsion of Pupils*.—When the example of any pupil is very hurtful to the school, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the Head Master, with the approbation of the trustees, to expel such pupil from the school. But any pupil under public censure, who shall express to the master his regret for such a course of conduct, as openly and explicitly as the case may require, shall, with the approbation of the trustees and master, be re-admitted to the school.

5. *Care of School Property*.—He shall exercise the strictest vigilance over the High School property under his charge, the building, outhouses, fences, &c., furniture, apparatus, and books, belonging to the school, so that they may receive no injury; and give prompt notice, in writing, to the trustees, of any repairs which may require to be made to the building, premises, or furniture, &c., and of any furniture or supplies which may be required for the school.

6. *Regulations in regard to School Premises, &c.*—The Trustees having made such provision relative to the school-house and its appendages, as provided in the regulations relating to school accommodation, it shall be the duty of the Master to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and temperature,\* as well as to the cleanliness of the school-house; he shall also prescribe such rules for the use of the yard and outbuildings connected with the school-house, as will insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition; and he shall be held responsible for any want of cleanliness about the premises.

7. *School open for Pupils*.—Care must be taken to have the school-house ready for the reception of pupils at least *fifteen* minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school, in order to afford shelter to those who may arrive before the appointed hour. [See regulation 13, "*Duties of Assistant Teachers*."]'

8. *Out Premises*.—He shall see that the yards, sheds, privies, and other outbuildings are kept in order, and that the school-house and premises are locked at all proper times; and that all deposits of sweepings, from rooms or yards, are removed from the premises.

9. *Fires and Sweeping*.—He shall employ, at a compensation to be fixed by the trustees, a suitable person to make fires, to sweep the rooms and halls daily, and dust the windows, walls, seats, desks, and other furniture in the same; but no assistant teacher or pupil shall be required to perform such duty, unless voluntarily, and with suitable compensation.

10. *Librarian*.—He shall, with the consent of the Trustees, appoint the librarian of the school, who shall take charge of the books; also make and preserve a catalogue of the same; deliver, charge, receive, and credit the volumes given out, and keep a register of the same; number, label and catalogue the books; and make returns of the library, i.e. books, &c., as required by the library regulations.

11. *The Library*.—He shall see that the library is kept open for the distribution (and return) of books to their scholars, and ratepayers of the High School district or division, on Friday afternoon of each week; but this duty shall not be permitted to interfere with the regular exercises of the school.

12. *Reports*.—He shall make the necessary term, special, or annual reports to the Trustees, or to the Chief Superintendent, at such times and in such manner as may be required.

\* See note to (1) of regulation 4 of the "*Duties of Teachers*."



13. *General Register*.—He shall keep the general and other registers of the school (to be furnished by the Trustees), in which shall be entered, in each term, the date of the admission of each pupil, his or her name and age, from whence received; the parent's or guardian's name and residence; the names of each of the classes in the school, together with the names of the pupils in each such classes; the promotion of pupils from one class to another; record of attendance of the pupil; date of his leaving the school, and destination, both as to place and occupation; and such other information as shall at all times give a correct idea of the condition of the school.

14. *Religious Exercises—Ten Commandments*.—He shall see that the regulations in regard to *Opening and Closing Exercises of the Day* (Chapter III.) are observed, and that the Ten Commandments are duly taught to all the pupils and repeated by them once a week.

15. Examinations for scholarships, exhibitions and prizes, which may have been instituted, shall be conducted by the Head Master, but the High School Board may, if they shall think proper, associate other persons with the Head Master in the examinations for such scholarships, exhibitions or prizes.

16. A Report of the progress and conduct of each pupil shall be furnished to his parent or guardian, monthly, by the Head Master.

## (2.) DUTIES OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

[NOTE.—*Qualification of Assistant Teachers*.—No assistant teacher shall be employed in a High School who does not possess a legal certificate "of qualification, of the first or second class prescribed for public school masters and assistants, or a certificate that he is a graduate (who proceeded regularly to his degree) or an undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts of good standing in some University in the British Dominions." But this regulation shall not be held to apply to teachers of the special subjects of French, German, drawing, vocal music, gymnastics or calisthenics.]

The teacher of each class or department shall observe the following regulations:—

1. *Pupils*.—He shall give the children under his charge constant employment in the studies prescribed in the authorized programme; and endeavour, by judicious and diversified modes, to render the exercises of the school pleasant, as well as profitable.

2. *Regulations*.—He shall read, or cause to be read, to his class, at least once in each quarter, or otherwise inform the pupils of so much of the regulations as shall be necessary to give them a proper understanding of the rules by which they are governed.

3. *Register*.—He shall keep the daily register provided by the Education Department, which shall remain the property of the Trustees, in which shall be entered the names and daily attendance of pupils, their proficiency in various studies, and other information.

4. *Returns*.—He shall make such returns, and at such times, as may be required by the Head Master, Inspector, or Trustees, relating to his class, school or department.

## (3.) ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF MASTERS AND TEACHERS

It shall also be the duty of each Head Master and teacher of a High School or Collegiate Institute to observe the following regulations:—

1. *General Principles of Government*.—Masters and teachers are to evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their pupils; treat them with

kindness, combined with firmness, and aim at governing them by their affection and reason, rather than by harshness and severity. Teachers shall also, as far as practicable, exercise a general care over their pupils in and out of school, and shall not confine their instruction and superintendence to the usual school studies, but shall, as far as possible, extend the same to the mental and moral training of such pupils, to their personal deportment, to the practice of correct habits and good manners among them, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of TRUTH and HONESTY, the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.\*

2. *Discipline.*—They shall practise such discipline in the school, class or department, as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent in his family. It is strictly enjoined upon all teachers in the schools to avoid the appearance of indiscreet haste in the discipline of their pupils; and, in any difficult cases which may occur, to apply to the Head Master, Inspector, or to the Trustees (as the case may be) for advice and direction.

3. *Merit Cards—Prizes.*—In all the schools, the series of Merit Cards, prepared and authorized by the Education Department, shall be regularly used; and if prizes are given, it must be on the principles laid down in that series of cards.

4. *State of Feeling among Pupils.*—They shall cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among the pupils; discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

5. *Absence.*—No master or teacher shall be absent from the school in which he or she may be employed, without permission of the trustees, except as provided in No. 9. below, or in case of sickness, in which case the absence of such teacher shall be immediately reported to the trustees; and no deduction from the salary of a teacher shall be made on account of sickness, as certified by a medical man.†

6. *Subscriptions, Collections, Presents, &c.*—No collection shall be taken up, or subscriptions solicited for any purpose, or notice of shows, or exhibitions given in any High School or Collegiate Institute, without the consent of the trustees; nor shall the Head Masters or teachers act as agents for books, or sell stationery, &c., or receive presents unless presented to them on leaving the school, nor award, without the permission of the trustees, medals or other prizes of their own to the pupils under their charge.

7. *Teachers' Meetings.*—The Head Master and teachers of a High School, or Collegiate Institute where there are at least two, in addition to the Head Master, shall regularly attend the teachers' meetings each month, and at such other times as the Head Master shall direct; and they shall by conference, study, recitations and general exercises, strive to systematize and perfect the modes of discipline and of teaching in the High School. Where there are only a Head Master and an assistant teacher, they shall confer together from time to time on the subject.

8. *Teaching.*—They shall classify the children according to the books used; study those books themselves, and teach according to the improved method recommended in their prefaces. In giving out the lessons for the next day, difficult parts should be explained, and where necessary the best mode of studying them pointed out.

\* The following are modes to be adopted or avoided :—

(a) *Proper.*—Reproof kindly but firmly given, either in private or before the school, as circumstances require it, or such severe punishment as the case really warrants, administered as directed in the above regulation.

(b) *Improper.*—Contemptuous language, reproof administered in passion, personal indignity or torture, and violation of the laws of health.

† The trustees may allow any period beyond four weeks in the entire year, for absence on account of sickness.

9. *Visiting Schools.*—The Chief Superintendent may permit a Head Master to be absent two of the ordinary teaching days in each half-year, for the purpose of visiting and observing the methods of classification, teaching and discipline practised in other schools than that in which he teaches.

[NOTE.—Each High School Master and teacher must give at least three days' notice to the trustees; and, in addition, the High School Master must communicate with the Education Department, and obtain the Chief Superintendent's consent, so that he may not be absent during the visits of the Inspector to his school. In order that no loss of apportionment may accrue to any school in consequence of the Head Master's absence under this regulation, a proportionate amount of average attendance will be credited to the school for the time so employed by the teacher; but under no circumstances can lost time be lawfully made up by teaching on any of the prescribed holidays or half-holidays, nor will such time be reckoned by the Department.]

10. *Time-Table.*—They shall keep, in some conspicuous place in the school-room, a Time-table, showing the order of exercises for each day in the week, and the time for each exercise, as prescribed in the programme of studies for High Schools.

11. *Classes.*—The division of pupils into classes, as prescribed by the programme, shall be strictly observed; and no teacher shall be allowed to take his class beyond the limits fixed for the classes taught by such teachers without the consent of the Head Master or Inspector, except for occasional reviews; but individual pupils, on being qualified, may, with the consent of the Head Master, be advanced from a lower to the higher class.

12. *Quarterly Examination.*—Each class in every school shall be open for public examination and inspection during the last week of every half-year, and the Head Master or teacher shall call upon every pupil in the school, unless excused, to review or recite in the course of such examination.

13. *In School at 8½ A.M., &c.*—All teachers shall be in their respective schools, and open their rooms for the reception of pupils, at least fifteen minutes in the morning, and five minutes in the afternoon, before the specified time for beginning school; and during school hours they shall faithfully devote themselves to the duties of their office.

14. *Visitors' Book.*—They shall keep the visitors' book (which is required by law to be furnished by the trustees), in which shall be entered the dates of visits and names of visitors, with such remarks as they may choose to make.

15. *Visitors.*—They shall receive courteously the visitors to the school, and afford them every facility for inspecting the books used, and examine into the state of the school; shall keep the visitors' book accessible, that the visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. The frequency of visits to the school by intelligent persons animates the pupils, and greatly aids the faithful teacher.

#### VIII.—DUTIES OF PUPILS OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES

1. *Cleanliness and Good Conduct.*—Pupils must come to school clean and neat in their persons and clothes. They must avoid idleness, profanity, falsehood and deceit, quarrelling and fighting, cruelty to dumb animals; be kind and courteous to each other, obedient to their instructors, diligent in their studies, and conform to the rules of their school.

2. *Tardiness* on the part of pupils shall be considered a violation of the rules of the school, and shall subject the delinquents to such penalty as the nature of the case may require, at the discretion of the master.



3. *Leaving before Closing.*—No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness, or some pressing emergency: and then the master or teacher's consent must first be obtained.

4. *Absence.*—A pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, or other urgent reasons satisfactory to the Head Master, forfeits his standing in the class, and his right to attend the school for the remainder of the quarter.

5. *Excuses.*—Any pupil not appearing at the regular hour of commencing any class of the school which he may be attending, without a written excuse from his parent or guardian, may be denied admittance to such school for the day or half-day, at the discretion of the Head Master.

6. *Punctual Attendance.*—Every pupil, once admitted to school, and duly registered, shall attend at the commencement of each term, and continue in punctual attendance until its close, or until he is regularly withdrawn by notice to the Head Master to that effect: and no pupil violating this rule shall be entitled to continue in such school, or be admitted to any other, until such violation is certified by the parents or guardians to have been necessary and unavoidable, which shall be done personally or in writing.

7. *Class to Attend.*—Pupils shall be required to attend any particular class which may be designated for them by the Head Master, with the consent of the Inspector.

8. *Absence from Examination.*—Any pupil absenting himself from examination, or any portion thereof, without permission of the Head Master, shall not thereafter be admitted to school, except by authority of the Inspector in writing: and the names of all such absentees shall be reported by the Head Master immediately to the trustees: and this rule shall be read to the school just before the examination days at the close of each quarter.

9. *Going to and from School.*—Pupils shall be responsible to the Head Master for any misconduct on the school premises or in going to or returning from school, except when accompanied by their parents or guardians, or some person appointed by them.

10. *Supply of Books.*—No pupil shall be allowed to remain in the school unless he is furnished with the books and requisites required to be used by him in the school: but in case of a pupil being in danger of losing the advantages of the school by reason of his inability to obtain the necessary books or requisites, through the poverty of his parent or guardian, the trustees have power to procure and supply such pupil with the books and requisites needed.

11. *Fees for Books.*—The fees for tuition, or books and stationery, &c., as fixed by the trustees, whether monthly or quarterly, shall be payable in advance: and no pupil shall have a right to enter or continue in the school until he shall have paid the appointed fee.

12. *Property Injured.*—Any property of the schools that may be injured or destroyed by pupils, must be made good forthwith by the parent or guardian, under a penalty of the suspension of the delinquent pupil. (See (g) of regulation 3 of the "*Powers and Duties of Head Masters.*")

13. *Contagious Diseases.*—No pupil shall be admitted to, or continue in, any of the High Schools who has not been vaccinated, or who is afflicted with, or has been exposed to, any contagious disease, until all danger of contagion from such pupil, or from the disease or exposure, shall have passed away, as certified in writing by a medical man.

14. *Effects of Expulsion.*—No pupil shall be admitted to any High School who has been expelled from any school, unless by the written authority of the Inspector. (See regulation 4, *Duties of Head Masters.*)

15. *Certificate on Leaving.*—Every pupil entitled thereto shall, when he leaves, or removes from a school, receive a certificate of good conduct and standing, in the form prescribed, if deserving of it.

IX.—PROGRAMMES OF COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDA

1. The fundamental principle of our system of public instruction is, that every youth, before proceeding to the subjects of a higher English or of a classical education, shall first be grounded in the elementary subjects of a Public School education. No candidates are, therefore, eligible for admission to the High Schools except those who have manifested proficiency, by passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the first four classes of the Public School programme.

2. The objects and duties of the High Schools are twofold :

*First*, commencing with pupils who (whether educated in either a public or private school) are qualified as above, the High Schools are intended to complete a good English education, by educating pupils not only for commercial, manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, but for fulfilling with efficiency, honour and usefulness, the duties of Municipal Councillors, Legislators, and various public offices in the service of the country.

The *Second* object and duty of the High Schools (commencing also with pupils qualified as above, is to teach the languages of Greece and Rome, of Germany and France, the Mathematics, &c., so far as to prepare youth for certain professions, and especially for the Universities, where will be completed the education of men for the learned professions, and for Professorships in the Colleges, and Master-ships in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.

I. ENGLISH COURSE.

SUBJECT.	FIRST FORM.	SECOND FORM.	THIRD FORM.	FOURTH FORM.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LITERATURE	English Grammar, including Etymology. Advanced or Sixth Reader and Collier's History of English Literature.	Collier's History of English Literature. English Grammar, including Etymology.	English Classics (critically and analytically read). Selection No. 1.	English Classics (critically and analytically read). Selection No. 2.
COMPOSITION	Practice in writing familiar and business letters.	Practice in composition.	Practice in composition.	Practice in composition.
READING, DICTATION AND ELOCUTION	Practice in reading and writing to dictation from first four reading books.	Practice in writing to dictation.	Same as Form II., with elocution.	
PENMANSHIP	Practice in Penmanship.	Practice in Penmanship.		
LINEAR DRAWING	Free hand and map drawing. Outlines of plain and solid figures.	For boys, mathematical drawing; and for girls, shading and landscape.	Drawing of animals, human form, mathematical projection, shading and colouring.	
BOOK-KEEPING, &c	Single and double entry.	Single and double entry, commercial forms and usages.	Banking, Custom House, General Business Transactions.	Subject of Form III., with Telegraphy.
ARITHMETIC	Practice, Proportion, Interest, simple and compound.	Discount, Stocks, Exchange, Revolution and Evolution, Scales of Notation.	General Review.	
ALGEBRA	Definitions and first 17 exercises of authorized text-book.	To end of quadratic equations.	Authorized text-book, to end of Section XIV.	To end of authorized text-book.
GEOMETRY	Euclid, Book I.*	Books I., and III.†	Book IV., with principles of Book V.	Book VI., with review of whole subject.
LOGIC			Easy lessons in Reasoning. Part I. to p. 71.	Easy lessons in Reasoning, completed.





## II.—CLASSICAL COURSE, WITH FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PRESCRIBED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO, AND APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

SUBJECT.	FIRST FORM.	SECOND FORM.	THIRD FORM.	FOURTH FORM.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR & LITERATURE .....	English Grammar, including Collier's History of English Literature. Advanced or Sixth Reader.	English Classics (critically and analytically read). Selection No. 1.	English Classics (critically and analytically read). Selection No. 2.	
COMPOSITION .....	Practice in writing familiar and business letters.	Practice in composition.	Practice in composition.	Practice in composition.
PENMANSHIP .....	Practice in penmanship.	Practice in penmanship.		
LINEAR DRAWING .....	Map and free hand drawing for boys, mathematical drawing; and for girls, shading and landscape.		Drawing of animals, human form, mathematical projection, shading and colouring.	
ARITHMETIC .....	Practice, Proportion, Interest, simple and compound.....	Discount, Stocks, Exchange, Involutions and Evolution, Scales of Notation.		
ALGEBRA .....	Definitions and first 17 exercises of authorized text-book.	To end of quadratic equations.	Authorized text-book, to end of Section XIV.	To end of authorized text-book.
EUCLID .....	Euclid, Book I.*	Books II. and III.†	Book IV., with principles of Book V.	Book VI., with review of the whole subject.
TRIGONOMETRY .....			Plane Trigonometry, to solution of triangles (inclusive).	Application of Plane Trigonometry.
OUTLINES OF HISTORY .....	Outlines of English and Canadian History.	Elements of Ancient and Modern History.	Outlines of History of Greece and Rome.	Outlines of History of Greece and Rome, continued.

Geography and Astronomy	Political geography, products, &c., of principal countries of the world. Modern (Mathematical, Physical and Political).	Outlines of Ancient Geography (Pillars).	Outlines of Ancient Geography continued.
7			
NATURAL HISTORY	How plants grow, (Gray).	Animal kingdom.	General Review.
CHRISTIAN MORALS	Christian Morals.		
ELEMENTS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT			Elements of Civil Government.
FRENCH	Original, Part I.; or De Fivas' Grammar, with exercises.	Original, Part I.; or De Fivas' Grammar, with exercises.	Pujol, Part II., with selections from Part IV.; or De Fivas' Grammar and Exercises, with Collet's Conversations, and De Fivas' Elementary Reader
97			
GERMAN	Grammar (Ahm).	Grammar (Ahm).	Grammar (Ahm), Adler's Reader
ITALIAN	Latin grammar continued, Ansel's 2nd Latin book, or Smith's Principia Latina, Part I.	Latin grammar continued, Ansel's 2nd Latin book, or Smith's Principia Latina, Part I.	Cesar, Virgil, Enoid, Book II., commenced. Latin Prose composition. Prose continued.
GREEK		Greek Grammar commenced Harkness 1st Greek Book, or Smith's India Græca.	Greek Grammar continued. Harkness or Smith continued. Lucian, Chorus.

\* Combined in Geography will take in Part I. Easy Lessons for Elementary, Part I.  
 † Combined in Geography will take in Part II. Easy Lessons for Elementary, Part II.  
 ‡ It is proposed that before it is introduced into the school, the total shall be published in separate parts.  
 § The German and French languages are optional.  
 ¶ Provision is not made in the program for the French, which in the University are pupils intended for honors will require special arrangements.



## APPENDIX D.

James H. Jeffers received a H. A at December Examinations, 1871.

1. LIST OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS AT THE JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

1. *By the Council of Public Instruction.*

MALE.

FIRST CLASS.

A.

	<i>Counties.</i>
*Davison, John L .....	York.

B.

	<i>Counties.</i>
Cochrane, Robert .....	Wellington.
*Fletcher, Morris J .....	Oxford.
Leavitt, Thaddeus W. H .....	Leeds.
*Smirl, Archibald .....	Ottawa.

2. *By the County and City Boards of Examiners.*

MALE.

SECOND CLASS.

A.

	<i>Board of Examiners.</i>
Elliott, William .....	Dundas.
Ferguson, Miles .....	Lambton.
*McNeil, Alexander .....	York.
McNevin, James .....	Toronto.
Priest, George W. ....	Welland.
Robinson, John .....	Wellington.
Ryerson, Jesse .....	Norfolk.
*Sellars, Ford .....	Haldimand.
Smoke, Samuel C .....	Brant.
Whitney, Pmb. A .....	Dundas.
Wisner, John A. ....	York.

B.

*Alford, William .....	York.
Anderson, James .....	Toronto.
Asli, George H .....	Peterborough.
Bradley, George .....	York.
Brunner, Michel .....	Wellington.
Clark, J. N .....	Huron.
Clark, Levi .....	York.
*Cornforth, William .....	Hamilton.
*Curtis, Smith .....	Leeds & Grenville.

*Graham, Robert H .....	Grey.
Haverson, James .....	Bruce.
Hicks, Richard .....	Huron.
Johnson, George W .....	Wentworth.
Knowles, Richard H .....	Wellington.
Leighton, John S .....	Wellington.
Leitch, John A .....	Wentworth.
Lindsay, George .....	Grey.
*Linton, Adam R .....	Durham.
McAulay, William J .....	Wellington.
McDonald, Donald .....	Wellington.

*Board of Examiners.*

*McFaul, Leonard L .....	York.
McKillop, James B. ....	Elgin.
McMurchy, John .....	Victoria
*Nairn, David .....	Wellington.
Perkins, Joseph .....	York.
Pierce, John .....	Lambton.
Roddy, John .....	Northumberland.
Sanderson, Leonard D. ....	Peel.
Shepherd, Richard .....	Lambton.
*Smith, David L .....	York.
Stoddard, Charles W. ....	Elgin.
*Sturwen, John .....	Wentworth.
Stuart, William .....	Wentworth.
White, Eli Lester .....	Leeds & Grenville.
*Wilson, William .....	York.

FEMALE.

A.

*Coulson, Martha .....	Simcoe.
McArthur, Margaret .....	Frontenac.
*Mitchell, Isabella .....	Welland.
*Wallace, Isabella .....	Peel.

B.

Brown, Agnes .....	Grey.
*Gipin, Martha .....	Grey.
Grier, Mary .....	Grey.
*Helliwell, Sarah .....	York.
Lindsay, Isabella .....	Frontenac.
*Lovekin, Annie .....	Victoria.
Smith, Minerva .....	Grey.
Somerville, Harriet .....	York.
Spragge, Emma .....	Grey.
Thornton, Ann E .....	Elgin.
Whyte, Bridget .....	Hastings, S.
Young, Hannah J. ....	Elgin.

\*Normal School students.

2. NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, AT THE JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER WHO APPLIED FOR			WHO RECEIVED					
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Glengarry.....			29	29				2	11
Stormont.....	1	15	16	16				1	3
Dundas.....	3	33	38	38		12	1	6	11
Prescott.....		5	27	32				4	14
Russell.....									
Carleton.....		6	44	50				17	17
Leeds.....									
Grenville.....	1	7	81	89	1	2		13	35
Lanark.....			32	32				4	6
Renfrew.....			24	24				1	1
Frontenac.....	1	8	27	36			1	5	11
Lennox.....									
Addington.....			19	19				3	4
Prince Edward.....	1	6	48	55				5	6
Hastings.....		8	70	78			1	4	5
Northumberland.....		4	31	35		1		5	19
Durham.....		8	29	37		1		9	7
Peterborough.....		1	23	24		1		5	7
Victoria.....		7	61	68		1	1	3	28
Ontario.....			46	46				17	22
York.....	6	25	68	99	1	9	2	26	26
Peel.....		7	19	26		1	1	3	2
Simcoe.....		7	70	77			1	25	21
Halton.....		3	19	22				2	5
Wentworth.....		7	22	29		4		7	10
Brant.....		5	31	36		1		5	16
Lincoln.....	3	4	29	36				5	15
Welland.....		3	12	15		1	1	3	6
Haldimand.....		3	38	41		1		6	13
Norfolk.....		1	13	14		1		1	2
Oxford.....	1	5	57	63	1			7	7
Waterloo.....		4	39	43				4	6
Wellington.....	3	19	86	108	1	7		23	26
Grey.....	2	12	82	96		2	5	14	19
Perth.....	2	17	44	63				10	4
Huron.....	1	11	82	94		2		18	6
Bruce.....	1	1	70	72				22	8
Middlesex.....		14	117	131				21	18
Elgin.....		9	55	64		2	2	11	19
Kent.....		6	29	35				5	9
Lambton.....	1	18	37	56		3		8	8
Essex.....			25	25				5	8
Toronto.....	3	3	1	7		2			1
Hamilton.....		4	18	22		1		2	12
London.....		3	9	12				1	7
Ottawa.....	1	10	10	21	1				10
Total.....	27	265	1723	2015	5	45	16	33	182

3. LIST OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS AT THE DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

1. By the Council of Public Instruction.

MALE.

FIRST CLASS.

B.

County, &c.

\*Carson, Joseph S..... Simcoe.

County, &c.

\*Duncan, William A..... Ottawa.

\*Parlow, Edwin D..... Ottawa.

## 2. By the County and City Boards of Examiners.

## MALE.

## SECOND CLASS.

## A.

	<i>County, &amp;c.</i>
*Armstrong, George H.....	Middlesex.
*Barr, Robert .....	Kent.
*Clark, Harvey .....	Ontario.
Corbett, Lewis C.....	Middlesex.
Cornell, Daniel .....	Lambton.
*Jones, Edgar.....	York.
Johnson, Hugh D .....	Wellington.
*Lehman, William .....	York.
Lee, Archibald.....	Ottawa.
Linton, Adam R.....	Durham.
Mundell, James M.....	Perth.
*Murray, Robert .....	York.
McFarlane, David .....	Wellington.
McGinn, Joseph S.....	Hastings.
McLeay, Donald.....	Wellington.
Owler, William .....	Haldimand.
Pratt, Francis.....	Carleton.
Pyne, Albert R .....	York
Rittenhouse, William F.....	Lincoln.
Robinson, Templeton C.....	Peel.
*Rowat, Isaac S.....	Simcoe.
Sharp, James A .....	Hamilton.
Sheldon, George W.....	Kent.
*Shepherd, Richard .....	Lambton.
Squier, Isaac C .....	Hastings.
Stephen, Alexander .....	Grey.
Tilley, William .....	Lennox and Addington.
Woodburne, Thomas .....	Middlesex.

## B.

Allen, David S.....	Wellington.
Bingeman, Joseph .....	Waterloo.
Black, James C .....	Elgin.
*Blackman, Theodore W ..	Haldimand.
*Brown, William G.....	Ontario.
Clark, John W.....	Oxford.
Coleman, Harvey K .....	Leeds and Grenville.
Cornell, Warner .....	Lambton.
*Crawford, Peter.....	Kent.
Davis, James W .....	Linark.
Davidson, William.....	Wentworth.
*Dean, James H.....	Norfolk.
*Deebley, Solomon M.....	Prince Ed- ward
Dunsmore, Thomas .....	Lambton.
Egan, Holmes .....	Leeds and Grenville.
*Fletcher, W. M.....	Wentworth.
French, William J.....	Ottawa.
Godfrey, Thomas .....	Perth.
Grice, John.....	Bruce.
James, Moses A .....	Durham.
Jamieson, William.....	Wellington.
Johnson, Fred. W .....	Prince Ed- ward.

Kaufman, Jacob.....	<i>County, &amp;c.</i> Waterloo.
Marshall, James.....	Hamilton.
*Miller, Thomas.....	Huron.
McDonald, Ronald.....	Lambton.
*McIlmoyle, John D .....	York.
McIntyre, Alexander.....	Victoria.
*McKellar, James .....	Elgin.
McKenzie, William .....	Perth.
McLaren, Peter .....	Wellington.
*McRae, Alexander .....	York.
O'Donnell, Patrick J.....	Leeds and Grenville.
Quin, Andrew .....	Grey.
Robertson, David .....	Peterborough.
Robertson, Duncan .....	Ottawa.
*Sinclair, Samuel B.....	Elgin.
Smith, Daniel F.....	Perth.
Snell, Joseph .....	Huron.
Staples, Joseph .....	Durham.
Stewart, George .....	Huron.
Stott, William.....	Durham.
Sutherland, Alexander F.....	Dundas.
Telfer, John.....	Lambton.
Woodworth, Sandford C .....	Elgin.

## FEMALE.

## A.

Barbour, Agnes E.....	Perth.
*Belfry, Frances.....	York.
*Carter, Emma .....	London.
*Cornor, Mary M. L. J.....	York.
*Kahler, Louisa E.....	York.
Weatherston, Mary.....	Middlesex.

## B.

*Buckle, Hattie .....	London.
Cameron, Catherine .....	Glengarry.
Coulton, Martha.....	Hamilton.
*Cooper, Maggie.....	Welland.
*Davidson, Victoria .....	York.
DeWitt, Maggie .....	Lincoln.
*Eyles, Sarah Jane.....	Durham.
*Hagarty, Sara .....	York.
Harvey, L .....	Hamilton.
*Hughes, Caroline .....	Durham.
Kennedy, Jessie.....	Hamilton.
Kirkup, Annie F.....	Leeds and Grenville.
*Lemon, Elizabeth.....	Welland.
*Mills, Mary Anne.....	York.
*Mitchell, Rachel .....	Leeds and Grenville.
*McCreight, Elizabeth .....	York.
*McIntyre, Agnes .....	York.
*Patterson, Lizzie C.....	Lincoln.
*Pearson, Elizabeth A .....	York.
Reid, Catherine .....	Wellington.
Smith, Louisa .....	Carleton.
*Stevenson, Eliza J .....	Simcoe.
*Vanderburgh, Alice.....	Welland.
Walsh, Sarah .....	Ottawa.



4. NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES AWARDED BY THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND BY THE COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, AT THE DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS, 1873.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	NUMBER WHO APPLIED FOR			Total.	WHO RECEIVED.					Total.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Glengarry .....		1	20	21			1	1	3	5
Stormont .....			13	13				1	7	8
Dundas .....		6	26	32		1		5	13	19
Prescott and Russell .....			19	19				4	3	7
Carleton .....		2	32	34		1	1	12	14	28
Leeds and Grenville .....		6	46	52		3	2	6	20	31
Lanark .....		1	30	31		1		4	13	18
Renfrew .....			33	33				4	3	7
Frontenac .....			25	25				6	7	13
Lennox and Addington .....		1	16	17		1		4	6	11
Prince Edward .....	1	6	21	28		2		11	8	21
Hastings .....		3	53	56		2		10	9	21
Northumberland .....			34	34				9	13	22
Durham .....		7	25	32		4	2	4	7	17
Peterborough .....		5	35	40		1		5	9	15
Victoria .....		3	58	61		1		21	8	30
Ontario .....		5	36	41		2		13	20	35
York .....	25	58	83			6	9	18	34	67
Peel .....		3	27	30		1		6	6	13
Simcoe .....	2	7	57	66	1	1	1	22	25	50
Halton .....		1	19	20				2	6	8
Wentworth .....		2	19	21		2		7	6	15
Brant .....	1	2	19	22				3	10	13
Lincoln .....		3	23	26		1	2	4	8	15
Welland .....		3	6	9			3	2	4	9
Haldimand .....	1	2	22	25		2		2	11	15
Norfolk .....		2	18	20		1		5	6	12
Oxford .....		4	33	37		1		10	15	26
Waterloo .....	1	3	23	27		2		5	4	11
Wellington .....		15	68	83		6	1	23	21	51
Grey .....		6	69	75		2		13	24	39
Perth .....		13	47	60		4	1	12	16	33
Huron .....		5	62	67		3		21	22	46
Bruce .....		2	56	58		1		24	9	34
Middlesex .....	11	30	101			3	1	23	20	56
Elgin .....		7	44	51		4		8	6	18
Kent .....		3	29	32		3		10	7	20
Lambton .....	1	7	50	58		6		12	23	41
Essex .....		4	24	28				8	10	18
Hamilton .....		5	24	29		2	3		8	13
London .....		5	8	13			2		4	6
Ottawa .....	2	4	2	8	2	3	1	1	1	8
Total .....	29	190	1419	1618	3	73	30	361	478	945

\* Eleven candidates applied, but two of them withdrew after the first day's examination.

## APPENDIX E.

## 1. LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

James A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D. ; J. M. Buchan, M.A. ; S. Arthur Marling, M.A.

## 2. LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Arthur W. Ross.....	Glengary and Town of Cornwall...	Alexandria.
Alexander McNaughton.....	Stormont .....	Newington.
Rev. Wm. Ferguson, A.M .....	Dundas.....	Winchester.
Thomas Orton Steele.....	Prescott .....	L'Orignal.
Rev. Thomas Garrett.....	Russell .....	Bearbrook.
Rev. John May, M.A.....	Carleton .....	Ottawa.
Rev. George Blair, M.A .....	Grenville and Town of Prescott ..	Pre-cott.
Robert Kinney, M.D.....	Leeds, No. 2 .....	Brockville.
William R. Bigg .....	do No. 1, and Town of Brockville.	Brockville.
Henry Lloyd Slack, M.A .....	Lanark and Town of Perth .....	Perth.
Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, M.A .....	Renfrew .....	Pembroke.
John Agnew, M.D.....	Frontenac.....	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows.....	Lennox & Addington and Town of Napanee .....	Napanee.
William McIntosh .....	Hastings, No. 1 .....	Madoc.
John Johnston .....	do No. 2, and Town of Belleville .....	Belleville.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A .....	Prince Edward .....	Picton.
Edward Searlett.....	Northumberland and Town of Cobourg.....	Cobourg.
John J. Tilley.....	Durham and Towns of Bowmanville and Port Hope .....	Bowmanville.
John Coyle Brown .....	Peterborough .....	Peterborough.
James H. Knight .....	E. Victoria and Town of Lindsay.	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin.....	W. do .....	Lindsay.
James McBrien.....	Ontario.....	Myrtle.
James Hodgson .....	S. York.....	Yorkville.
David Fotheringham.....	N. York .....	Aurora.
Donald J. McKinnon.....	Peel and Town of Brampton.....	Brampton.
Rev. Wm. McKee, B.A .....	S. Simcoe.....	Clover Hill.
James C. Morgan, M.A.....	N. Simcoe and Town of Barrie.....	Barrie.
Robert Little .....	Haldon and Towns of Milton and Oakville .....	Acton.
Joseph H. Smith.....	Wentworth .....	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.....	Brant and Town of Brantford .....	Brantford.
John B. Somerset.....	Lincoln.....	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A .....	Welland and Town of Clifton .....	Thorold.
Richard Harcourt, M.A.....	Haldimand .....	York.
James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk and Town of Simcoe .....	Simcoe.
William Carlyle .....	Oxford and Towns of Ingersoll and Tilsonburgh .....	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce .....	Waterloo and Town of Berlin .....	Berlin.
A. Dingwall Fordyce.....	N. Wellington.....	Fergus.

2. LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Rev. James Kilgour .....	S. Wellington and Town of Orangeville .....	Guelph.
Thomas Gordon .....	N. Grey and Town of Owen Sound .....	Owen Sound.
William Ferguson .....	S. do .....	Priceville.
William Alexander .....	Perth and Towns of Mitchell and St. Mary's .....	Stratford.
John R. Miller .....	S. Huron and Town of Goderich .....	Goderich.
Archibald Dewar .....	N. do .....	Seaforth.
W. S. Clendening .....	E. Bruce and Town of Walkerton .....	Walkerton.
Benjamin Freer .....	W. do .....	Kincardine.
S. P. Groat .....	E. Middlesex .....	London.
John S. Glashan .....	W. do and Town of Strathroy .....	Strathroy.
A. F. Butler .....	Elgin .....	St. Thomas.
Edmund B. Harrison .....	Kent .....	Ridgetown.
George W. Ross, M.P. ....	Lambton, No. 1, and Town of Petrolia .....	Strathroy.
John Brebner .....	do No. 2, and Town of Sarnia .....	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot .....	Essex, No. 1, and Town of Sandwich .....	Sandwich.
James Bell .....	do No. 2, and Town of Amherstburgh .....	Oxley.
James Hughes .....	City of .....	Toronto.
A. Macalium, M.A. ....	" .....	Hamilton.
Professor N. F. Dupuis, M.A. ....	" .....	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle .....	" .....	London.
Rev. H. J. Borthwick, M.A. ....	" .....	Ottawa.
W. H. Ross .....	Town of .....	Bothwell.
Rev. A. McColl .....	" .....	Chatham.
Rev. Robert Rodgers .....	" .....	Collingwood.
R. B. Carman, M.A. ....	" .....	Cornwall.
Rev. James Herald .....	" .....	Dundas.
Rev. W. B. Evans .....	" .....	Durham.
Rev. J. B. Muir, M.A. ....	" .....	Galt.
Rev. Robert Torrance .....	" .....	Guelph.
John Rogers .....	" .....	Niagara.
Rev. Thomas Henderson .....	" .....	Paris.
James Stratton .....	" .....	Peterborough.
J. M. Platt, M.D. ....	" .....	Pictou.
John H. Comfort, M.D. ....	" .....	St. Catharines.
Rev. George Cutbertson .....	" .....	St. Thomas.
Rev. Ephraim Patterson .....	" .....	Stratford.
Rev. George Bell, LL.D. ....	" .....	Walkerton.
G. H. Smith .....	" .....	Whitby.
J. C. Patterson .....	" .....	Windsor.
Hugh McKay, M.D. ....	" .....	Woodstock.



## APPENDIX F.

1.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED CERTIFICATES, AND WHO ARE ELIGIBLE TO BE APPOINTED PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS IN ANY COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN IN ONTARIO. (*Continued from Report of 1872.*)

NOTE—All Inspectors will be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Examiners for their respective Counties.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Bain, A. R., B.A .....	Cobourg .....	Northumberland.
Carlyle, A., B.A .....	Fonthill .....	Welland.
Clark, W. R., B.A .....	New Edinburgh .....	Carleton.
Cochrane, R. R .....	Toronto .....	York.
Dobson, Robert .....	Lindsay .....	Victoria.
Hicks, H. M., M.A .....	Trenton .....	Hastings.
Hodgins, William .....	Lucan .....	Middlesex.
Hughes, James* .....	Toronto .....	York.
Leavitt, Thaddeus, W. H. ....	Brockville .....	Leeds.
Lennox, David, LL.B .....	Toronto .....	York.
Lewin, Rev. Wm., B.A .....	Picton .....	Prince Edward.
Magee, John J., B.A .....	Napanee .....	Lennox.
Malloch, D. M .....	Clinton .....	Huron.
Middleton, Rev. J., B.A .....	Brampton .....	Peel.
McColl, Hugh .....	Strathroy .....	Middlesex.
McGill, Anthony .....	Bracebridge .....	Victoria.
McKee, Rev. Thomas .....	Clover Hill .....	Simcoe.
McTavish, D. B., M.A .....	Kingston .....	Frontenac.
O'Connor, William, M.A .....	London .....	Middlesex.
Read, Joseph, B.A .....	Cornwall .....	Stormont.
Riddell, William, B.A .....	Cobourg .....	Northumberland.
Smellie, Thomas S. T., B.A .....	Windsor .....	Essex.
Strang, Hugh J., B.A .....	Goderich .....	Huron.
Switzer, Parmenius A., B.A .....	Oakville .....	Halton.

\* This gentleman has been appointed Inspector. A number of certificates have already been issued to persons eligible as Inspectors in certain specified counties, cities and towns; and as Examiners, in addition as the above.

2.—TEACHERS WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION.—(*Continued from Report of 1872.*)

STATEMENT showing the Names of the Teachers who have given Notice of Retirement from the Profession, as provided by the School Law.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	SUBSCRIPTION RETURNED AND DATE.
182	Burgess, Wm.	Bruce	\$2 00 November, 1873.
183	Biggar, E. B.	do	2 00 February, 1874.
184	Brimstone T.	Waterloo	3 00 April, "
185	Balfour, John P.	Toronto	4 00 November, 1873.
186	Boddy, James	Muskoka	3 00 " "
187	Badger, William	Grey	3 00 March, 1874.
188	Burns, Wesley J.	Toronto	4 00 " "
189	Bowes, Alfred A.	Kincardine	6 00 " "
190	Boyce, Joseph P.	Cobourg	4 00 April, "
191	Beattie, James	(deceased, per administratrix)	
		Waterloo	73 26 " "
192	Britchard, Robert S.	Victoria	4 00 May, "
193	Birdsall, S. E.	Lincoln	3 00 " "
194	Clarkson, Charles	Brant	2 00 November, 1873.
195	Cooke, A. B.	do	2 00 December, "
196	Clerke, Harvey	do	2 00 " "
197	Clapp, David E.	Kingston	5 00 November, "
198	Couch, Aaron J.	Toronto	3 00 " "
199	Cowan, Wm	Stratford	5 00 December, "
200	Cumberland, James B.	Simcoe	3 00 January, 1874.
201	Christie, Alex.	Brant	5 00 " "
202	Carson, John H.	Simcoe	5 00 " "
203	Crossley, H. T.	York	4 00 March, "
204	Cox, John	Hastings	5 00 June "
205	Currie, Dugald	Elgin	5 00 " "
206	Eakins, J. E.	do	1 00 April, "
207	Eadie, Robert	Brant	2 00 June, "
208	Emory, Cummings V.	Halton	5 00 May, "
209	Fletcher, David H.	Toronto	4 00 " "
210	Fulton, James	Elgin	5 00 April, "
211	Glover, Robert A.	Haldimand	5 00 December, 1873.
212	Gordon, John	Wellington	4 00 January, 1874.
213	Gibson, Robert	Essex	5 00 March, "
214	Gilbert, A. H.	Hastings	6 00 April, "
215	Hicks, Richard	Kent	5 00 December, 1873
216	Hubbs, Caleb E.	Prince Edward	4 00 " "
217	Henry, Samuel	Bruce	4 00 February, 1874.
218	Hart, James C.	Simcoe	5 00 " "
219	Hartwell, Tiffany	Haldimand	3 00 March, "
220	Henry, Robert	Grey	5 00 April, "
221	Ivey, Thomas A.	Haldimand	5 00 November, 1873.
222	Johnston, John	Toronto	5 00 " "
223	Johnston, George W.	Essex	5 00 March, 1874.
224	Ker, Robert	Toronto	1 00 May, "
225	Kropp, Henry	Waterloo	5 00 January, "
226	Karley, John	Leeds	3 00 April, "
227	Lindsay, James	Wellington	3 00 November, 1873.
228	Lyness, John	Durham	6 00 March, 1874.
229	Lackner, H. G.	Waterloo	3 00 " "
230	Malme, Michael J.	Toronto	2 00 November, 1873.
231	Mustard, John	Victoria	5 00 " "
232	Mallory, D. E.	Leeds	3 00 January, 1874.
233	Munro, William	Oxford	2 00 March, "

2. TEACHERS WHO HAVE RETIRED.—*Continued.*

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	SUBSCRIPTION RETURNED AND DATE.
234	Minaker, William	Toronto	3 00 March, 1874.
235	Morrison, John	Huron	3 00 " "
236	Markle, V. A.	Wentworth	3 00 June, "
237	McDonald, G.	Prince Edward	2 00 January, "
238	McLeod, D.	Essex	2 00 February, "
239	McLaurin, George	York	2 00 April, "
240	McLaren, Hugh J.	Bruce	3 00 February, "
241	McCrae, David	Wellington	4 00 " "
242	McMillan, Robert	do	6 00 March, "
243	McIntosh, David C.	Simcoe	5 00 " "
244	McLachlan, W. G.	Hastings	3 00 " "
245	McDonald, Donald	Ontario	6 69 " "
246	McColl, Duncan	London	5 00 " "
247	McLean, Peter	Wellington	2 00 April, "
248	McDiarmid, Hugh T.	Oxford	5 00 June, "
249	McCrea, Henry	Elgin	5 00 " "
250	O'Brien, John	Frontenac	4 00 November, 1873.
251	Paterson, James A.	Victoria	2 00 " "
252	Polley, John	Grey	4 00 " "
253	Ptolemy, William J.	Hamilton	5 00 February, 1874.
254	Renwick, J. W.	York	2 00 April, "
255	Robertson, Duncan C.	Ottawa	4 00 December, 1873.
256	Russell, Winser H.	Northumberland	2 00 March, 1874.
257	Ross, James W.	Hastings	5 00 " "
258	Richardson, R. A.	Peel	4 00 May, "
259	Rollins, Williams	Huron	4 00 " "
260	Stevens, W. H.	Ontario	2 00 January, "
261	Spaulding, H. W.	Huron	2 00 " "
262	Shibley, Edwin S.	Northumberland	3 00 November, 1873.
263	Smith, Peter	Perth	5 00 February, 1874.
264	Smith, James Bruce	Wentworth	6 00 March, "
265	Trueman, Thomas	Toronto	5 00 December, 1873.
266	Vercoe, James	Huron	5 00 May, 1874.
267	Walsh, John J.	Simcoe	4 00 December, 1873.
268	Ward, W. J.	London	4 00 March, 1874.
269	White, Gilbert J.	Prince Edward	3 00 April, "
270	Wallace, Albert J.	Northumberland	3 00 " "
271	Wallace, Daniel J.	Kent	6 00 June, "



ERRATUM.

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The following gentlemen hold Inspector's Certificates for any part of Ontario :—

John Cameron.....	Grey.....	Owen Sound.
A. W. Ross .....	Glengarry .....	Cornwall.
R. A. Maxwell .....	Kent.....	Wallaceburg.

















BINDING SECT. AUG 23 1967

